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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"America a land of fruits."—BAILEY.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1899.

NO. 1.

THE NURSERY PATRONS.

**Proceedings of Fruit Growers in Annual State Conventions—
Conditions and Prospects in Rhode Island, Western New
York, Illinois, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey,
Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska and Virginia.**

The forty-fourth annual convention of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in Rochester, Jan. 25-26. Over 400 members were enrolled for another year. President William C. Barry of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry was confined to his home by the grip. Vice-president S. D. Willard, post-master of Geneva, presided. Among those present were:

Dr. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University; M. V. Slingerland, assistant entomologist of Cornell; David K. Bell, West Brighton; Professor W. H. Jordon, director of New York Agricultural Experiment station, Geneva; Wendell Paddock, S. A. Beach, of the same station; Oliver Troth, Camden, N. J.; L. H. Bailey, Cornell; I. P. Roberts, Cornell; S. S. Crissey, Fredonia; W. N. Britton, Rochester; Roland Morrill, of the Michigan State Horticultural society, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Herbert Collingwood, of the Rural New Yorker; L. H. Read, of the executive board of the Wisconsin State Horticultural society; William M. Orr, Fruitland, Ontario, Canada, superintendent of spraying experiments for provincial government of Canada; George E. Josselyn, Fredonia; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; F. E. Rupert, Seneca; E. M. Moody, Lockport; T. S. Hubbard, Geneva; E. C. Peirson, A. H. Peirson, Waterloo; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; V. H. Lowe, W. C. Smith, D. H. Patty, Mr. Henry, Geneva; C. H. Perkins, Newark; Irving Rouse, John Charlton, C. M. Hooker and others, of Rochester.

Professor Jordan advised the fruit growers of the state to organize and put the organization's label on their marketable fruit. Upon motion of S. Wright McCollum, of Lockport, the society endorsed a bill introduced at Albany, providing that where fruit growers dispose of their wares through commission merchants the latter shall, on application by the consignor, give to him the name of the person to whom the fruit was sold and the price paid. The intent of the bill, is to protect the grower against dishonestly on the part of the commission merchants.

Professor Slingerland delivered a lantern slide lecture on "Insect Pests of 1898." "Pruning and Cultivation of the Peach," was the subject of a talk by Roland Morrill, ex-president of the Michigan State Horticultural society at Benton Harbor. Mr. Morrill said he was somewhat modest in speaking before the society, as he considered Rochester as the center of horticultural knowledge and information. Mr. Morrill showed lantern slides and prefaced the illustrations with ideas on the cultivation of peach orchards. He advocated continuous cultivation and high fertilization with proper materials.

"We fellows out in Michigan think we know a thing or two about apple trees," said Mr. Morrill, "but bless you, you people in Western New York understand how to trim trees better than any I've ever seen."

Herbert W. Collingwood, editor of The Rural New Yorker, who raises strawberries down in Jersey with astonishing success and as a result knows all that can be learned about that fruit, gave some interesting and amusing experiences with the strawberry plant, interspersed with funny stories and jokes and a lot of good, homely philosophy. "I don't believe that a land ever wears out," he said. "It loses character and heart just like a man who's been abused. Cowpeas furnish the new character and the heart."

A new committee on the Patrick Barry gold medal for a new variety of fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, flowering plant or vegetable, was announced as follows: C. M. Hooker, John Charlton, John B. Collamer. There was no award this year of either the Barry prize or the George Ellwanger prize for the best collection of trees.

S. Wright McCollum, Lockport; I. H. Dewey and C. M. Hooker were appointed a committee on reclassification of freight weights. W. M. Orr read a paper on spraying. The meeting was probably the largest and most successful in the history of this well known society.

The exhibit of fruit was unusually fine considering the adverse conditions of 1898 for the growth of fruit. Ellwanger & Barry as usual made the principal display, although that of the state experiment station, at Geneva, was extensive. Ellwanger & Barry showed forty-five varieties of pears and thirty-six varieties of grapes. President William C. Barry, of the horticultural society, made special exhibit of a basket of superb specimens of the Anjou pear, and Mrs. Patrick Barry exhibited ten varieties of foreign grapes grown under glass as follows: Barbarossa, Raisin de Calabre, Gross Guillaume, Chasselas Napoleon, Black Alicante, Golden Queen, Black Morocco, Syrian, Golden Champion, Gromier du Cantal.

The following officers were elected: President, William C. Barry, Rochester; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard, Geneva; George A. Sweet, Dansville; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse; secretary-treasurer, John Hall, Rochester. Executive committee: C. M. Hooker, Rochester; C. W. Stuart, Newark; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; E. A. Powell, Syracuse; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga.

ILLINOIS.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society was held at Springfield, December 28-29. W. S. Perrine, Centralia; Charles C. Bell, Boonville, Mo.; H. R. Cotta, Freeport, and W. S. Ross, Alma, discussed fruit, and Arthur Bryant, Princeton, ornamental stock. A. M. Augustine, Normal, discussed commercial peach orchards, and H. Augustine the work of experiment stations. The legislature was urged to pass a pure food law. Many cash prizes of from \$2.00 to \$10.00 were awarded for fruit exhibited.

The following officers were elected: President, Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy; vice-president, R. A. Aldrich, Neoga; secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton; treasurer, J. W. Stanton, Richview; executive board, Henry M. Dunlap, Savoy; L. R. Bryant, Princeton; J. L. Hartwell, Dixon; G. L. Foster, Normal; H. L. Doan, Jacksonville; J. W. Stanton, Richview; C. W. Barnard, Manteno; L. M. Beal, Mt. Vernon.

KANSAS.

The annual convention of the Kansas State Horticultural Society was held at Topeka, December 27-29, with 150 members present. Among the prominent horticulturists there were Professor H. E. Van Deman, who discussed western orcharding, Frank Holsinger of Wyandotte, E. J. Holman of Leavenworth, George W. Munger of Greenwood, B. F. Douglas, Dr. Bohrer of Rice, S. S. Dickinson of Pawnee, E. D. Wheeler, state forestry commissioner; George E. Van Houten of Des Moines, secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society; Mr. Butterfield of Lees Summit, Mo.; A. F. Coleman of Corning, Ia.; A. L. Brooke, B. F. Smith, A.

H. Griesa, Professor E. E. Faville and E. A. Popenoe. President Fred Wellhouse presided. A number of papers were read and there was full discussion, all of which will appear in the society's annual report.

The following officers were elected: Judge Fred Wellhouse, Topeka, president; J. W. Robinson, Eldorado, vice-president; William H. Barnes, Topeka, secretary; Major F. Holsinger, Rosedale, treasurer.

NEW JERSEY.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society was held in Trenton, January 4-5. Secretary Franklin Dye of the State Board of Agriculture, and Secretary Budd of the Horticultural Society, strongly urged the members to keep posted on the details of the fruit growing business. The nurserymen are learning that it is necessary to keep posted on their business if they would succeed in the face of competition. Charles Black reported regarding the ravages of disease and insects during the year. Among those who delivered excellent addresses were A. Herrington of Madison, N. Butterbach of Oceanic, Hiram T. Jones of Elizabeth, H. W. Collingwood of New York, Director E. B. Voorhees of New Brunswick, Professor G. H. Powell of Delaware, Professor Byron D. Halstead of New Brunswick, Professor F. L. Beal of Washington, D. C., and Professor John B. Smith, state entomologist.

The following officers were elected: President, S. B. Ketchum of Bennington; vice-president, David Baird of Baird; secretary, H. I. Budd of Mt. Holly; treasurer, Charles L. Jones of Newark; executive committee, J. B. Ward, E. P. Beebe, D. A. Vanderveer, Ira J. Blackwell, J. B. Rogers.

PENINSULA.

The Peninsula Horticultural Society includes in its jurisdiction the whole of the Delaware and Chesapeake peninsula. It held its twelfth annual session in Smyrna, Kent county, Delaware, January 11 to 13. The papers read were eminently practical, and the discussions were spirited and to the point, being confined to stating facts rather than arguing theories. The range of subjects was wide, taking in all classes of fruits and vegetables that are grown in this climate. The prevailing opinion was that peach growing is by no means a thing of the past in this territory, for there is a strong and wide-spread determination to battle against yellows and other diseases, and the insects that have been destructive. The monilia fungus has been a very serious trouble for several years, and thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture is the remedy, but it must be generally, persistently and thoroughly applied to be an effective preventive. The curculio is the worst insect foe, and a difficult one to manage. Jarring seems to be the only effective remedy and this will not come into general use for some time yet, because other troubles make the crop an uncertain one. With yellows and monilia under control, jarring for curculio would follow.

Apple growing has been on the increase, and with this increased attention, varieties have been studied and it has been learned that several kinds of high market value succeed admirably in this climate.

Grape growing and small fruits attracted a good deal of attention. The society was fortunate in having present Walter F. Taber, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who gave in detail the methods which have made him one of the most successful men

in the East. Successful Delaware and Maryland men added from their own experience information of timely and practical value.

The Maryland and Delaware experiment station men were on hand, and were loaded with good things which were freely distributed.

A. N. Brown, chairman of the committee on transportation charged that the railroad companies discriminated against the Peninsula fruit growers. The marketing of fruit was discussed by J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md. Prof. G. Harold Powell made a plea for nature study in public schools.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Captain R. S. Emory, Chestertown, Md.; vice-president, J. E. Carter, Smyrna, Del.; secretary and treasurer, Wesley Webb, Dover, Del. Captain Emory is an extensive and successful pear grower. Mr. Carter is largely interested in grapes, and the secretary has served in the same capacity since the organization of the society.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held its fortieth annual session at Harrisburg, Jan. 18-19. Professor Van Deman, Parksley, Va., reported on nomenclature. Professor W. G. Johnson, state entomologist of Maryland recommended the adoption of the Maryland insect law. Cyrus G. Fox, George G. Stitzel and S. B. Heiges were appointed a committee on legislation.

Among the addresses were: "Quince Culture," W. B. K. Johnson, Allentown; "Improvement in Fruits and Flowers," Thomas Meehan, Germantown; "Nature Study in Schools," Frank M. Bartram, Londongrove; "Marketing of Fruit," A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Del.; "Legislation for Horticulture," William T. Creassey, Catawassa. The next meeting will be in Pittsburg.

The following officers were elected: President, S. B. Heiges, York; vice-presidents, Howard A. Chase, Philadelphia; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; Gabriel Heister, Harrisburg; recording secretary, E. B. Engle, Waynesboro; corresponding secretary, William P. Brinton, Christiana; treasurer, Samuel C. Moon, Morrisville.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island Horticultural Society met in Providence, Jan. 18. President Levi W. Russell presided and gave a summary of the society's exhibitions during 1898.

The following officers were elected; President, Joseph E. C. Farnham; vice presidents, Col. R. H. I. Goddard, Hon. Robert C. Taft, Edwin H. Burlingame; secretary and treasurer, Charles W. Smith; librarian, Christopher R. Drowne; Botanist, W. W. Bailey; board of trustees, Silas H. Manchester, E. I. Nickerson, J. G. Massie, J. D. Fitts, H. R. Teel.

NEBRASKA.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Nebraska Horticultural Society was held at Lincoln, Jan. 10-12.

C. S. Harrison read a paper on "Parks and Forests;" E. F. Stephens, Crete, "Irrigation;" "Keeping Qualities of Apples," Peter Younger, Jr., Geneva.

In order to meet the expense of secretary sending out reports, etc., for the coming year, \$300 of premium money was donated by the members. No other western state gives so small an appropriation to its horticultural society as Nebraska, and few other societies are doing more good work. At Omaha

the highest medals for fruit were awarded to Nebraska growers. Five thousand reports of the work are circulated each year, and applications for them have been received from all parts of this country, and even from France. The members of the society feel that much more could be accomplished if the necessary funds were guaranteed. Iowa sets apart \$2,800 for the purpose and Illinois \$4,000. Aside from the premiums about \$1,500 are required for the running expenses of the Nebraska society.

The society declared that a park and forestry association for Nebraska should be formed.

The society elected the following officers: President, George A. Marshall, of Arlington; vice-president, J. H. Hadkinson, of Omaha; secretary, C. H. Barnard, of Table Rock; treasurer, Peter Youngers, of Geneva.

COMING MEETINGS.

Horticultural society meetings have been called as follows: Connecticut, at Hartford, Feb. 1-2; Quebec, at Montreal, Jan. 31-Feb. 1; Wisconsin, at Madison, Feb. 7-10; Nova-Scotia, at Annapolis, Feb. 20-22; Eastern New York, at Albany, Feb. 21-22; Vermont, at Burlington, Feb. 21-22; Central Missouri, at Booneville, March 4; Massachusetts, at Worcester, March 8-9.

EASTERN NURSERYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association was held in Rochester January 25. The following officers were elected: President, William C. Barry; secretary, William Pitkin; executive committee, George A. Sweet, of Dansville; Wing Smith, of Syracuse; Irving Rouse, of Rochester; R. G. Chase, of Geneva; Charles J. Brown, of Rochester.

PLUMS FOR AMERICA.

J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md., in the course of a paper before the Maryland Horticultural Society, made an earnest plea for the native plum and concluded with this summary:

The case stands: The Japan plums upon the whole, are an acquisition of value to our fruit interests, up to date in moderation, still a blessing. Not as an orchard fruit in their present status, but rather as means, the instrument, with which the size of many of our native varieties can be increased and the quality of others improved. We cannot afford, nor should we risk any process or operation in this connection by which would be sacrificed the sterling points of superior excellence in the vital make-up of the trees of the purely American group. By a careful and comprehensive system of hybridizing, sooner or later, the desired balance between the two will be reached, resulting in trees possessing or rather retaining the vigorous and tough constitutions of our native groups with fruit equaling the best Japans in size and quality, and far less susceptible to the monilia which, in so many localities, rots the fruit of the pure Japans and to a greater or less extent corrodes the morals of the grower. Until this is accomplished and demonstrated by orchard results, it is infinitely safer where it is the purpose to reduce plum growing into dollars and cents, to plant an intelligently selected list of the best natives. The orchard ration is about 16 to 1 in favor of pure American varieties as the markets attest.

DUE APPRECIATION.

JOSEPH M. NEIL & CO., LA PORTE, IND., Jan. 25, 1899.—“The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is very valuable and worth many times the price. We enclose \$1 to extend subscription. Every one in the trade who desires to be informed should be a subscriber. We should have renewed before.”

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Among the most important items that we wish changed in the western classification, is the following: “Trees and shrubbery in bales completely wrapped or in bundles with bottoms boxed, each weighing 100 lbs. or over, 1 class; in bales or in bundles with bottoms boxed, each weighing less than 100 lbs. Dr class; in bales, roots wrapped, each bale weighing 100 lbs. or over, 1½.” We think this rule should be amended so as to allow the nurseryman to ship bales not completely wrapped, weighing less than 100 lbs., at the first class rate. For instance, if we desire to make a shipment of fifty bales weighing 800 lbs. it would be necessary for us to tie the fifty bales into eight bundles, making a very awkward bundle to handle as well as causing more or less injury to the stock. We see no reason why the railroad company should not haul the fifty bales at the same rate billed “Owners's risk and count,” not holding them responsible for errors in counting or checking off.

Another concession that we desire is on shipments of less than carlots—say from 4000 to 6000 lbs.—going to local points.

For instance, if the nurseryman desires to ship within 50, 100 or 200 miles on the same line of road where there is no transfer, he should be allowed to pack in bulk in car at the same rate as though the goods were boxed.

Another item is the matter of packing used in car-lot shipments. We think this rule should be amended so as to allow the nurseryman to use 1,500 lbs. of packing for each car. Every nurseryman knows that in order to pack trees in bulk and have them go through in good condition it is necessary to use a liberal amount of wet packing. The amount of water that is weighed up on the shipper at point of shipment will average at least 1,500 lbs. when if the same shipment is weighed at destination—if it travels any distance—this weight will all have disappeared by evaporation and leakage. This has been our experience from actual weights of shipments.

We would be pleased to hear the views of others along the line, as when the committee goes before the Traffic Association it will be necessary to be united and reasonable in our demands.

PETER YOUNGERS, JR., of Youngers & Co.
Geneva, Neb., Jan. 6, 1899.

PROFESSOR BAILEY ON THE SCALE.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Persons who have read the note in your January issue respecting my remarks on the San Jose scale, desire that I define my position in respect to the matter. This I gladly do. I have said that we should not get up a scare on the San Jose scale. I have also said that if I had to choose between the scale and the codlin-moth in my own orchard I should take the scale. This is because I believe the scale more amenable to treatment. At the same time I am equally convinced that the scale may become a more serious pest to the state than the codlin-moth is, from the fact that the scale is readily distributed on plant stock and that it may kill the plants. I believe most emphatically in inspection.

L. H. BAILEY.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1899.

NEXT GREAT MOVEMENT.

Horticulture in Europe Contrasted with that in America—Startling Figures Presented by Professor Bailey Regarding Agricultural Education on the Continent—What is Needed for American Progress.

At the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society last month, Professor L. H. Bailey, fresh from a European trip, contrasted most entertainingly and instructively European and American horticulture. The limited time allowed him on the programme gave opportunity for but a suggestion of what the professor has in store as the result of his investigations.

"While there are in England," said Professor Bailey, "some large areas devoted to horticulture, European orchards and fruit plots are, as a rule, small. The commercial idea is not largely developed in Europe. There the people are satisfied if they can make a living out of their fruits. In America the fruit grower is not satisfied unless he can make a living and put money in the bank and become rich. In America everything is on a speculative basis. European orchards have a great variety of trees. Orchards that were originally apple orchards now contain here a cherry tree and there a plum or a pear tree, all through them. When an apple tree died it was replaced by an apple or other tree.

"The only attempt is to supply the local markets. For that reason Americans have been successful in shipping fruit in large quantities to Europe. Orchardists across the water do not attempt much in the wholesale way. And there is a difference in the fruits grown. Blackberries are practically unknown in Europe; they have no cranberries there as we know the fruit; field pumpkins, sweet potatoes and even bananas are not at all common. The question in America is, what variety of apple or pear is good for this section of the country. In Europe the question considered is, what variety is good for this town.

"Spraying, although having its origin in the old country, is not practiced as in America. We are far ahead of the Europeans in this respect. Of course there is extensive spraying of vines along the Rhine, in Northern Italy and in the Tyrol. But most of the spraying in Europe is on a smaller scale, with the knapsack sprayer. There could not be there such a discussion of spraying as we have heard here this afternoon. Indeed, there could not be such a convention of horticulturists as this in Europe."

Some notes as to yields of fruit trees and shrubs, taken from statistics in Kent county, England, the garden of the United Kingdom, were given. Six tons of pears are raised to the acre, and they sell at two cents per pound. Raspberries are packed in half barrels containing eighteen gallons. It should be added that these are used mostly for jam. Strawberries are carried in four-quart baskets. Plums, cherries, gooseberries and currants are packed in half-bushel baskets covered with green grass or paper. The transportation rate, from a point eighteen miles distant, to London, is \$4 per ton for apples and \$5 per ton for strawberries.

"As to the outlook for American fruit in Europe," continued Professor Bailey, "it should be borne in mind that European growers will supply the market for special varieties. The discriminating trade in Europe will be met by the home growers. But for the mass of the people who are glad to get

fruit of any kind, there is opportunity for the American grower. The outlook for large shipments, for instance, of the Ben Davis apple is good; and those who will eat the Ben Davis will also eat the Kieffer pear. But the European fruit growers are organizing to combat the American trade. They are going to try to drive the American out. I was in Germany at the time the embargo was put upon American fruit and trees. I was convinced that such action was not a matter of vindictiveness, but of self protection simply. If there had been as much written in Germany about an insect there as has been written about the San Jose scale in America, I would have been one of the first to have demanded an embargo upon German fruit. I think we have been too much scared ourselves. The San Jose scale is a serious pest, but it is a fair question whether we have not made too much stir about what we cannot help."

On the subject of the schools in Europe, particularly agricultural schools, Professor Bailey gave figures that were startling. The American people think this country has done much in the way of providing agricultural education and establishing experiment stations. Professor Bailey referred to the hundreds of agricultural schools in the European countries, and turning to France said that country has 3,362 schools of agriculture and 78 experiment stations which, in 1896, cost \$900,000. Besides this there are 79,000 primary schools in France where agriculture must be taught.

"Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden fifty years ago were in the condition, agriculturally, that Ireland is in to-day," said Professor Bailey. "They have been raised to their present advanced state by government aid. The difficulties in the way of agricultural progress will not work themselves out. European governments have been alive to the importance of the matter.

"We in America have done much in the way of advancing our agricultural interests, but there is much more that must be done. We have provided institutions for higher education in agriculture; we have traveling lecturers and we have experiment stations. I think we do not need any more agricultural colleges nor any more experiment stations. But we do need to have agriculture taught in our public schools and our young people should have actual farm training. It may not be deemed advisable to teach agriculture in our primary schools. I want to call your attention to the importance of nature study. This is pursued at Cornell University with great success; also at other places. There are already 23,000 teachers ready to superintend and 16,000 pupils have asked for nature study. We have not the necessary actual training on the farm. In Europe there are model farms, but these are expensive. We have many model and typical farms. My proposition is that the government pay a certain sum, an honorarium, not a salary, to every farmer, per pupil, to impart instruction to boys outside of his own family; that a central bureau determine the fitness of farmers to impart this instruction.

"In my opinion farm training must be the next great agricultural movement in America. We have seen four great movements: 1, Agricultural colleges; 2, farmers' institutes; 3, experiment stations; 4, nature study. The fifth must be farm training."

C. F. McNAIR, DANVILLE, N. Y., January, 27, 1899—"Enclosed is our \$1 for your journal, which we cannot get along without and look for each month."

Among Growers and Dealers.

William Rosso will start a nursery at Johnson, Neb.

Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa., visited Rochester nurserymen last month.

L. C. Bobbink, Rutherford, N. J., representing foreign exporters, visited Rochester nurserymen recently.

Nelson Smith, of E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y., was in Rochester during the horticultural society meeting.

The post office address of the Evergreen Nursery Company has been changed from Evergreen, Wis., to Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., advocates the formation of a horticultural bureau by the New York Department of Agriculture.

Henry Schroeder reviewed the record of horticulture during the last decade in Keokuk county, before the Southeastern Iowa Society.

Pierce Bechtle, Le Mars, Ia., says there are a number of varieties of apples in the northwestern part of Iowa that are giving large crops of fine fruit.

California horticulturists propose the adoption of a new law in that state governing the quarantining of fruits and trees affected with insects or disease.

A bill pending before the Illinois legislature proposes to place \$5,000 in the hands of the state entomologist for the work of combating San Jose scale.

Gilbert Costich, Rochester, N. Y., purchased the nursery stock and implements of William S. Little last month for \$200. The office furniture was sold for \$9.75.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has presented to the United States-Canadian Joint High Commission a brief arguing for the preservation of the forests.

Ground for the horticultural building in the new botanical garden in Bronx park, New York, was broken on January 3d. The building will be ready for occupancy in October.

J. M. Hutchinson, representing August Rhotert, New York city, American agent for French, German, Holland and Belgium growers, called on Western New York nurserymen last month.

Joseph M. Neil & Co., La Porte, Ind., write: "Trade is opening beautifully down this way. The indications for a profitable season are most encouraging and will certainly be appreciated."

Kinsey's Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Kinsey, O., will hereafter be conducted under the name of William N. Kinsey, who has been the proprietor since the death of his father Samuel Kinsey, in 1883.

The Osborn Stoddard Nursery Co., Madison, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are: William O. Stoddard, Jr., William D. Green, James H. Baker, Edmund K. Brown and Isaac K. Van De-water.

Professor J. L. Budd who recently resigned the position of the head of the department of horticulture and forestry in the Iowa State Agricultural College, has begun a revision of Professor Charles Downing's apple book. To Professor Budd was willed the library of Charles and A. J. Downing.

Secretary A. J. Phillips of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society calls attention to the fact that while Montana exhibited

at Omaha exposition a Wolf River apple said to weigh 32 ounces, Wisconsin showed four of this variety weighing together seven pounds and two ounces. The Wisconsin and Missouri apple exhibits were especially fine.

"W. E. Houghton, of Ohio, likes to use a glass label for fruit trees," says Rural New Yorker. "He writes the name of the fruit and the name of the fruit agent on a slip of paper, and rolls it around a small, round stick. This is then put into a small homeopathic pill bottle, which is corked up and wired to a tree. It is a first rate plan to put the agent's name with the name of the tree. This information may come handy when the tree gets into bearing."

The stockholders of the West Michigan Nurseries have elected the following directors: John W. Bedford, Cushing; Arthur J. Dean, Eau Claire; H. A. Rackliffe, O. E. Fifield, C. W. Schriver, Benton Harbor; Frank M. Kelley, Benton Harbor; Milton Preston, Eau Claire; W. B. Moshier, Eau Claire; H. L. Bird, Benton Harbor. The directors have chosen these officers: President, John W. Bedford; vice-president, Frank M. Keller; secretary and treasurer, H. L. Bird; general manager, Charles W. Schriver; superintendent of farm, W. B. Moshier. There are 913 acres in the nurseries at Benton Harbor.

NEW ZEALAND SCALE LAW.

The governor of New Zealand has issued a proclamation stating that whereas it has appeared to his satisfaction that fruit trees and plants infested with various species of scale insects have been and still are imported into New Zealand to the danger and detriment of the fruit plantations of the country, the importation is absolutely prohibited of any trees or plants, including cuttings, buds, etc., infected with scale insects. To enable thorough control of the inspection necessary the ports of Auckland and Wellington are designated as the only two ports for such importations.

IOWA PLUM CULTURE.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., is trying an extensive experiment in plum culture. The plum stands a good chance to take part of the prestige of the apple in Iowa. Mr. Wilson presented at Iowa Horticultural Society meeting a paper on the Domestica plum, whose culture has been neglected in Iowa for the Americana, Chickasaw and Japan. The south half of Iowa, said Mr. Wilson, is well adapted for the culture of the Domestica plum. He now has 3,000 Domestica trees under cultivation and about 500 of Americana and Chickasaw. The culture has been discouraged on account of the stock. Professor Budd suggested the sand cherry as a stock. Mr. Wilson said about his Domestica: "I expect to market in the near future as many bushels of plums from my Domestica trees as my friends who are giving all their attention to the native varieties, and I expect also to receive double the price for the same amount of plums that they do for theirs."

C. G. Patten, of Charles City, who has been appointed the Iowa delegate to the American Pomological Society convention, with Eugene Secor, of Forest City, as alternate, said there would be a warning note sounded about the Domestica, because, he said, the cold winters which occasionally sweep over even Southern Iowa will kill it out.

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C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements.

Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1899—At Chicago, Ill., June 7, 8.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1899.

LEARNING WHAT IS WANTED.

During the last two months the nurserymen of the country have been mingling with the orchardists in the annual conventions of the horticultural societies and have been learning what is demanded by their customers. In an effort to keep the nurserymen posted upon these meetings, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has published such portions of the proceedings of the eighteen state conventions as are of special interest to the trade.

While at each of these conventions there has been much practical benefit, it is probable that no address was of more general interest or covered as wide a field as that of Professor L. H. Bailey before the Western New York Horticultural Society. Professor Bailey is the most prolific of modern horticultural writers and is an acknowledged authority on all that pertains to horticulture. The value of his contributions to literature on this subject cannot be estimated. It is believed

that his work is appreciated. His books are widely read and his presence at any meeting of nurserymen or horticulturists is eagerly sought.

Professor Bailey recently returned from the second of his European trips taken within a short time. His address last month on "Some Contrasts of European and American Horticulture" was replete with information of value to the trade and caused regret that the time allotted to him on the crowded programme was so brief. It is probable that the subject will be elaborated by the professor in one of the many books he is preparing and the work should be in the hands of every nurseryman.

AFTER HALF A CENTURY.

Edward Y. Teas, Irvington, Ind., after over half a century in the nursery business, will retire from that business at the close of the spring sales. With his brother, John C. Teas, he began nursery work in Indiana fifty-six years ago. He has made the propagation of fruits and ornamentals a life study. He has traveled much in this country and has visited Europe three times. He introduced the Garber hybrid pear, Smith's hybrid pear, Lucretia dewberry and Japan tree lilac and originated the President Wilder currant.

Mr. Teas is a charter member and has been state vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen; charter member and first vice-president of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

NURSERY BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Discussing the nursery business in England in conversation with a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, William Fell, of Hexham said: "There is an increasing demand for ornamental stock. There is much planting of shade trees in the towns of England. Two parks have recently been opened on the Tyne in industrial centres. Soon there will be no town without a park. We keep a landscape man to take care of such orders. Prizes are offered, prizes of \$250, for the best park plans. Towns that had no thought of parks ten years ago are arranging for them, the prominent townsmen giving the necessary land.

"As to fruit stock, planting of private grounds is all right but when it comes to commercial orchards we have to meet the sharp competition of American apples and French pears. California pears arrive in England in good condition, interfering to a considerable extent with the export from France."

Mr. Fell is one of the vice-presidents of the English Arboricultural Society which has held several annual meetings. At one of these he read a paper on commercial orchard planting in Northern England. Little of this work can be successfully done in Southern England. The seasons are against commercial orcharding in Great Britain. The fruit does not ripen. Much is done, however, in growing fruit under glass; tree fruits as well as others being grown in pots.

PROTECTING THE ORIGINATOR.

On the heels of the propositions to obtain, through the patent office, protection for the originator of a variety comes the story of the desire of a Boston millionaire to corner the

market on a carnation. Peter Fisher of Boston originated a variety which he named after the wife of T. W. Lawson. The carnation was boomed by Thomas F. Galvin and New York and Chicago people used every effort to procure the flower. According to the New York papers, Mr. Lawson offered \$30,000 for the 8,000 plants Mr. Fisher has, and the control of the variety. New York florists, it is said, are endeavoring to procure a plant of the Lawson from which to propagate. Single flowers of the Lawson carnation are rated at 75 cents. The story was denied but late last month Mr. Fisher acknowledged the sale at the price named.

The Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson carnation is a seedling of Daybreak and Van Leeuwen, originated four years ago. Last spring it won the silver medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It is registered with the American Carnation Society under the following description: "Color, dark pink; flowers of great size borne on an exceedingly long and strong stem, with an excellent calyx; vigorous growth and a free and early bloomer."

The story of the Lawson carnation had scarcely been denied when the The New York Times, not to be outdone by its contemporaries, announced that "for original business methods there live florists in Boston who can easily outdo New York tradesmen and throw those of Chicago into fits of envy." It is related that upon the death of Fanny Davenport, the actress, a Boston florist cabled actors and playwrights in London and Paris suggesting that wreaths be placed on the grave. All replied in the affirmative. A few weeks ago Victorien Sardou received a bill for \$110 and thereupon used some strong French words and refused to pay the bill. Other bills were: Olga Nethersole, \$60; Charles Wyndham, \$75; Henry Irving, \$90; Beerbohm Tree, \$100. Miss Nethersole is the only one who has paid for a wreath. High-priced nurserymen's novelties now seem cheap.

Professor William B. Alwood, entomologist of Virginia, has addressed a circular letter to horticulturists and entomologists embodying the information in the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN regarding the federal scale bill.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

A conservative and authoritative estimate of the business outlook is that of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., who write as follows to the Florists' Exchange:

The volume of business transacted by us during the year 1898 was somewhat of an increase over that of last year, or in fact, any previous year, but as some of the leading items were lower in price the total received was but little more than in previous years. Remittances were more promptly made, we think, than during the three previous years.

As to the outlook we are living in hope. From present indications we think there is reason to anticipate a more lively trade the coming spring, unless something turns up to knock it in the head as the war scare did last spring. There should be an increased demand for apple and peach trees next spring, as there appears to be much greater inquiry for them than is usual at this season of the year. One thing that would benefit the trade would be the removing of the Canadian prohibition on importations of nursery stock; another, a decrease in plantings or production, one-half the quantity would bring the trade more profit than the whole does now.

WINTERING NURSERY STOCK.

There are many ways of wintering nursery stock in cellars, say Stephen's Hoyt's Sons, Connecticut, in answer to a query in the Rural New Yorker. Cellars for storing nursery stock for winter are usually made one story, say four-foot posts, covering a suitable piece of ground for such purpose. By suitable we mean ground that is dry, so that no water will stand in the ground. It is our custom to heel in the trees, in this covered ground, as thickly as we can stand them and have the soil work in among the roots. We always heel in not in bunches, but with the roots spread so that the earth may readily work in among the roots. In many of the dirt cellars, the trees are tied in bunches and piled up, covering the roots in moss or shavings, or any damp material, so that no roots are exposed to the air. In this way, a dirt cellar may be packed to hold five or six times as many trees as when the trees are heeled in as we do it. We have never tried this plan from the fact that we never approved of the method; yet trees may be kept all right when piled up as above stated. We have always found it a safe way to keep the trees, to heel in, and so have always followed this course.

In moderate or thawy weather, we open the ventilators to change the air, and if the cellar gets too warm, leave them open on a cold night to cool the cellar down somewhat. The cellar should be kept cool, and if it freezes some, it does no harm where the trees are properly heeled in. A cellar 25 x 75 feet will hold from 12,000 to 15,000 peach trees when heeled in, and about the same of pear. Trees thus wintered should be set out early in the spring, as they will start earlier than those left out through the winter.

NEW GEORGIA RULES.

The Georgia State Board of Entomology, composed of Chairman O. B. Stevens at Atlanta, P. J. Berckmans and J. Pope Brown, on January 18th, adopted the following rules regarding the shipment of nursery stock:

RULE 5. Each and every box, bundle or package of trees, shrubs or other plants commonly known as nursery stock shipped in car-load lots, or less than car-load lots into the State of Georgia from any other state or county, shall be plainly labeled with a certificate of inspection furnished by the entomologist, fruit inspector or other duly authorized official in the state or county in which said stock was grown, and also with the official tag of the Georgia State Board of Entomology hereinafter provided for, said certificate and tag to be valid for only twelve months from the date they bear, in accordance with sections 9 and 10 of the act cited. Such shipments not so labeled shall be liable to confiscation upon the order of the inspector.

RULE 6. Upon the filing of the proper certificate as above prescribed in accordance with section 13 of said act, and upon request of any person or persons residing in states or counties outside of the State of Georgia, dealing in or handling trees, shrubs, or other plants in this state, the certificates of the State Board of Entomology will be issued to the same without charge, and official tags bearing a fac simile copy of such certificate and the seal of the said board, will be furnished such applicants at cost, viz.: 69 cents for the first hundred or part thereof, and 25 cents for each additional hundred.

The provisions of the new Georgia law were published in the last issue of this journal.

FINDS IT VALUABLE.

J. C. GROSSMAN, WOLCOTTVILLE, IND., December 2, 1898—"Enclosed find \$1 to renew my subscription to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I find it worth considerable to me."

AN INSPECTOR REPORTS.

Wesley Webb's Statement to the Governor of Delaware—Examined Suspected Stock with Magnifying Glass—The Axe, Fire and Kerosene Employed in Orchards—No Indications of the Scale in the Nurseries of the State.

Wesley Webb, inspector for the state of Delaware, makes the following report to the governor regarding his work for 1898:

I have found it necessary to devote nearly all my time to this work during the past season. The infested orchards have been visited as occasion demanded, some of them repeatedly. A minute and painstaking examination with a glass was made of suspected trees and shrubs; and in order to encourage prompt and effective action by the owners of the trees my services in applying remedies were freely given. The treatment advised depended upon the conditions to be met. When only a few trees were involved, while large interests were at stake, destruction by axe and fire was unhesitatingly advised and in most such cases was applied, with the most satisfactory results. Where a large number of trees were already infested, and no large number of additional trees were endangered, treatment with kerosene was recommended. The results of this treatment have been satisfactory in nearly all cases, and very little or no injury to the trees has come from the application of this very efficient insecticide. It is not a safe remedy to apply to peach and plum trees, but apples and pears may be treated safely at any season of the year, precaution being taken to use it in a fine spray in sufficient quantity only to wet the surface of the tree, and only on a sunny day.

Inspection of the nurseries of the state has shown them to be without any indications of the presence of the scale.

Since the introduction of this scale into Delaware thirty-eight orchards and gardens have been found to be infested with it. Six new cases have been brought to light within the last year. Twelve of these thirty-eight places are now probably free, as no scales have been found on them in 1898; fifteen others are so nearly free that it would be difficult if not impossible to find any scales now. There remain eleven cases of varying degrees of infestation, some of them having been only recently put under treatment.

It thus appears that there is reason to believe that the San Jose Scale can be eradicated from the state in a few years by vigilant and prompt action.

Respectfully submitted,
WESLEY WEBB.

Dover, Del., January 2, 1899.

CONTROLLING THE SCALE.

In a bulletin on the San Jose scale just issued by the Cornell station. H. P. Gould says:

Another season's experience has again demonstrated that the San Jose scale can be as easily controlled as many of the insects with which the farmer and fruit-grower are more familiar. The potato-bug has been fought for twenty years, the codlin-moth has been given annual treatments of Paris green ever since the general spraying of orchards has been practiced, yet these insects reappear in abundance every year. They and their kindred, however, cause no alarm; but if they were left unchecked in their ravages, the annual losses from them in this state would be almost inconceivable.

It may not be possible, from a practical point of view, to exterminate the scale in an infested orchard without injury to the trees any more than it is possible to exterminate the potato-bug; yet I am convinced that the same vigilant, persistent effort which controls the potato-bug, codlin moth and other insect pests will also control the San Jose scale.

I do not wish to minimize the danger from this insect, for it is indeed serious under conditions favorable for its development, but there has been a tendency unduly to emphasize the seriousness of the pest.

J. G. PATTERSON & SON, STEWARTSTOWN, PA., Jan. 14, 1899; "We mail (within) \$2 for our advertisement in your invaluable paper. It brings the answer all O. K."

AROUSED A POET.

There has been a movement in Minnesota to introduce a San Jose scale bill coupled with bond and license features similar to the one that came up two years ago. E. H. S. Dartt, of the girdling station at Owatonna, Minn., has evidently been thinking of the subject. This is the result:

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

BY E. H. S. DARTT, OWATONNA, MINN.

This little pest of modest mien,
So small that it can scarce be seen,
Has swept our land from sea to sea
And ruined many a noble tree.

But by far its greatest harm
Has come to us through false alarm;
Bugman meets it as a stranger,
And to warn the seedy granger.
He opens eyes as wide as owl's
And fills the land with horrid howls.

He's cunning, and he thinks he sees
A chance to get some extra fees.
And so he howls and howls again
Until he's fooled our wisest men,
Who, in their fright invoke the law,
And from the bugman's wisdom draw.

The law is founded on inspection
And many scales escape detection,
And these they join in grand cotillions
For each scale left will make its millions.

State after state has been invaded,
And legislatures have been raided
By bugmen and their constant friends,
Who seek to forward selfish ends.

In Minnesota's frigid clime
The scale can't live an hour of time.
And still they want a law made stout
To keep the foreign rascals out,
And if it kills tree competition
'Twill better suit some men's condition.

Now while these persons keep on braying,
Old farmer John he works at spraying,
And it affords him great delight
To know that scales can't stand the fight.

But he's inclined to swear and cuss
Because they've made this awful fuss.
They've scared the Dutchman and Canuck
Till they refuse to take our truck.

If I could only have my way,
I'd save the world in half a day;
I'd girdle every mother's son
Caught doing what these fools have done;
I'd clean the trees with whale oil soap
And hang the rascals with a rope.

Humbugs, bedbugs, fleas, lice and rats,
Bugmen, Beermen, dogs, mice and cats
I'd crowd upon some worthless ship
And then I'd give it Hobson's tip.

BETTER THAN A CIRCULAR.

One advantage of the newspaper over the circular as an advertising medium is that it not only prints your advertisement but attends to its distribution as well.—Printer's Ink.

FRUIT BUD DEVELOPMENT.

R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich., in a paper read before the Michigan Horticultural Society on fruit-bud development said :

Since the fruitgrower puts out trees and plants to secure the products of the fruit-buds, and is interested in the production of wood buds only so far as they contribute to the production of bloom and consequent fruit, we may consider some of the means of directing the energies of the plant in that direction. First, we insist that the weakness or disposition to form only wood-buds and runners is inherited, and therefore no tree or plant known to be unfruitful shall ever be used for propagation. It is a well known law of nature that when any power or faculty is not used for a long period it will become dormant and finally disappear; and when a plant through bad propagation or otherwise becomes an habitual wood-bud maker, it is not easily persuaded by any system of tillage to return to fruitage.

I have long felt that the practice of taking scions from nursery rows through many generations, without allowing them to bear fruit, is wrong. Such trees are not only late in coming into bearing, but they are easily exhausted, and in this weakened condition readily fall a victim to insects or fungi; and I beg to express my conviction that this has contributed more to the present deplorable condition of our orchards than any other one thing.

REGARDING SCALE LEGISLATION.

The American Agriculturist has the following pertinent remarks on the San Jose scale :

The inspection of imported nursery stock is now required by the laws of a number of states. In Michigan, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, Iowa and North Carolina the law requires that there be attached to nursery stock coming from without the state certificates warranting it to be free from San Jose scale. Similar legislation is proposed for Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, and perhaps other states. Quite a mass of legislation providing for the inspection of nursery stock within each state has also been enacted. Canada prohibits the importation of stock infested with San Jose scale. Uniform laws on this whole subject are desirable and can be readily obtained this winter if those interested will bring the matter before their state legislatures. A compilation of all federal, state and Canadian laws on the subject was published by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN of Rochester, N. Y. We by no means underestimate the danger threatened by the San Jose scale, but there are other pests equally if not more serious, and we dislike to see the scale scare being worked to foster unnecessary legislation and expensive officials.

NURSERY CHRISTMAS TREES.

Mr. Hoyt, New Canaan, Conn., speaking of nursery grown Christmas trees said to the Rural New Yorker :

Nurserymen who live near villages or cities have some call for spruce or pine, but not many are sold. I presume that, if a nurseryman should plant for this purpose, and give room enough so that they would make a good form, quite a number might be sold. All sizes, from 3 to 4 feet up to 12 and 14 feet, are called for. The smaller sizes would sell at wholesale at from 15 to 20 cents each; retail, from 35 to 50 cents. The larger trees of good shape and color will wholesale at \$1, and retail for \$1.50 or \$2. Nursery-grown trees are of good shape, and they might be grown at a profit if handled just right. A good many evergreens are used about butcher shops, saloons and stores, which are of poor shape and bring a low price. Their shape is of no particular object in such places. The retailer does not want to give much for good trees, and is not willing to pay more than he can buy wild trees for. So that there is little encouragement for nurserymen to grow them. Three years ago, we sent two carloads of trees to New Brunswick, N. J. There were from 800 to 1,000 trees, and all we got for the lot was \$51.

Long and Short.

Spraying apparatus is offered by the Deming Co., Salem, O.

Linton & Kaup, Marcelline, Mo., want Buerre Gifford pear trees.

C. L. Whitney, Warren, O., makes a specialty of small evergreens.

Houghton gooseberry plants are offered by W. B. Fulton, Kirkwood, O.

Millions of strawberry plants are ready for the trade at P. D. Berry's, Dayton, O.

Peach trees in 33 leading sorts are offered by Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa.

High grade ornamental stock is offered by Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, West Chester, Pa.

The Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O., has an unrivalled assortment of labels.

R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo., offers a general line of nursery stock and his well known box clamp.

Loganberry, transplanted and rooted tips, are wanted by William Fell & Co., Hexham, England.

New strawberries are offered by Flansburgh & Pierson, Leslie, Mich. The most complete list in Michigan.

Columbia raspberry, 2,000,000 fine plants, are offered by the originator, J. T. Thompson, Oneida, N. Y.

Albemarle Pippins and Winesap scions may be obtained on short notice of J. T. Clark, Yanus Mills, Va.

The Hicks grape is called the new Concord of the 20th century. It is offered by Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo.

Tree and plant labels of all kinds and nursery stakes are offered by the Wooden Goods Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

A large surplus of small fruits and ornamental stock awaits a proposition at Parry's Pomona Nurseries, Parry, N. Y.

Greenville apple, Greenville strawberry and Eldorado blackberry headquarters are at Buechly's nursery, Greenville, O.

W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., offers at attractive prices a large lot of peach, plum, dwarf pear, Wealthy apple and small fruits.

Home grown roses and other ornamental stock must be sold to clear ground at the old Brighton Central Nurseries, Brighton, N. Y.

Some specialties in addition to the large stock of general nursery stock, are announced this month by the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga.

D. Hill, Dundee, Ill., is long on American Arbor Vitæ seedlings, Pinus Strobus, Hemlock and Douglas spruces. He has a large stock of all evergreens.

C. H. Joosten, representing the Boskoop Holland Nursery Association, offers hardy low-budded roses at very low prices; also tree roses, rhododendrons, etc.

The well-known Rossney pear can be had of the Pioneer Nurseries Co. Salt Lake City, Utah, or of the eastern agents, Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Brewer & Stannard, Ottawa, Kan., call attention to their complete assortment of nursery stock, apple, pear, cherry, peach, plum, apricot, small fruits and ornamentals.

Carolina poplars, especially adapted for city planting, are offered in large quantity by the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. Smoke and gas have no effect on this tree.

The Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis., has an attractive announcement in this issue regarding evergreens offered to the trade for the spring of 1899. Any want can be supplied by this firm, which is in the land of the coniferæ.

T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y., have a fine stock of Campbell's Early as well as other grape vines and small fruits on which they will give special prices to all who will send them a list of their wants. They also have a stock of Campbell's Early on the Canadian side which they can ship Canadian customers.

In Nursery Rows.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—To be effective this must be mixed shortly before being applied. As it is ineffective when kept even for a few weeks nothing is gained by the supposed economy of keeping it from one season to another.

SUTTON BEAUTY.—J. H. Hale: "You have gone all over the country to find new varieties, you people of New England and have neglected for forty or fifty years the best kind of them all, originated in the state of Massachusetts, the Sutton Beauty. I quite indorse what Mr. Powell says of it. One reason why it has not been widely disseminated, is because it is a slow grower in the nursery, while Baldwins are much more profitable to the nurseryman."

THE YELLOW WOOD.—During many years the late Andrew S. Fuller lauded the Yellow Wood, *Cladrastis tinctoria*, as the king tree of the lawn. The editor of Rural New Yorker has followed as an advocate of this noble lawn tree. But now Mr. Carman reports that his tree is dying when twenty-seven years old, and that Mr. Fuller's finest tree has died. Professor J. L. Budd has agreed that the tree in Iowa seemed to be an ironclad. At Ames trees over twenty years old are still perfect, and he speaks of one tree in Des Moines forty years old still perfect and very beautiful. As yet his opinion is that the Yellow Wood and Cut-Leaved Birch are our finest and hardiest lawn trees.

LONG APPLE SCIONS.—Making apple root grafts with long scions is entirely practicable, judging by my own experience, says Professor Van Deman in Rural New Yorker. I am now thinking of putting up a few thousand for my own use, and if I do so, I expect to cut scions about one foot long, with well developed terminal buds. Only good strong one or two-year-old apple seedlings should be used, and these may be made into two good cuts. I was talking at the Omaha Exposition with F. Wellhouse, of Kansas, and J. C. Evans, of Missouri, on this very subject. As they are among the very largest and most experienced orchardists in the world, and grow their own trees for planting, what they say is the very safest to follow in this matter. They both agreed, and said in plain terms that they now practice using longer scions than formerly, and not over three-inch pieces of first class apple seedlings. These long scions are a little more bother to handle than the old six-inch cuts, but they are more easily cultivated when small, and make better trees.

THE SILVER SPRUCE.—M. E. Hickley, Marcus, Ia., says of this king of evergreens: "The lovely Colorado spruce will never be common until it is grown from cuttings or by grafting. It will not surely reproduce from seed." As grown from seed, says Professor Budd, not more than one in a hundred of the trees will take on the beautiful silvery blue expression of the specimen trees we see in Denver or Nebraska cities, and in now and then a yard over the whole Northwest. But in individual specimens of the rarest shades can be reproduced exactly by growing from cuttings of the young wood and by grafting. Fortunately for the perpetuity and general planting of these finest specimens, it grows more easily and uniformly from cuttings than any evergreen except the *Arbor Vitae* and Juniper. Hoopes Brother and Thomas, and other eastern propagators, grow them from cuttings with about as much certainty as the rose. Over the prairie states, where the tree is such a success, its growth should be taken up by those who understand propagation under glass.

WAXED CLOTH FOR BUDDING.—Answering an inquiry as to how waxed cloth for budding is made, H. E. Van Deman, in the Rural New Yorker, says: "The way I make waxed cloth for budding or grafting is to heat ordinary grafting wax in a kettle until it is as liquid as water. Prepare tender muslin or calico cloth in strips about six inches wide and of any convenient length, say one or two feet. Cut small sticks the size of a lead pencil into lengths two inches longer than the cotton is wide. Roll the cloth on them, one piece after another until about two inches in diameter. Drop these into the hot wax, and let them thoroughly soak. Dip them out with a big fork, and as soon as the projecting ends of the sticks are cool enough to hold in the fingers, let one person take a roll by these ends and another start the cloth to unrolling. Hold it over a bush, and let the waxed cloth lie on the branches to cool. Keep on until all are so spread out. When cool, they may be laid together in a cool place and used as needed. Tear them into such strips as may be needed to cover the wounds on the grafted or budded trees."

Foreign Notes.

John Waterer & Sons, Limited, Bagshot, England, advertise theirs as an American nursery.

Sir W. T. Thistleton Dyer, director of the Royal gardens, Kew, England, has been promoted by Queen Victoria to be a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

An Englishman has patented a new method of propagating plants and trees, consisting of grafting a piece of root from one plant into the branch of another, the offshoots partaking of the nature of the grafted root.

During December, 1898, there were imported into England 231,324 bushels of apples more than during December, 1897; 11,671 bushels more of grapes, 7,059 bushels more of pears and 266 bushels less of plums.

On Jan. 9th, the employees of Messrs. Palmer & Co., Annan, Scotland, struck for an advance in wages. The men were being paid 15 shillings per week, working ten hours per day in the summer and eight in the winter. They demanded 4 pence per hour. An increase of one shilling per week was offered and refused and an offer of two shillings per week increase was accepted pending a meeting of the directors.

At the last meeting of the Berlin Horticultural Society, Professor Frank detailed results of his investigation of samples of the San Jose scale sent to him from America. He finds it entirely distinct from the *Aspidiotus conchæformis* which is widely dispersed in Europe. American writers have said that the San Jose scale has three generations yearly and that each female breeds 600 scales. Professor Frank says the San Jose scale has but one generation yearly and that there are but thirty ovules containing young.

BROWN BROTHERS' OFFICE.

Brown Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., will change their post office to Brighton, N. Y., in the spring. In connection with the change a member of the firm said:

We have about 90 acres of land at Brighton, and on this are located our cellars and packing yards. We have in course of construction, a new office building, which will be sufficiently large to accommodate the various branches of our establishment. Our idea in building is to afford a permanent headquarters, and to simplify our work. It is necessary that our cellars and packing yards be watched constantly, as they contain much valuable property that needs constant attention. In summer when the stock is growing, it is especially necessary that there be competent people about. It is on our Brighton plot that we experiment with various fruits, a branch of the business that requires undiminished attention.

Our new office building, is in colonial style, to be finished inside with white Georgia pine. The entire interior is to be snow white. We expect this effect, when ornamented with flowers and fruits will be of unusual beauty. It will be unique in the way of office buildings.

We will be slightly inconvenienced in that Brighton is but a small post office, and the mail deliveries will not be so frequent as in Rochester. We do not believe this will make any great amount of difference to us. The building is now in course of construction, and we expect to take possession late in March.

Recent Publications.

Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal., has distributed among nurserymen his 1899 supplement to his "New Creations," in which several new plums, a new quince and two new roses are described.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins on these subjects: "Thirty Poisonous Plants of the United States;" "Miscellaneous Results of the Work of the Division of Entomology;" "Experiment Station Record, Vol. X. No. 4."

WASTE BETWEEN NURSERY AND ORCHARD.

State Entomologist John B. Smith of New Jersey at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society brought out points to which American Gardening calls attention. Has it ever occurred to the average fruit-grower what an enormous waste there is between the nursery and the bearing orchard? In the State of New Jersey 5,000,000 young peach trees are raised annually; more than in any other state in the Union. A very conservative estimate would place the number at 10,000,000 east of the Rockies. At 150 trees per acre this means 6,700 acres of orchards for New Jersey. As an actual fact, there are less than 1,900 acres of peaches in the state. Those trees which are raised in the state during a single year would set this acreage three times over. There is no doubt whatever that less than 10 per cent of all the peach trees set out ever bear fruit, and the same is true of other fruits.

"What has become of the trees? They have been ruined by the shiftlessness of growers. A large per cent of farmers don't know what they want peaches for anyway. They simply clear the land, set out the trees and literally wait for them to bear."

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C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO Specialty—SMALL EVERGREENS.

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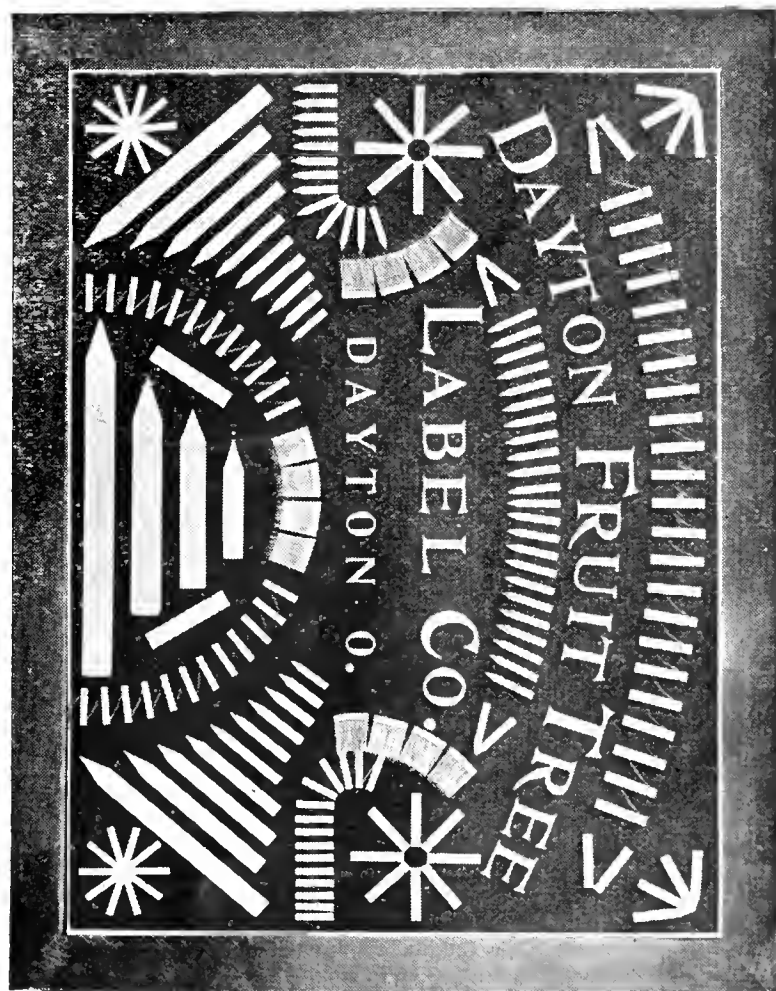
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5000 Snow Ball.
2000 Altheas, Totus Albus and Jeanne D'Arc.
3000 Dogwood—variegated leaf.

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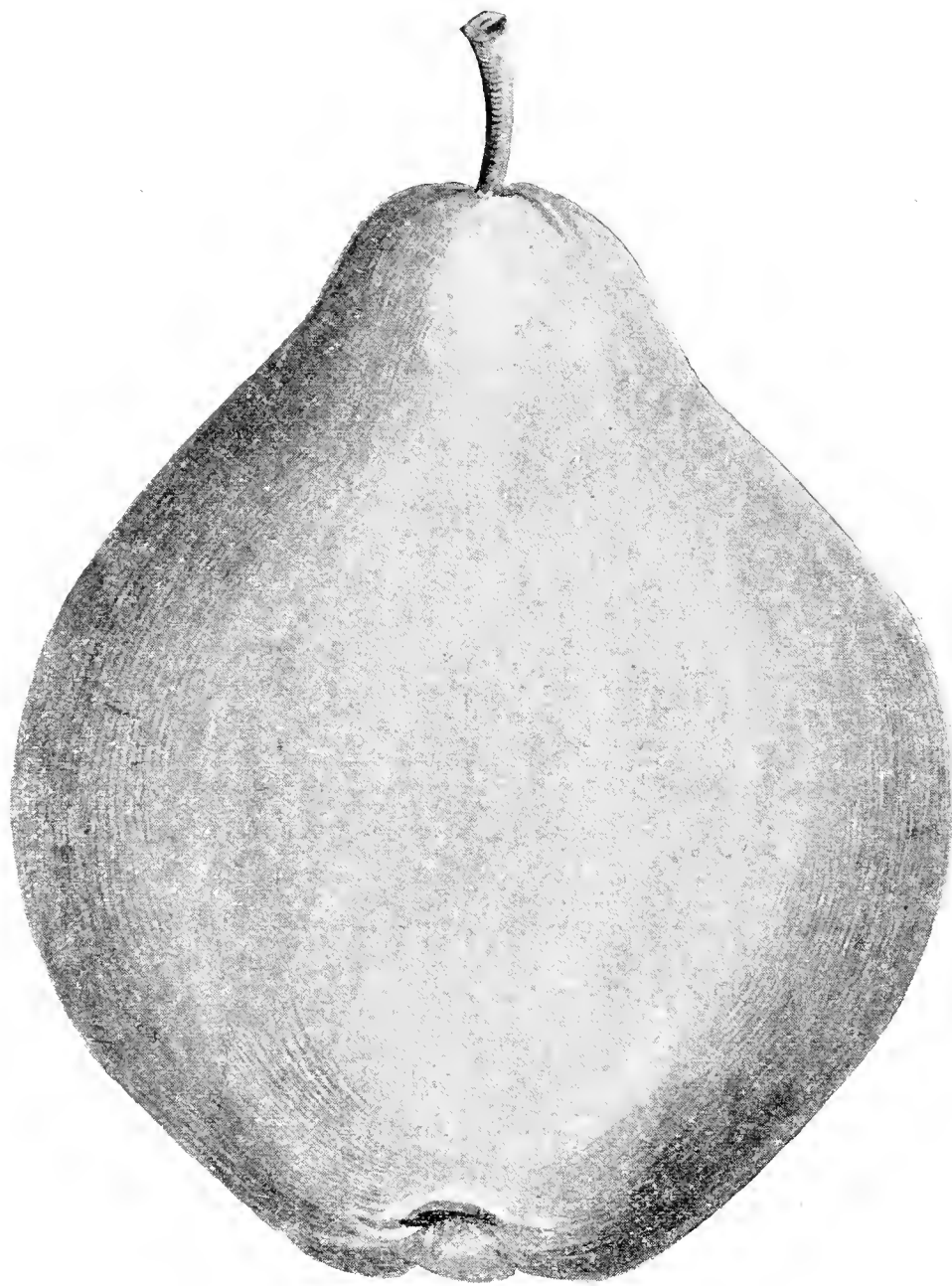
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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The purchase made, the fruits are to ensue."—Othello, Act II, Sc. 3.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1899.

No. 2.

PACIFIC COAST GROWERS.

Extensive Horticultural Interests of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho—Effective Education in the Production of Fine Fruit—Growers, Shippers, Railroad Men, Commission Men and Consumers Rapidly Getting Together.

The enterprise which characterizes every movement on the Pacific coast was manifest at the sixth annual meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association, at Spokane, Wash., January 24—26. There was a large attendance of growers, shippers, packers, and commission men. A delegation of the last named from Minneapolis, Chicago and other points was present. Dr. N. G. Blalock, the president, in his address, said:

I think we can congratulate ourselves on the outlook. Daylight is appearing, and, while the financial sky is by no means clear and bright over all classes, and while dark and unfavorable shadows hover over portions of the laboring classes, there are now more bright linings visible than have been observed for the past six years.

This is especially so in the western horizon. Washington, Oregon and Idaho, with their wonderful and diversified resources, are the brightest stars in the galaxy of states to-day, financially speaking. More of our people are employed in the different vocations at remunerative salaries than in any other section of the United States or of the world. Our wheat, barley, corn, oat and rye fields, our mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and other precious metals, our varied interests, our fisheries and our fruit, poultry and vegetable industries employ more of our citizens of the laboring class in proportion to the population than in any other portion of the United States. Our capabilities based upon the natural resources of these three states, are almost unlimited.

A great object of this association is to bring the growers, the packers and the shippers in closer touch with the commission men, the railroad men and the consumers to the mutual benefit of all. This object is important and should not be neglected.

As a consequence of the present high tariff on prunes a number of prune orchards have been cut down and other crops planted in their stead. I can refer to one orchard of 6,000 prune trees, which were loaded down with fruit last spring, but were pulled up and consigned to the brush pile and the land sowed to wheat. Such would not be the case were prune growing and shipping profitable. I think it will only be necessary to call the attention of the railroads to this fact in order to secure a reasonable reduction in rates so as to encourage the continuance of prune culture.

Professor F. A. Huntley of the University of Idaho discussed tree raising, advocating low headed trees on the ground that the food that is collected by the roots has but a short distance to circulate in reaching the top and is less of a draft on the vitality of the tree than in the case of the high-headed tree; also the trunk of the tree is less exposed to various forms of injury through severe climatic conditions, which would have greater chance to harm the high-headed trees and thus hinder the perfect development.

E. J. Palmer, Minneapolis, representing a prominent commission firm, said:

There is no question that the apple orchards in the eastern states,

namely Michigan, Ohio, New York and the New England states are deteriorating rapidly. The orchards have, to a large extent, been neglected, and the results are that the quality of the fruit is not what it used to be in former years. While the apple crop of 1898 in Michigan and New York was a fair one as to quantity, the quality was generally poor.

The orchards in the southern states, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas, are generally new, and the fruit, as a rule, much more satisfactory. But from past experience it has been observed that they have a good crop, usually, only every other year.

There is no question that you grow as fine an apple in Washington, Oregon and Idaho as can be produced in the United States, and we think you will, nearly every year, find a satisfactory market in the East for your best fruit, if more care is exercised in the packing and shipping.

We would suggest that you discontinue growing so many varieties, especially the new ones, and that you turn your attention to such as are well known in the eastern markets, viz.: Spitzenburghs, Wine-saps, Jonathans; in fact, the trade in the East prefers a red apple, and such grades as will make fancy stand stock. Straight cars of such goods will sell to much better advantage than mixed cars containing so many varieties not familiar to the trade.

Regarding the packing, sorting and shipping, we would suggest that you can not be too careful along this line. Stock should be carefully graded as to quality, size and color. Each grade should be packed separately.

Resolutions were adopted urging the raising of the standard of excellence in fruit growing and of obtaining better transportation rates; also demanding federal and state legislation protecting pure food products.

The transportation committee reported that it had conferred with the railroad representatives and had asked a reduction of the rate on dried prunes and a rate on green prunes and pears at the same figure as apples; also that this rate apply equally to straight or mixed cars of apples, pears or prunes, at a minimum weight of 24,000 pounds.

The following officers were elected: Dr. N. G. Blalock president; F. L. Wheeler of Yakima, vice-president for Washington; L. A. Porter of Lewiston, vice-president for Idaho; E. L. Smith of Hood River, vice-president for Oregon; E. Hutcherson of Ladner, vice-president for British Columbia; C. A. Tonneson of Tacoma, secretary; W. S. Offner of Walla Walla, treasurer.

Tacoma was selected as the place of meeting for the convention next year.

CONNECTICUT.

The eighth annual meeting of the Connecticut Horticultural Society was held at Hartford, Feb. 1-2. President J. H. Hale presided and in his address said that the increasing demand for fine fruit has constantly kept ahead of the increase of population and even at low prices the grower received greater net profits than from the other average farm crops of the state. Mr. Hale advocated the setting out of acres of the abandoned farm lands to good varieties of red winter apples, saying that they could easily be made to pay dividends of \$1,000 per acre. He favored thorough plowing and constant stirring up of the

soil to produce vigorous trees. The tendency was towards the growing of more beautiful fruit; but growers need not, as a consequence, expect higher prices. Fruit had been higher, in proportion to other farm produce, for a long time. He still was urgent in his advocacy of the destruction of peach trees diseased by the yellows, and said that now the state had abandoned the fight it was due to the growers that they carry it on themselves.

Edwin Hoyt of New Canaan spoke of co-operative fruit growing for Connecticut growers as a means to compete with other sections of the country.

Ex-president Roland Morrill of the Michigan society described his extensive culture of peach trees. J. W. Clark, North Hadley, Mass., told how he grows first-class fruit that sells at fancy prices in Boston. H. W. Collingwood, of New York, and Dr. E. H. Jenkins discussed fertilizers for fruit trees. J. Norris Barnes believed that the result of the repeal of the law will be to cause a thinning out of the growers and the orchards, and that the business will eventually be controlled by the large growers, who will be forced to take aggressive steps to protect themselves from the disease.

The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury; vice-president, J. H. Merriman, New Britain; secretary, H. C. C. Miles, Milford; treasurer, R. A. Moore, Kensington.

WISCONSIN.

The State Horticultural Society of Wisconsin met in Madison Feb. 7-9. Reports on the Omaha exhibit were made by L. G. Kellogg, Ripon; A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay; William Toole, Baraboo; E. C. Coe, Fort Atkinson; A. J. Philipps, West Salem. "Orcharding in the Northwest" was discussed by J. M. Underwood, Lake City, Minn. A. L. Hatch of Sturgeon Bay, spoke on "The Business Side of Fruit Culture in Wisconsin." "This state," says the Country Gentlemen, "though sending large quantities of apples to other states, has not one business orchard, because local nurserymen insist that eastern apples cannot be grown there. Wisconsin can grow good apples: it is a question of care and culture, not soil or climate."

The following officers were elected: President, Franklin Johnson, Baraboo; vice-president, O. W. Babcock, Omro; secretary, A. J. Philips, West Salem; treasurer, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. V. H. Campbell, Evansville.

EASTERN NEW YORK.

The third annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society was held at Albany, Feb. 21-22. Governor Theodore Roosevelt addressed the convention, relating his experience in farming in the West and of his having served as deputy sheriff and employing the sheriff as a farm hand. Mr. Flanders of the state department of agriculture, and Professor W. G. Johnson, entomologist of Maryland, discussed the San Jose scale.

Professor Slingerland of Cornell University, stated that the tendency to lay so much stress on the ravages of the San Jose scale upon our fruit is the principal cause which has led to the refusal of foreign countries to admit our fruits. It would be to the advantage of our fruit growers, he continued, if there was less talk on this subject.

W. D. Barnes, of Middle Hope, said: "There are now laws for the destruction of black-knot, and inspection of trees

for San Jose scale. While some advocate the extension of similar laws looking to the compulsory destruction of canker-worm, tent caterpillars, etc., it seems to me that the benefits probably secured would not equal the cost of their enforcement and would most likely add to the list of dead letter laws that are now found on our statute books."

The lecture of Professor Willis G. Johnson, of Maryland, on the San Jose scale had its effect and a resolution embodying recommendations made by him was unanimously adopted by the society. It requests that a law be passed which shall cause all nursery stock of the state to be fumigated rather than inspected as now required, and that the work be placed in the hands of the state entomologist in co-operation with the department of agriculture. George T. Powell, of Great Neck, and W. F. Taber, of Poughkeepsie, were appointed a committee to meet the commissioner of agriculture and the state entomologist to discuss this question.

These officers were elected: President, James Wood, of Mount Kisco; vice-president, W. F. Taber, of Poughkeepsie; secretary and treasurer, E. C. Powell, Great Neck.

MORRILL ON PEACH CULTURE.

Roland Morrill describes his method of growing peaches in his successful orchards at Benton Harbor, Mich., as follows:

He cultivates the peach tree by pushing it ahead as rapidly as possible, fertilizing none until the bearing years have been reached. The ground beneath the trees is cultivated by plow, harrow or weeder, as often as from thirty-five to fifty times a season, the weeds are all kept clear and there is abundant opportunity for moisture. The consequence is that the tree matures within three years to be from ten to twelve feet high with a body five to six inches through and about twenty inches in height at the trunk. The peaches from these trees can be picked easily, most of them from the ground, and Mr. Morrill quoted one instance where an ten-acre section of trees eight years old, had netted him \$11,000. His illustrations showed the most vigorous pruning and he said that after the first three years he cut and trimmed out nearly two-thirds of the growth of wood. Fertilization for the crop was of wood ashes and ground bone, with a good surplus of ashes.

PROPOSED KANSAS LAW.

Through the courtesy of President A. L. Brooke of the American Association, we are in receipt of a copy of a bill introduced in the Kansas legislature providing for the creation of a state entomological board composed of the entomologists of the University of Kansas, the state agricultural college and the state horticultural society, whose duty it shall be to inspect any premises in the state where pernicious insects are believed to exist and take such measures to eradicate the pest as may be deemed necessary, at the expense of the county commissioners. No indemnity is to be allowed for trees or plants destroyed.

Whenever a resident nurseryman desires his trees, scions or other nursery stock inspected, a member of the board will respond. If no pernicious insects are discovered a certificate of inspection is to be issued upon payment of the expenses of the inspection.

Among Growers and Dealers.

B. O. Curtis, Paris, Ill., has a nursery established in 1818.

H. J. Latshaw is secretary of the Kansas City, Mo., Tree Planting Association.

A Michigan fruit grower reports a temperature of 18° to 20° below zero in the peach belt.

E. H. Vick, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., will establish a nursery business at Red Bank, N. J.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., says that fruit buds seem to be but little damaged about Geneva by the recent extremely cold weather.

One hundred thousand fruit trees are said to be in one orchard in the state of North Carolina, on land that was thought to be useless until a few years ago.

J. H. Hale says that both his Connecticut and Georgia peach crops are gone, and probably the trees in the latter case. The mercury in the South dropped from 80° to zero with the trees in bud.

The San Jose scale is not greatly feared by Connecticut fruit growers. "God sent this scale," said J. H. Hale, "to thin out the trees that were chiefly engaged in supporting codling worms."

The remarkable progress of the carnation as a commercial factor in the florist's trade is attributed to the influence of the American Carnation Society. It is proposed that an American Rose Society be formed.

William C. Barry, of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., thinks the damage to fruit buds by the cold weather will not be so serious as has been feared. "I believe there will be a large crop of fruit notwithstanding the cold spell," said he.

Some of those who attended the Niagara Peninsula United Fruit-Growers Association at St. Catharines, Ont., thought the San Jose scale act which directs that infested trees be destroyed, was too much in favor of the nurserymen. However, a resolution approving the act was adopted.

At the eighth annual meeting of the American Carnation Society in Philadelphia, February 16—17, these officers were elected: President, William P. Craig, Philadelphia; vice president, W. F. Kasting, Buffalo; secretary, Albert F. Herr, Lancaster, Pa.; treasurer, F. Dorner, Jr., Lafayette, Ind.

Western New York horticulturists have secured the right to ship car-load lots of pears and quinces in boxes and kegs as fourth-class, and in lesser quantities, second-class. This means a reduction over the old rates of 10 cents per 100 pounds in car-load lots, and five cents on smaller shipments.

John O. Shadow, secretary and manager of the Southern Nursery company, of Tennessee, has sold his interest to N. W. Hale, of Knoxville, W. L. Wilson and F. H. Kean, of New Orleans. Mr. Hale is now president and Mr. Wilson secretary and manager, and the general offices have been moved from Nurseries, Tenn. to Winchester.

SAN JOSE SCALE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

As the spring shipping season approaches, the value of the compilation of scale laws of Canada and the states is appreciated. Full information regarding the requirements as to certificates in the several states is given in pamphlet form. Price 25 cents, postpaid. The National Nurseryman Publishing Co., 305 Cox Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

THE ROSSNEY PEAR.

The Pioneer Nurseries Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, write us that they are having phenomenal success in selling the Rossney pear, which they have originated and are introducing. In this issue we show a half-tone cut of the fruit which is described as follows:

"A new and excellent pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah, in size, medium to large; very fine grain, flesh melting and juicy; very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett. Is an excellent keeper and shipper. The tree is much stronger than Keiffer. Luther Burbank says, under date of October 5, 1895: 'The samples of Rossney pear arrived in due season. The large size, handsome form, and creamy skin with crimson blush, gives the fruit a tempting appearance; and the tender, creamy flesh, of just the right texture, with no hard spots and an unusual small core, with its superior flavor, makes it about the best pear seen. If the tree is vigorous, healthy, and productive, would prefer it to any other, even the standards Bartlett or Seckel.'—Copyrighted 1897.

The history of this new pear is short and as below:

Rossney pear is a chance seedling grown from a lot of seed planted at Salt Lake City about twenty years ago. In the fall when budding, this particular seedling was noticed to be thrifty and a vigorous grower, so it was let stand. At five years of age it bore its first fruit. Since then the tree has borne a full crop every year. The fruit is always of uniform size, shape, and coloring. Neither blight, nor any other disease, has ever in any way affected the tree. The tree is very hardy, both in wood and fruit buds. The fruit always averages much larger than Bartlett.

D. M. Moore, a reputable nurseryman, who has seen the fruit, and the trees growing in their nursery says: "We seldom find a single variety combining so many good points as does the Rossney. In size it equals Howell; in color it has the rich tints of yellow and carmine of the Clairgeau; in flavor it compares favorably with that old standard of excellency, Bartlett; in trees, as seen growing in your nurseries, Rossney surpasses in clean, thrifty, stocky growth, any variety with which I am acquainted."

It seems to us that such a pear cannot be surpassed, and as it ripens about two weeks after Bartlett, it ought to be as popular and profitable as any new fruit of recent introduction. Its beauty, quality and size, as testified to by J. T. Lovett of Little Silver, N. J., in the following language, ought to induce every one who can, to try a few trees. Mr. Lovett says: "Without exception they (Rossney) are the most beautiful pears that I have ever looked upon. The form and size are good and the quality excellent."

The originators are sure that Rossney will ship better than Bartlett, and its keeping quality far surpasses that variety. All trees are being sent out under seal and trade-mark. No restrictions on propagation. To be sure you get the genuine, insist on the seals of the Pioneer Nurseries Co.

The eastern agents are: Phoenix Nursery Co., 1215 N. Park St., Bloomington, Ill.

NO CHANGE IN NEW YORK LAW.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., of the Western New York Horticultural Society's committee on legislation has agreed with the commissioner of agriculture to make no change in the New York state law relating to nursery inspection. An increase in the appropriation will be asked. Under the law dealers in nursery stock must acquire title to stock in nursery rows in order to procure a certificate, as certificates are issued only on stock in nursery rows.

GROWING NURSERY STOCK.

"Start Right and Keep Right," Was the Key Note of Orlando Harrison's Paper Read Before the Annual Convention of the Maryland Horticultural Society—Experience and Industry Are Prime Factors.

At the first annual convention of the Maryland Horticultural Society, in Baltimore, Orlando Harrison, of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., read the following paper on the growth of nursery stock:

"In every branch of business, it is one of the most important objects to start right, and then keep right. The nursery business is one branch of industry that requires the manager to put into action every muscle, every nerve and all the brain that is available, for it means a great deal to carry it out as it should be; rising early and retiring late, and making use of every moment in the proper way.

"In planting nursery stock, it is important to be at the point, and start right. The first thing is to get the ground in good condition by plowing it a medium depth and subsoiling, in order to retain the moisture and give the roots a better chance to grow. After this is done, then comes the planting of the peach seed, which, of course must be the very best natural seed. If not, then what shall we plant? After the seed are planted, spread the land with slacked stone lime, about 25 bushels to the acre, which I consider a protection against some insects. Care should be taken that it is evenly applied, for if thrown in large lumps, it often injures the small seedlings. Before the seed begin to sprout, run the harrow over the ground and from then until the first of July, the young seedlings should be under constant cultivation, or at least once a week. This is one of the important features in growing fine nursery stock.

"Next comes the season for June-budding which begins about the last of June and continues for about two or three weeks. What we term fall budding, usually begins about the first of August, which is the only safe month for dormant budding, or at least, I have been taught that, by meeting with severe losses by later budding. Sometimes it proves successful, but more often it is a failure. The preparing of the buds is another essential feature that should be carefully looked into and should be done by one of self-interest and experience. They should be cut early in the morning while the dew is on and leafed as soon as possible, wrapped in a damp cloth, and put in a cool place and fumigated before they are inserted. After the trees are budded and are well wrapped with raffia, they should be allowed to rest for about ten days before the bands are cut.

"The following spring comes a point that should be well attended to, which is the cutting back of the young trees. They should be cut off just above where the bud has been inserted, with a slant back of the bud, when the trees are beginning to push out their buds. As soon as all the tops are removed, cultivation must begin again by first bar plowing the trees, using potash and bone; if necessary, a little nitrate of soda during the warm weather. When the trees are from three to four feet high, we trim the lower limbs to make a smooth-bodied tree.

"There being so much inquiry about shipping early in the fall, we are compelled to stop cultivation as soon as we are sure that the buds are matured. We bud from the nursery

row, unless it is some new variety which is cut from the original trees. Is there a better way? It is useless to think about budding a million trees from orchard buds, and even if we could we would not want them under the present conditions of a great many orchards. For instance, I was in Hagerstown during the summer of 1897 and saw the McCollister peach, and thought it an improvement on that variety grown elsewhere. Upon my return home, I wrote J. Pearson Loose, who had the peach, asking him if it was safe for me to obtain buds of that variety from his orchard. In reply, he said it was not, as there were diseased trees near them. If every man who is asked for a variety of buds would be as cautious as this one, the fruit growers might protect the nurseryman in many instances in keeping clear of those diseases and thus help the nurseryman keep right.

"About the last of August, the inspectors appear, which is usually about a week before we are ready for them, and it is much to Professor Johnson's delight to make a snap shot and get a full view of one of us in our six-day boots. If there are two broods of ants in the same nursery, he will be sure to find them, and if there are no grasshoppers to be found, he will hunt the nearest cornfield. He comes as near covering every foot of the nursery as a fox terrier will the track of a rabbit, and if you do not watch him close, he will stumble over something. Closely following Professor Johnson, comes Professor Townsend, who has entered the broad field, looking after the general health of trees, yellows and other diseases, but I am pleased to say that neither of them have ever found a case of yellows in old Worcester county. I say: God bless the inspectors. If there were no other point but clean cultivation, it is a good one in itself, for who wants these men to visit their nursery and find more weeds than trees.

"The next point of interest is the digging of the trees, which is usually done about the middle of October, although it is better to wait until the first of November, especially if we have a warm fall. It is much worse to strip the leaves from the trees, than to ship them a little late and have them frozen in the box. In the first age of the nursery business, the spade was used for digging the trees. Then came the tree digger, which was sold for about \$40; and as the people were becoming more and more intelligent, the old tree digger has been greatly improved. A firm in Michigan informs us that they have the latest and best, which is a steam tree digger, costing about \$750. Now where is this increased expense going to stop?

After the trees are gotten out of the ground, comes the work of fumigation, which is a process that is undergone to protect us against the spreading of the San Jose scale, if there should be any in the nursery, in order to keep right. Many of you who were here last January no doubt, remember about the mad dog being in Western Maryland, and it was asserted that the dog was with the nurseryman and they did not care to catch him. I was forcibly impressed by this statement, and returning home I wrote to Professor Johnson, Capt. R. S. Emory, S. B. Loose, and Howard Davis (of the Franklin Davis Nursery Company), who were on the committee to present the nursery bill to the Assembly, and asked them if they could not have the bill specify that all trees grown and handled by Maryland nurserymen should be fumigated, and much to my satisfaction, it was made a law by the state of Maryland. Nevertheless, it caused another expense which of

course, was the building of a house for the purpose of fumigation, and I would say something about the expense, but Captain Emory is here, who has been washing trees for years with whale oil soap to protect them from scale, and is now fumigating trees—work that the nurseryman should have done before the trees left the nursery. But with Captain Emory's consent, I will say that fumigating trees is expensive and cannot be figured out accurately, as one would imagine, as you cannot always fill the house. When fumigating only a thousand trees, it costs the same as for five thousand or more, but in order to keep right, we are willing to continue until our state officials say, enough.

"We believe in the system of fumigation, and are proud that our state was the first to make laws requiring it. The time is not far distant when every state in the Union will follow Maryland's lead, and if any one nurseryman does not follow this system, he will have to go out of the business.

"One word about strawberries. We grow the plants for sale and not the fruit for market, and to get the best results, do your own experimenting with varieties. We have a list of over seventy-five varieties, and no grower should have more than ten, and half of that number would be better. We plant new land as far as practicable and consider it far superior to old land that has been long cultivated. One point with us is to clean up new land each year for strawberries. In planting the main fields, we use the Bemis transplanter. With team, one man and two boys, we planted sixty acres in due season last spring. The principal fertilizers used are crimson clover, cow peas, barnyard manure, dissolved bone, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, and the value of each is classed in about the order named.

"The last of all, but not least, is the asparagus. For this, we select a light gravelly soil, particularly adapted to plant growth. The seed are soaked in milkwarm water for ten days or more, changing the water daily, and drilled in rows. We use five varieties, of which about half are Palmetto. This variety makes a better growth than the others and seems to suit the southern planter best, while the New England grower asks for the Conovers. So, do not be disgusted at nurserymen trying to grow so many varieties, for it is only to keep right, to sell plants and trees. To start right and keep right means more than a nurseryman can answer."

CONNECTICUT FRUIT GROWING.

At the recent meeting of the Connecticut Horticultural Society, at Hartford, Edwin Hoyt, of New Canaan, took a gloomy view of average New England farming. Yankee farmers have reached a crisis. They cannot make a living along the old lines. Western competition has ruined the home market for staple farm products, and nearly stopped the sale of farms. Good fruit, and especially the apple, is the most promising crop for New England soil. Illinois alone has 20,000,000 apple trees. The best markets in the country lie inside a line drawn 10 miles west of the Hudson, north to Albany and Northeast to Portland, Me. He advocated a combination among Connecticut farmers to produce and sell apples. This is the way to compete with the vast orchards of the West. President J. H. Hale said:

Acres upon acres of so-called abandoned farm lands in Connecticut, if planted to good varieties of red winter apples, might easily be made

to earn dividends on land values of \$1,000 per acre; yet such lands are in the tax list at the present time at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Just at the present time in the market, a bushel of good apples will sell for as much as two bushels of wheat, yet to produce a dollars' worth of wheat, will take thirty times as much plant food out of the soil as it would to produce a dollars' worth of apples.

MASSACHUSETTS INSECT BILL.

A bill introduced in the Massachusetts legislature provides for the appointment of a state inspector who shall inspect nurseries once a year. A certificate is to be given in case no San Jose scale or other injurious insect is found. In case such insect is found the pest shall be eradicated within two weeks.

In the case of nursery stock coming into the state under certificates by properly authorized inspectors in other states or countries, or by an official of the United States, those certificates may be accepted in lieu of examination, at the discretion of the inspector.

The inspector is to have full power to enter any nursery or orchard and treat or destroy trees or plants having insects. The cost of treatment is to be borne by the town. Owners of infested stock which has been destroyed may have recourse to the courts if they believe they have been unjustly treated by the inspector.

Section 5 is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, transportation company, or common carrier to bring within this Commonwealth any package containing trees, shrubs, vines, woody plants, scions, buds, or grafts, commonly known as nursery stock, unless the same are accompanied by a label stating the contents of the package, the addresses of the consignor and consignee, and a certificate showing that the contents of the package have been inspected within one year previous to date of shipment, by a properly authorized official of the state or country where such stock was grown, and found to be apparently free from said scale or other dangerously injurious insects; and if by oversight, accident, negligence, or otherwise, any package of nursery stock is received at any depot, wharf or warehouse in this country, unaccompanied by such certificate, said stock shall not be removed from the place where it is first stored, and it shall be the duty of the transportation company to notify the inspector of the receipt of the same, the disposition of such stock to be left to his discretion. In the case of the stock coming in bond, improperly labelled or without certificate, examination may be made at the discretion of the inspector at the custom or warehouse where such stock is to be delivered. Any one offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense.

All stock shipped within or from the state shall bear a certificate.

J. Woodward Manning, Boston, writes: "Massachusetts is burdened with so much insect legislation that it would not be surprising if sufficient opposition developed to prevent the passage of this bill."

WANTS TO KEEP POSTED.

C. E. WHITTEN, BRIDGMAN, MICH., Feb. 8, 1899:—"Enclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription to *our* paper. I want to keep posted as to what is being done throughout the country in our line, and don't know of any other or better way than by taking the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

THE FIRST ONE OPENED.

W. H. KAUFFMAN, STRATFORD, IA., Feb. 4, 1899.—"Your reminder of Jan. 21st, that my subscription was due received and I herein hand you the amount, \$1. Of all the horticultural papers I get, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is the first one opened. Wishing you success and plenty of it."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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 Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1899—At Chicago, Ill., June 7, 8.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1899.

THE DAMAGE TO FRUIT.

The latest information regarding the extremely cold weather of last month is that much damage was done to fruit buds over a wide area. Every assertion, however, is subject to modification in the light of subsequent developments. Special investigations by "Bradstreet's" show that the damage done by the storm and low temperature in the Northwest and West was less than expected, being, in fact, more in the nature of a temporary check than a permanent impairment of favorable conditions. But from the South there come reports of serious damage, particularly to the growing fruit and the vegetable crops. In Georgia the peach trees have been killed; in Florida, the orange industry has sustained losses only second to those in the great blizzard of a few years ago, and in Louisiana there is a total loss in the orange industry, the vegetable crops have been destroyed and great damage has been done to the sugar cane as the result of the coldest weather in the history of that state.

W. M. Bomberger, treasurer of the Iowa Horticultural Society, under date of February 18th, writes to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN: "A temperature of 28 to 30 degrees below zero last ten days will change and modify much horticultural work in the Middle West and trans-Mississippi valley in the near future. There is no question that many fruits are injured. How much cannot be determined until a little later. But fruits and fruit trees were the best fortified this season against low temperature and extremes by ripeness, and the test on the more tender class will be exceedingly interesting, and we think will greatly modify many erroneous opinions and effect the traffic in nursery stock largely in the near future."

The Florida commissioner of agriculture says that the severe weather of last month was decidedly less destructive to oranges, pineapples and other crops than was the freeze of February 1895. State Entomologist Scott of Georgia is authority for the statement that the Georgia peach crop has been destroyed.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

The reaction in the matter of San Jose scale legislation and discussion has come with strong force. Again and again of late have the wisest and broadest-minded entomologists taken up and repeated the expression of the ablest horticulturists and nurserymen that there has been too much talk of the ravages of the San Jose scale. The fruit interests of the country have been damaged more by means of embargoes resulting from such discussion than by the work of the insects. From Maryland alone came reports of the devastation of orchards by the San Jose scale, but from Germany, France, Austria, and Canada come reports of the closing of ports to American fruit.

The statements of Professors Bailey, Smith and Slingerland, backed by those of others scarcely less distinguished for their knowledge of entomology, declaring that the codling moth and other pests are more to be feared than the San Jose scale, voice the sentiment of the majority of fruit growers to-day.

When what is known as the Washington convention of entomologists and horticulturists proposed vigorously federal legislation, the nurserymen of the country met the issue squarely and fearlessly, only insisting that the proposed legislation should be just and that they should be consulted in the framing of the bill.

Through their trade journal, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the nurserymen have been fully and promptly informed of all legislation in this country and Canada relating to this subject. This journal circulating only among nurserymen, has discussed the matter within the trade, except insofar as the entomologists have been glad, according to their own statements, to learn through it the sentiment of the nurserymen. And they have freely admitted that the nurserymen have been ready from the first to co-operate in securing such laws as have been deemed necessary.

And, now, inasmuch as twenty or more states of the Union have adopted laws regulating the inspection of nursery stock, and there has been no record of the promised spread of the San Jose scale, it would seem good policy to turn attention to topics which shall result in increasing the trade in these times of steadily improving business conditions.

The spring shipping season approaches and we may add that it will be of advantage to all nurserymen to procure the

compilation of the insect laws of the states and Canada offered in pamphlet form by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen is three months ahead; yet in the busy weeks of that brief interim there is apt to be too little thought of the benefits that may be derived from well-laid plans for the annual gathering. It is true that article 2 of the constitution of the Association states as the first object of its existence, "relaxation from business." But there is a question whether there is not room for much that is of a business nature, as well as relaxation at these annual gatherings of a national organization in an age when time and opportunity count so greatly.

The American Association is approaching the silver anniversary of its establishment. In the quarter of a century of its existence there has been marvelous development in horticulture, and at the opening of a new century there will be found many problems for the nurseryman to discuss. The thought is suggested that now, in a period when improved business conditions are following a prolonged depression, the members of the Association should be in a mood to respond promptly to practical propositions looking toward the advancement of trade, and take advantage of the rising tide. Can the members of the Association afford to devote the time and expense of attendance at the convention of 1899 primarily to a relaxation from business?

The constitution further states that the objects of the Association are also the cultivation of personal acquaintance with others engaged in the trade, the exhibition of fruits, flowers, plants, or manufactured articles used in the business, and the exchange and sale of stock. All this is of interest and undoubtedly of value to the members. But it is of the formal sessions of the convention that improvement is suggested. Can not the programme be arranged far enough in advance to permit the planning necessary to make it efficient in the highest degree for all concerned? With only the sincerest interest in the welfare of the Association, we suggest that it is not too early to prepare a programme which shall arouse not only the members who attend the coming convention, but those who remain at home and read the proceedings, to the possibilities for individual and collective advancement in the trade that the Association has in store. May it not be that there are many members who feel they cannot afford the time and expense required to attend the convention as a relaxation from business; yet who would make every effort to be present if, in addition to the fulfilment of the objects stated in the constitution, they were assured of a programme crowded with features they could not afford to miss?

At one of the recent conventions of the Association there was a suggestion that biennial instead of annual meetings be held because the small attendance seemed to indicate a lack of interest on the part of the members. With five or six thousand nurserymen actively engaged in so important a business in this country, it would seem that the national trade organization should have a membership sufficient to warrant the holding of an annual convention. In twenty-two states of the Union have just been held horticultural society meetings attended by large numbers of orchardists enthusiastic in their efforts to absorb the practical information resulting from the

experience of others. Nurserymen have been prominent in all these meetings. And now, as the nurserymen's annual convention approaches, there is time to prepare a vast amount of information of the most practical kind for exchange at the Chicago meeting. There should be material for an interesting session of nurserymen to whom these fruit growers look for the stock to start their orchards. In this very issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is a report detailing the topics before an enthusiastic meeting of Pacific coast fruit growers.

It is suggested that, in the preparation of the programme for the June convention, the papers to be read deal with topics of paramount interest to the trade generally; that they be not confined to conditions which can interest but a few of the members, and that they be as brief as possible, so that as many topics as the length of the sessions will permit may be touched upon; that the members discussing the papers be limited as to time of speaking and that a question box be provided and freely used. It was upon some such lines that the recent annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society was conducted and it was unanimously agreed by the 600 in attendance that the meeting teemed with valuable information. Pencils flew over note books throughout the hall in efforts to jot down what overtaxed minds were endeavoring to retain.

There are veterans of wide experience and young men with new ideas among the members of the American Association of Nurserymen who can exchange thoughts to the great advantage of all, under skillful direction. There are topics which are usually discussed in the hotel lobbies at the nurserymen's conventions that would make the sessions spicy if they were reserved for or repeated there. The chances are ten to one that you will get more than you will give away. Many questions occur to members long in advance of the convention which might be written now and gathered later in the question box—questions relating to the practical work of the nurseryman and likely to be answered by experts in such a gathering. There is a vice-president for each state in the Union and each of these who is on hand could present a brief report on nursery topics in his state which would be of interest, and those vice-presidents who were not present could send reports to be read by the secretary.

A register of all present should be secured. The members after a spicy first session will leave the hotel lobbies and be on hand to a man when the gavel falls after dinner. Four full sessions will be demanded. No better time for an enthusiastic convention could be had than this year when the meeting is to be held in a popular convention city, centrally located, without the distraction of a big exposition, and in an era of good feeling.

Doubtless there are many who have suggestions that will tend to build up the association by increasing its membership to what it ought to be and making its influence felt. There should never again be any anxiety over the question as to whether there were enough members present to secure the reduced rates offered by the railroads.

Send the suggestions in. Here's for a rousing convention in Chicago on the second Wednesday in June, and may the membership on the twenty-fifth anniversary in 1900 be doubled!

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

We read and appreciate the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, (our J. O. Nevins is a regular subscriber). A nurseryman cannot invest a dollar to better advantage. We hope to see you "everlastingly go after" the wholesale nurserymen that send out their price list on cards without covers. It is un-business like, and injures the retailer. We would much rather any wholesaler who cannot afford an envelope for his price list would take our name off his mailing list.

Blue Rapids, Kas., Feb. 27, 1899.

NEVIN BROS.

THE PRESIDENT APPROVES.

The opinion of President A. L. Brooke of the American Association of Nurserymen, upon the suggestions in this issue regarding the coming convention of the Association was asked. President Brooke sends the following prompt and cordial endorsement :

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Your favor of 24th inst. is promptly at hand and carefully noted. I can assure you I am in perfect accord with the letter and spirit of your able editorial. I am certain it is the wish of the members of the Association to make the next convention of the American Association of Nurserymen the most successful one yet held. I think your idea of the "Question Box" is a good one.

I would suggest that a certain part of each day be set apart for the proper consideration of these questions ; say a certain hour of each day.

I would also suggest, if permitted, that the morning sessions be set apart for any scientific papers we may have the good fortune to have presented to the Association. Right here I wish to offer the name of Prof. S. J. Hunter of the Kansas State University, who has kindly offered me a paper on "Our Insect Friends ; What They Are Doing for Us." I hereby offer you his services. Prof. Hunter will be in Chicago at that time.

It strikes me with a great deal of force that we could use a few papers on purely business propositions to good advantage. I also think we could use about three days in convention to good advantage ; say meet first at 2 P. M. first day and follow two days after. I throw out these ideas at random and will add that I am quite ready and willing to do all in my power for the success of the convention. I think the immediate future for the live nurseryman is bright with prospects and the golden fields are awaiting us. The clouds are now hanging low over the nurserymen of the West, but even they bear a silver lining if we will but aid in parting them.

With best wishes for success I remain

Yours truly, A. L. BROOKE.

N. Topeka, Kan., Feb. 27, 1899

RENEWALS ARE DUE.

Many subscriptions for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN expired with the issues of January and February, 1899. Prompt renewals will ensure receipt of the official trade journal regularly. Send \$1 by return mail.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

From Various Points.

A bill has been passed by the Indiana legislature providing for inspection of nursery stock within the state and prohibiting railroad companies from handling nursery stock upon which there is no certificate.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kans., writes concerning the coming meeting at Chicago: "We believe that the meeting will be one of unusual interest on account of the advance in prices of a good many kinds of nursery stock."

The Corning Nursery Co., Corning, Ia., has been dissolved. It is not yet decided what will be done to close up the business. To prevent prices getting into hands outside the trade they should be sent to S. W. Morris, Corning, Ia.

The third annual meeting of the Vermont Horticultural Society was held at Burlington, February 21—22. Professor F. A. Waugh, secretary-treasurer, T. L. Kinney, of South Hero, the president, and others discussed fruit topics. The officers were re-elected.

The following called recently upon Genesee Valley nurserymen: E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., vice-president of the American Association; J. E. Killen, representing C. H. Joosten, New York; F. G. Salkeld, of the L. Green & Son Co, Perry, O.; Mr. Chase, of the Alabama Nursery Co.

The Georgia scale law was published in the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN ; the Georgia regulations for nurserymen in the February issue. New bills are pending in Kansas, Minnesota, Illinois, Massachusetts, and California. The Eastern Nurserymen's Association sent out to members last month the Georgia regulations.

FILE YOUR TRADE JOURNAL.

Nurserymen with whom we have talked say that they have had occasion repeatedly to refer to back numbers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for information. The index of each volume affords ready reference to trade topics.

Send in your subscription *now* and get all the numbers of the year. Can you afford to do business without being posted? Send \$1.00 by return mail and get the journal regularly. Those who have not renewed their subscriptions are not up to date in trade matters.

MINNESOTA SCALE BILL.

A long "scale" bill has been introduced in the Minnesota legislature. It has aroused the opposition of nurserymen both inside and outside of the state. E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna, Minn., says: "It is not at all likely that it will disgrace the statute books of the state."

E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia., says the bill provides for bonds, license fees, etc., and gives the state entomologist far too much authority. "I believe," says Mr. Sherman, "that section 8 requires a separate inspection of each shipment into the state and the small nurserymen of Minnesota may also find that it means plenty of trouble for them."

Long and Short.

Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., want a foreman.

Peirson Bros., Waterloo, N. Y., offer a line of general nursery stock.

Eight thousand apple trees represent the surplus of W. D. Beattie, Atlanta, Ga.

American elm and Lombardy poplar are wanted by Fred. W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York.

Half a million apple root grafts are offered in another column by F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Nebraska grown apple seedlings for immediate shipment can be had of D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Pa.

Hardy herbaceous plants and bulbs in great variety are offered by Vick & Hill Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., have a most attractive announcement of general nursery stock.

Spanish, Cuban, Kanaka or Malay names will be printed on wired tree labels, if desired, by Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.

Special attention is called by George Achelis, West Chester, Pa., to a fine stock of Norway and sugar maples and other ornamental stock.

All trees offered by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., are of the very best. They are also headquarters for peaches, strawberries, and asparagus roots.

Peach experts have pronounced the Klondike peach very desirable for many reasons. J. G. Patterson & Sons, Stewartstown, Pa., have a few more trees to offer.

Hardwood Canada unleached ashes containing elements which make worn-out soil rich and fertile, will be shipped in perfectly dry condition by George Stevens, Peterboro, Ont.

D. Hill, Dundee, Ill., has purchased the entire stock of the Elgin Nurseries, at Elgin, Ill. An unusual opportunity to stock up from the 3,000,000 evergreens is here presented.

Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo., says: "The Hicks grape took the silver medal at the Omaha exposition in 1898. Hon. Samuel Miller said in 1897: 'In Campbell's Early, McPike and Hicks we have three grand new grapes hard to excel.'"

In Nursery Rows.

LEAF SPOT ON NURSERY STOCK—The Experiment Station Record summarizes a Cornell station bulletin by B. M. Duggar, describing the leaf spot due to *Septoria piricola*, which he says is widely distributed, and although the fungus is one of the most important from an economic standpoint, it seems to have been almost wholly overlooked or neglected. It is usually confused with the ordinary leaf blight. The leaf spot, as it appears on the green leaves, is usually larger, more sharply defined, and somewhat angular, being roughly limited by the subdivisions of the venation. The center of the spots is grayish white, dotted with minute pycnidia. Surrounding this is a brown zone, which frequently shades off into a purplish color. The author reports the disease as probably occurring all over the State of New York wherever pears are raised, and also in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, and elsewhere. His investigations seem to indicate that different varieties are subject to the disease in varying degree. Anjou, Seckel, Bosc, Summer Doyenne, and Bartlett are quite subject; Louise Bonne, Clairgeau, Clapp Favorite, Flemish Beauty, and others to a less extent; Duchess very slightly, and Kieffer and Winter Nellis are apparently free from it. An experiment was conducted in which Bordeaux mixture, ammoniacal copper carbonate, and potassium sulphide solution were sprayed on Bartlett and Seckel trees for the prevention of leaf spots. Three sprayings of Bordeaux mixture gave almost complete protection against the disease. The occurrence of leaf spot on nursery stock has also been investigated, and some attempts have been made to prevent injury. In this case, as in the trial in the orchard, Bordeaux mixture gave the best results.

NURSERY APPLE TREES—William Henry Smith, Grassland, Tenn., says: "All grafted trees are grown on piece roots. Those who cut

their seedlings 8 to 10 inches long, call it whole root grafting; those who cut the seedlings 2 to 6 inches long call it piece root grafting. Not only so, but the whole root men have the short-branched seedlings picked out for them, and the piece root men have the long smooth seedlings as free from branches as possible selected for their especial use. Apple seedlings grown under the best conditions are usually 10 to 18 inches long. This depends entirely upon the soil in which the seeds are planted. I have seen them 30 inches long. On very shallow, poor soil, 6 to 10 inches is the usual length. Budded apple trees grown on the entire seedling roots usually have the tap roots cut off more or less when taken up and reset. There is only one way uniformly to get good whole root trees—plant the seed where you want the trees to be and bud or graft them as they stand. If we must take choice between a good tap-rooted tree without the surface root on the scion and a piece root tree with plenty of surface roots of its own, we prefer the latter, because reason and experience go to prove it is the better tree. This is all the piece root men contend for. When but few trees were raised and but few were needed, it was the custom to grow a few good seedlings and early in the spring they cut them off one or two inches below the surface of the ground, split and inserted a wedge shaped scion, pulled up the dirt and gently pressed around the scion. This was called stock grafting. After growing them one season they were carefully taken up and reset because the tap root was then considered the all important thing. This is just right to get good surface roots, which experience teaches me to be more important than the long tap root."

Recent Publications.

Bulletins of the Kansas Experiment Station show that Professor E. E. Faville is doing good work in the department of horticulture and entomology.

No. 5 of Vol. X of the Experiment Station Record contains besides information referred to elsewhere in this issue several pages of matter of much interest on the codlin moth.

Among the most attractive of the season's catalogues that have come to our desk are the following: Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. novelties in fruits and ornamental stock; W. A. Manda, South Orange, N. J., new, rare and beautiful plants, seeds and bulbs.

In the Macmillan Company's "Book Reviews" for February is a sketch, by Professor L. H. Bailey, of American texts designed to aid the teaching of agriculture in the common schools. The chronological biography shows 25 such books. To this list must be added Professor Bailey's "The Principles of Agriculture," published by the Macmillan Co., New York.

If there is anything about the Kansas apple that has escaped the notice of William H. Barnes, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, it must be insignificant indeed. Mr. Barnes has compiled a book of 230 pages on the apple. He tells what it is, how to grow it, its commercial and economic importance, and how to utilize it. He gives laws pertaining to apple orchardists of his state and articles on the chemistry of the apple, the apple business and a short account of the famous Wellhouse orchards. He cites the 13 states which produced in 1889 more apples than did Kansas. There are lists showing shipments abroad from each port per week during 1897 and 1898 and a comparison of seasons since 1881. There are revised lists of apples recommended for growth in Kansas and descriptions and opinions on each of the 84 varieties named in the book. Under the head of "The State by Districts," are the detailed experiences of 281 of the most prominent apple growers in the state, men who have been orcharding in Kansas from twenty to forty years. This is the most valuable feature of a really remarkable compilation. The lessons to be learned from the experiences of these men as here set down are almost without number, and they are of value not only to Kansas growers, but to all who grow the apple. One hundred and forty-four pages of the book are devoted to these personal reports. A summary of the points brought out follows the reports. Then there are miscellaneous articles devoted to the treatment of orchards, cold storage, evaporators and insect enemies, with illustrations. Finally there is an index affording ready access to this mine of information regarding apple growing in a single state. Mr. Barnes was born in New York city, served in the artillery in the Civil war and has resided in Kansas 29 years.

PENFIELD NURSERIES

I have still to offer
10,000 Peach Trees,
1,200 Cherry Trees,
500 Plum Trees,
2,500 Apple Trees.

Also a good assortment of standard and dwarf pears, quinces and small fruits. Send me your list of wants.

EUGENE COVEY, Penfield, N. Y.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Coronopsis lanceolata, Clematis Davidiana, Dielytras, Day Lilies, Eulalias, Funkia Alba, Hibiscus, Crimson Eye, Hemerocallis Flava, Hollyhocks, Hardy Pinks, Iris, Phlox, Rudbeckia, Golden Glow, Paeonies, Yucca.

BULBS.

Amaryllis, Callas, Caladiums, Cannas, Gladiolus, Lilies, Maderia Vines, Tuberoses.

Also a fine lot of Deutzia Double White and Pride of Rochester, 3 to 4 feet. Forsythia Fortunei, 3 to 4 feet, Spiraea Prunifolia, fall plant, 3 feet, and Honey-suckle, Hall's Japan,

Low Prices Given on Application.

VICK & HILL CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

RHODODENDRONS,

NOT IMPORTED AND THEREFORE HARDY.

Hardy Azaleas, Japanese Maples Magnolias,
(LIVING GUARANTEED.)

Rare Evergreens, other Trees, new Shrubs, Hedge Plants.

PARSONS & SONS CO., Limited, Flushing, N. Y.

Certificated freedom from scale.

Surplus Stock,

Spring, 1899.

PEACH TREES.

A nice clean even grade, stocky (not switches) 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 5 ft.

Elberta, Bilgins, Crawford's, and 30 other leading sorts, by single 100, or bulk in car lots. Asparagus Roots. Large quantity Barr's and Moore's X-bred, Raspberry Plants, Marlboro, Golden Queen, Gregg, &c. Norway Spruce, bushy, 3 ft., 4 ft., 5 ft. to 7 ft. Am Arbor Vitæ, bushy, 3 ft., 4 ft., 5 ft. Norway Maples, transp., 2 and 3 ft., 8 to 9, and 10 ft. Carolina Poplars, 6 ft. to 25 ft., 1/2 inch to 5 inch. Cal. White Birch, 12 to 14 ft. Cal. Privet, 1 and 2 years; fine plants.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, Prop., Malvern, Pa.

C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO

Specialty—SMALL EVERGREENS.

Especially fine Stock, Arbor Vitæ, Juniper, Pines, Pungens, Spruce, &c.

SEE MY PRICES.

We offer at rates that will secure your order :

25,000 PEACH—Largely Jaques, R. R. B Smock, Lemon Free, Ingles Mammoth, Gold Drop and Elberta. Also the new Early Yellow Freestone "Graves."

20,000 PLUMS—2 yr.; Lombard, Shippers, Guji, Pond, Abundance, etc.

PEAR STANDARD. LEADING SORTS.

10,000 DWARF PEAR—Mostly Duchess.

1,000 WEALTHY APPLE—3-4 in.; 4 yr.

100,000 GRAPE VINES—1, 2 and 3 yrs. Concord, Worden, Ives, Pocklington and Woodruff Red.

BLACKBERRIES—Snyder, Taylor, and R. C. Plants.

RASPBERRIES—Cuthbert, Thompson's E. and Hansel.

CURRENTS—Victoria and Black Naples.

W. B. GOLE, Painesville, Ohio.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

I have about 200,000 No. 3 Apple Seedlings for lining out, which I will sell very cheap, or will exchange for other stock.

W. H. KAUFFMAN, Stratford, Iowa.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,

PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

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We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

Strawberry Plants.

MILLIONS OF THEM.

The Largest Stock of Carrie, Earliest, Excelsior and Clyde, in the United States.

Prices the lowest. Also a large stock of Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants and Gooseberries.

Be sure to get my prices before buying elsewhere. All stock certified and guaranteed true to name. List free.

Address, P. D. BERRY, Dayton, Ohio.

Tree and Plant Labels.

Plain, Painted, Printed, Notched, Bored, Copper Wired, Iron Wired, Nursery Stakes. Send for Samples and Prices.

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The Popular CAROLINA POPLAR.

Just the tree for city planting—Thrives where others fail—Resists smoke and gas as the salamander does fire. 75,000 of them, beautiful trees 6 to 8, 8 to 10, 10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Immense stock of all other Shade Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Hundreds of thousands of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Plants, Seeds. Valuable Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Write us your wants if you would procure the best at bottom prices.

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THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 534 PAINESVILLE, OHIO.



The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"A nation's growth from sea to sea stirs in his heart who plants a tree."—H. C. Bunner.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1899.

No. 3.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

Provisions of Additional Laws and Proposed Laws Regulating Inspection and Transportation of Nursery Stock—Twenty-Two States Now Have Scale Laws—Scale Bills Are Pending In Four State Legislatures—The New Bills.

Since the issue by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN of the pamphlet containing the scale laws of nineteen states of the Union and the Canadian laws, the State of Georgia has passed a law on the subject, the regulations of which were published in the January and February issues of this journal. Indiana has passed a law, and scale bills have been introduced in five other states, viz.: Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana and Kansas. The last named bill failed of passage. The provisions of the Kansas and Massachusetts bills were published in the March issue of this journal. The provisions of the Illinois, Minnesota, and Montana bills follow:

There has been passed by the Montana legislature a bill providing for a state board of horticulture to consist of the governor, ex-officio, and a commissioner from each of five districts into which the state is divided. The board may appoint a secretary and hold public meetings with horticultural societies. Regulations regarding fruit pests and diseases are to be printed and circulated. An inspector of fruit pests is to be appointed in each of the five districts, whose duty it shall be to enforce the regulations of the board in nurseries, orchards and packing houses. It is the duty of every person or corporation selling or delivering any nursery stock in the state to notify the inspector of the district at least five days before the delivery, giving date and name of nursery or railroad station where the delivery is to be made, and the inspector is to inspect the stock, granting a certificate if it is free from pests or disease, and ordering it destroyed if it is not, under penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300. In case of discovery of pests or disease by an owner in his orchard or nursery he must notify the inspector in his district immediately and must treat or destroy the stock at his own expense under a penalty as before named. The inspector may act if the owner refuses.

Any person who for himself or as agent for any other person, corporation or transportation company shall turn over to any other person or corporation any nursery stock not bearing an inspector's certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty as before named. No person shall be liable to any other person by reason of damage to nursery stock caused by holding such stock to await a certificate. Inspectors shall receive \$5 per day but not to exceed \$300 per year. The secretary of the board is to receive \$ 00 per annum. No compensation is provided for the members of the board. The sum of \$3000 is appropriated for the use of the board the first year; \$3,600 the second year. The board has

adopted rules providing that all foreign nursery stock shall be handled at quarantine points, Dillon, Great Falls, Kalispell, Chinook and Billings. The hydro-cyanic treatment will be used on all carload lots.

ILLINOIS SCALE LAW.

The San Jose scale bill for Illinois makes it the duty of the state entomologist or assistants to inspect all nurseries in the state once each year and grant certificates, when stock is clean, upon payment of expenses. Copies of such certificates must be attached to all stock shipped. Section 2 provides that a nursery or orchard may be inspected at any time and infested stock shall be treated, one-half the expense to be borne by the owner. If an orchard shall be found to have been infested previous to 1899 the treatment is to be without cost to the owner. If the stock must be destroyed, action will be taken without compensation to the owner.

As to nursery stock shipped into Illinois from another state, every package must be plainly labeled with the names of consignor or consignee and a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a state or government officer and are free from dangerous insects or diseases. Common carriers must report within twenty-four hours any case where such provisions have not been complied with. The state entomologist may reinspect the stock and treat it as provided for in section 2. A penalty of from \$10 to \$100 is provided for violation of the act and \$6,000 is appropriated to pay salaries and expenses.

At the time of going to press, the bill had passed the Senate and was on third reading in the House.

MINNESOTA SCALE BILL.

President J. M. Underwood of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., sends us a copy of a substitute for the scale bill first introduced at the present session of the legislature, and calls attention to the elimination of the bond feature of the bill. The new bill is like the one before the Illinois legislature except that in Minnesota the whole cost of treatment is charged to the owner. The Minnesota bill, it is proposed, shall go into effect on June 1st.

The Kansas scale bill failed to become a law; it was passed by the House. The Michigan law has been amended so that the license fee of \$1 for each agent is not required; a license fee of \$5 for the principal is sufficient. New York state has appropriated \$5,000 for the control of the San Jose scale.

Recognizing the special advantage to nurserymen during the packing season of possessing a copy of the San Jose scale laws of the United States and Canada, we have decided to make a special offer for the month of April.

During this month copies of the pamphlet compiled by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, giving the scale laws of nineteen states and those of Canada, will be sold for fifteen cents, postpaid. Orders addressed to the National Nurseryman Publishing Company, 305 Cox Bldg., Rochester, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The executive committee of the American Pomological Society takes pleasure in announcing its acceptance of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to hold the twenty-sixth biennial session with that organization in Philadelphia on September 7 and 8, 1899.

The sessions will be held in the beautiful and spacious hall of the Pennsylvania society, which has been tendered for the purpose. Space for exhibits entered in competition for the Wilder medals, to be awarded by the society for fruits of special merit, will also be provided.

Much interest in the coming session has been manifested among horticulturists throughout the country and it is expected that the attendance will be large and representative of our fruit growing interests.

Ten state horticultural societies have already notified the executive committee of the selection of delegates to represent them at the meeting, and a number of others are expected to do so. Questions of special importance to fruit growers will be discussed and a varied and interesting programme is in preparation.

Low railroad rates from all parts of the country are assured, as advantage can be taken of the reduced fares in effect at that time, on account of the Grand Army Encampment.

Further announcement of programme and other arrangements will be made by circulars, which will be mailed to all applicants who desire to be informed in regard to the meeting. All persons interested in fruits and fruit culture are invited to become members of the American Pomological Society, the only requisite being the remittance of biennial membership fee which is two dollars to the treasurer. Officers of the society are: President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; chairman of executive committee, P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; secretary, Wm. A. Taylor, 55 Q St. N. E., Washington, D. C.; treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.

IOWA NURSERYMEN'S WORK.

The committee on experimental stations, of the Iowa Horticultural Society, has fixed on the distribution of stock to the experimental stations of the society this year. The plan is to push plant breeding in Iowa. The purpose is to develop fruit adapted to the soils, climate and conditions of the state. The distribution committee is President Gardner, of Osage; John Craig, of Ames, and Elmer Reeves, of Waverly. Prof. Craig will carry on the general work of plant breeding, and also will conduct experiments at three or more places in the state in spraying to determine the best methods for controlling fungus diseases and insects which are injurious to leaf, plant or fruit. The distribution to the stations was fixed upon as follows:

C. G. Patten, Charles City—"The Crossing of Apples;" C. L. Watrous, Des Moines—"The Crossing of Apples and Pears;" R. P. Speer, Cedar Falls—"The Crossing and Top Grafting of Apples;" P. F. Kinne, Storm Lake—"Top Working Apples;" A. Branson, New Sharon—"The Crossing of Plums, Cherries, and Stone Fruits;" M. J. Wragg, Waukeet—"The Crossing of Plums, Cherries and Ornamentals;" J. P. Jackson, Glenwood—"The Crossing of Small Fruits and Peaches."

TRADE GENERALLY APPRECIATES.

J. H. GAGE, FAIRBURY, NEB., March 11, 1899.—"I believe the trade generally appreciates the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and is thankful it has such an excellent trade paper."

REPLACING MICHIGAN ORCHARDS.

The interest in fruit has been rapidly growing through Eastern and Central Michigan, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer. There are now orchards of peach, plum and pear in localities where ten years ago it was thought useless to attempt raising these fruits on a large scale. Shall we not expect that there will soon be as much interest in the apple, the most valuable of orchard fruits? A representative of a nursery which does a large business in Southern Michigan informed us not long ago that his orders for apple trees the past season were large. A few years ago they amounted to little. Possibly the reaction has set in; it is to be hoped so. Those who set trees venture and may be expected to go at it in the right way. In a few more years we may see thrifty, well-kept orchards in the sections where they have been neglected.

JAPANESE NURSERIES.

In an illustrated address before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on March 18th, John K. M. L. Farquhar, of Boston, upon his visit to Japan last summer, said:

The greatest horticultural center of the country is Tokyo. Mr. Veitch, of London, in his notes on Japan has stated that the nurseries about Tokyo exceed those of Boskoop, Ghent, the bulb grounds of Holland and the seed grounds of Erfurt and Quedlinburg combined. This is a bold statement; yet, having visited all these places, I am of opinion that it is no exaggeration. Some of the nurserymen carry miscellaneous stocks, while others are specialists.

Some nurseries are devoted to *Cycas revoluta*, which are grown as large specimens, or dwarfed by twisting and tying down the leaves. Many of the plants have small crowns grafted into the lower part of their stems, giving them curious forms; some of them are worth 200 yen.

The morning glory nurseries are particularly interesting. The plants are grown in pots, wall pots or hanging baskets, and the variety of colors and forms is endless. Flowers five inches across are frequent; there are also many double-flowered sorts. The finer sorts are grown only as pot plants; they are not sown in the open ground, as with us.

Some nurseries are devoted to ornamental-leaved maples. In one I found over eighty distinct sorts.

Many travelers are mostly taken with the tree nurseries, where such conifers as *Pinus parvifolia*, *Pinus Thunbergi*, *Thuja obtusa nana* and *Retinospora filifera* are dwarfed and stunted in small pots. Many of the trees seen are said to be three or four hundred years old. Ivies, several varieties of podocarpus and maples are also employed for cultivation. These trees, I think, will never become popular here; the labor of caring for them is too great, and a few weeks of neglect will ruin the work of generations.

The nurseries of Tokyo are enclosed with hedges of *cryptomeria*, *camellia* or bamboo.

Of the many shrubs found in these mountains, *Hydrangea paniculata* was at the time of my visit the most conspicuous, because it was in full bloom. I picked flowers of *Hydrangea vestita*, *Lycoris squamigera*, *Anemopsis macrophylla*, *Epilobium spicatum*, *Clematis apiifolia*, *Campanula punctata*, *Adenophora latifolia*, *Scabiosa japonica*, *Lespedeza bicolor*, *Patrina hispida*, *P. scabiosæfolia*, *P. officinalis*, *Salvia japonica*, *Primula japonica*, *Aster scaber*, *Veronica longifolia*, and *Camellia nudiflora*.

As I have said, Japan has given us many beautiful plants, particularly adapted to our climate; the practice of horticulture, however, is generally much behind ours.

Japan will be helpful to us in supplying lilies, irises and pæonies, which on account of climate and cheap labor she can produce advantageously, but I do not believe she will become a serious rival to American or European nurserymen, as has been feared.

Among Growers and Dealers.

James Bingham, Russell, Ky., died last month, aged 56 years.

Germany has removed the embargo from American citrus fruits.

William H. Dyer, aged 82 years, died last month at Olneyville, R. I.

It is reported that the Lawson carnation is retailing in Philadelphia at \$9 per dozen.

Four entomologists directed the examination of 409 nurseries in New York state last year.

H. S. Chase, of the Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., recently visited Chicago and St. Louis.

James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., this year celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their business.

Professor Bailey is soon to publish a book on the apples and pears of America; Professor Waugh a book on plums.

Newson & Co., Cumberland Nurseries, Nashville, Tenn. report a heavy spring trade in fruit trees and plants in the South.

C. S. Harrison is president, E. F. Stephens, vice-president and A. J. Brown secretary of the Nebraska Park and Forest Association.

Governor Gage of California has approved an appropriation of \$7,500 to introduce parasites to prey upon insects injurious to orchards.

J. Blaauw, Boskoop, Holland, sailed for the United States on March 16, to visit the trade. His address until May 10 will be 45 William St., N. Y.

"Trade with us so far is very good, and we think there will be a pretty good cleaning up of stock this spring," write Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.

Fire destroyed a barn at the Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans & Sons, Augusta, Ga., on February 27. Four horses and eight mules were burned. Loss, \$3,000.

Novelties endorsed by Professor Van Deman are: Japan plums, such as Burbank, Abundance, and Wickson; Campbell's Early grape and Mersereau blackberry.

S. H. Fulton, recently foreman for E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y., has succeeded Hon. T. T. Lyon as director of the experiment station at South Haven, Mich.

C. Ribsam & Son, Trenton, N. J., announce that a tax assessment of \$1,800 per acre has caused them to withdraw from the nursery business. They have 75 acres in stock.

Professor M. V. Slingerland heartily endorses the comments of this journal in the March issue to the effect that there has been too much legislation on the San Jose scale.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., and Thomas Meehan & Sons, Philadelphia, have secured the contract for trees and shrubs at Schenley and Highland parks, Pittsburg.

The Department of State of the United States has invited Professor L. H. Bailey to represent it at the International Horticultural Congress of Instruction in Belgium in June.

The question of planting apple trees is becoming a lively one, says the Rural New Yorker. All over the Eastern states farmers are considering the plan of setting out orchards of red winter apples of good quality.

Ex-President Irving Rouse of the American Association, William Pitkin, secretary of Chase Bros. Co., and W. H. Smith, formerly of Geneva, are members of the executive committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

J. Woodward Manning who has been associated with his father at the nurseries in Reading for many years, has discontinued his connection with that concern and has established himself as horticultural expert and purchasing agent, with office at Tremont Building, Boston.

A bill just passed by the California legislature, takes from the State Board of Horticulture and gives to the governor the power of appointment of a state horticultural quarantine officer. Alexander Craw, who has held the position eight years, is endorsed for reappointment.

Ex-President J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn., is quoted as saying of peach trees: "Medium sized trees, three or four feet high, are best to plant, and they should be trees one year old. In fact, no nursery ever delivered a two-year-old tree, though it is claimed that they do."

M. J. Henry, the Mount Pleasant nurseryman, says the Vancouver, B. C., Province, has bought out the entire nursery stock of Henry & Lazenby, of Hatzic. Mr. Lazenby, of the above firm, will devote his attention to fruit growing. He has one of the finest orchards in the Fraser Valley.

J. B. Mitchell, Cresco, Ia., writes under date of March 22: "Last year at this time there was some nursery stock dug here but now we are in the depths of winter, with four or five feet of frost in the ground. This has been another test winter and the Russian apples have scored several points ahead."

Regarding the Dayton Star Nurseries, Dayton, O., the receiver, J. W. McNary, says: "Many customers and friends have kindly inquired concerning the future of this establishment. We take this occasion to say that the Dayton Star Nurseries will be continued. Under the receiver, and doubtless under the reorganization that will follow, the same management will prevail, likewise the same liberal and courteous treatment, strict grading and careful handling of stock that has always characterized this establishment and given so much satisfaction to the trade."

KEROSENE EMULSION IN SPRAYING.

The value of kerosene as a material for spraying has been generally appreciated by horticulturists and others for some time, but the difficulty and uncertainty of preparing and using the various emulsions of kerosene has prevented its general use. The Deming Company of Salem, O., experimented for a machine that would make its own emulsion while in the act of spraying. The result is the Weed knapsack kerosene sprayer, the Success bucket kerosene sprayer and the Peerless barrel kerosene sprayer. The great success of these several machines is due to the fact that the force applied in pumping injects just the amount of kerosene desired into the spray in such a manner as to make a perfect emulsion. The amount of kerosene is easily regulated by an indicator on the top of the kerosene tank which controls the percentage of oil. The Deming Company's illustrated catalogue, containing complete formulas for spraying in addition to their line of pumps and nozzles is sent on application:

SPECIAL INFORMATION VALUABLE.

HENRY WALLIS, WELLSTON, Mo., January 26, 1899.—"The special information in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is worth many times the price of subscription. All readers should profit from it."

A VETERAN NURSERYMAN.

D. S. Grimes, Denver, Claims to Be the Oldest Nursery Salesman—Recollections of a Tree Missionary to Whose Efforts Are Due Thousands of Orchards that Dot the Western Plains—Nearing His Seventieth Milestone.

D. S. Grimes, Denver, Colo., writes: The claim R. Blair made in an exchange of being the first nursery salesman in this country is seventeen years short of my own personal record.

On February 2, 1829, recognized as ground-hog day all over the land, I commenced the nursery business in old Virginia in partnership with my mother. She was to furnish the capital and I was to do the work. In less than two years, however mother became dissatisfied, claiming that her partner was appropriating to himself both capital and profit. The evidence of my ground-hoggishness was so plain that a dissolution of the firm was the result.

Left without a cent in my pocket, with only the clothes on my back, or drying on the line, the junior partner was placed in the hands of "Aunt Sylva," the old black cook, as the receiver. Our folks being of the Friend Quaker persuasion did not own slaves, but kept Sylva as one of the family. Father was not only a prominent fruit grower, but propagated and grew trees as well. In those days budding was not practiced. Neither was grafting wax used. After inserting the grafts in the tree a ball of soft mud was placed around the graft and tied fast with a rag.

My mother was a natural born florist. No garden in the "Old Dominion" exhibited such a fine array of choice flowers. Belonging to the F. F. V.'s, while visiting in Washington each year she would go to the President's garden to examine the choice things received from foreign lands. The gardener not being allowed to sell plants or seeds she would beg them of him. She would also purchase from David Landreth of Philadelphia the best his seed store could furnish. She never sold to anybody, but would collect and distribute free of charge seeds and plants from her "Garden of Eden" to all who would apply.

My great love for trees, fruits and flowers was inherited from my parents. A year after the nursery firm of mother and son had been dissolved by the arbitrary ruling of the senior member, with unlimited faith in my own ability I determined to engage in business on my own hook. Selecting three corners of a rail fence that enclosed the orchard, I there laid the foundation of my future life. From orchard, nursery and garden father and mother furnished me all the stock wanted to establish, in my mind, one of the largest nurseries on earth.

During my early life father had been a Quaker conductor on the night shift of a horse-car railway line, running from slavery to Canada. The road eventually becoming unsafe for travelers he decided to sell his valuable farm and emigrate over the mountains to the new West. For 98 cents my entire nursery, including all tools, seeds and patronage, was sold to the man who bought the farm. On entering my "teens," the wise period of youth, I thought my knowledge of pomology was surpassed by none. What puzzled me most was, how could it be that such ignorant parents as I had could raise such a smart son; but after the paternal threshing machine had separated the tares from the small crop of good seed, I

realized that my parents' knowledge and experience was far in advance of the usual. They were the originators of Grimes' Golden Pippin.

My father had secured from the government 3,000 acres of heavily timbered land in Western Indiana. A portion of this prospective valuable timber had to be cleared off to raise 15 cent corn. Two or three years in grubbing up the young crop of timber nature had planted for a wiser generation, and the felling and burning in log heaps of the venerable oak, stately poplar, and valuable black walnut, made one "tired."

Laying the axe at the root of the tree, with a Dewey plate book I commenced the itinerant life of a tree missionary to preach trees to treeless sinners in the great prairies of Illinois. In those days settlers had begun to venture out a short distance from the sylvan shores of these boundless seas of prairie, whose undulating surface of waving grass represented the ocean in grandeur and limitless proportion.

Since then I have followed the path of the pioneer emigrant through Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Thousands of orchards that dot the prairies and plains of the great West owe their origin to my ministry as a tree missionary.

I have already passed my sixty-ninth ground-hog birthday. As with all classes of mankind these years have represented both the sunshine and shadow. But I loved the sunshine best, and would seek it even while the wolf was at the door. My life's work, commenced under the morning shadows of the Virginia hills, will eventually end under the evening shadows of the Rocky mountains. I have been a close observer of human nature and experience connected with horticultural matters covering all phases of character. Ten years ago I wrote a series of articles for the Iowa Homestead, under the head of "Fallen Leaves from a Tree Agent's Life." Afterwards they were continued in Colman's Rural World. These papers paid the "fallen leaves" a high compliment. They represented the sunshine and shadow of life as exhibited in my business association with all kinds of people. Although representing the amusing, educational, and sometimes the ludicrous phases of horticultural experience, the aim was to educate and elevate to a higher plane of progress, by seeing themselves as I saw them. Possibly I may have these leaves compiled and printed in book form.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

Twenty rosarians assembled in New York City on March 13 and reorganized the American Rose Society which had been inactive for five years. It was decided to hold an exhibition in New York in June. Life membership fee \$50, active membership \$3 per year, associate membership \$1. The following officers were elected: President, William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, Benjamin Dorrance, Wilkes-barre, Pa.; secretary, Paul M. Pierson, Scarborough, N. Y.; treasurer, John N. May, Summit, N. J. Executive committee for one year, N. Butterbach, Oceanic, N. J.; Henry A. Siebrecht, New York City; for two years, W. C. Eagan, Chicago, and E. N. Wood, Natick, Mass.; for three years, E. Asmus, West Hoboken, N. J., and E. G. Hill, Richmond, Ind.

HOW TO KEEP POSTED.

Subscribe for or renew your subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and join the American Association of Nurserymen of which this is the official journal.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES.

We know of but two methods of propagating, namely, by growing from seed and by tipping the end of the new growth. It is only desirable to grow from seed when new varieties are wanted with a hope of improvement. In growing by this method it is very important to select the very best plants obtainable of the two varieties you desire to cross. In selecting them remember that plants have individuality. No two are alike. In all berry plantations of any given variety a few will excel in growth of plant, in hardiness, size and quality of fruit. With all these points in mind go into your berry plantation when fruit begins to ripen, make your selections, mark the hills, make tips, select the strongest of these, plant them in the spring in rich garden soil, give them extra care, cultivate and prune with an eye to perfection. When in bloom cross the flowers of the two varieties, save seed from finest berries and plant in rich soil, and from the seedlings produced select the plants that most nearly satisfy your ideal; then continue on through succeeding generations until you obtain the variety you desire.

The second method, propagation by tips is the one in common practice from which our market is supplied with plants. In following this method secure your plants from a vigorous plantation of pure stock that has received proper care, cultivation and pruning, from some responsible party who knows how to grow, pack and handle good plants. The roots of raspberry tips are so young and tender that a few minutes exposure to the sun, wind or frost will ruin them, or if improperly packed will in a short time spoil from heating. For this reason buy as near home as possible, plant in spring on well drained friable land sufficiently rich to grow eighty bushels of corn per acre, bring it up by well rotted manure thoroughly worked in by frequent plowing and harrowing. Land rolling enough to drain and not steep enough to wash is preferable. Prepare land before planting by deep plowing and thoroughly pulverize with harrow. Mark out rows with one horse plow three or four inches deep, seven feet apart, and set plants three feet apart in row (2074 plants per acre). Keep plants in bucket covered with water and set with garden dibble so the crown of plant will not be more than two inches deep, and the roots as much deeper as they are long, or nearly so, and press the soil firmly to the plant. Cultivate frequently but shallow, keep surface very fine. Remember that every day your land remains with a crust on you lose fifty per cent. of the growth. Pinch out the top bud the first summer when canes are fifteen inches high, the second and succeeding years at two feet. This will cause them to throw out numerous laterals for tipping.

If it be desirable to make all the plants possible, regardless of obtaining fruit, then pinch out the terminal bud of each lateral at twelve or fifteen inches. This will cause a second multiplication of laterals and very much increase the number

of plants. Layering may be done at any time from middle of July on through August. In putting down the tips bury the end of each young growth three to five inches deep; if season is dry, five inches, if wet, three will do. Put them in as near straight as possible in regular order a few inches apart and press the earth firmly down.

If all these directions are carried out carefully you may make from twenty-five to two hundred plants to the hill owing to age of plantation, and the variety, some multiplying much faster than others. The chief object of the propagator should be to grow good strong plants of pure stock that will be worth fifteen dollars per thousand (and cheap at that) rather than to cater to the demand for cheap plants at five dollars per thousand that are too dear at any price. We have bought them at from twenty-five down to five dollars per thousand, and the cheapest by far we ever got were those that cost us twenty-five dollars per thousand. Why? Because they were strong, vigorous plants and perfectly pure; all grew off nicely fruited abundantly and made us money. At present the trade

is so demoralized by the sale of low-priced, mean, sickly plants of an endless mixture of varieties that it is almost impossible to buy a thousand good strong, healthy plants free from mixture of any given variety even from the most honest and reliable nurseryman.

N. F. MURRAY.

Oregon, Mo.

IRVING E. SPAULDING.



IRVING E. SPAULDING.

The subject of this sketch is the secretary and treasurer of that enterprising concern, the Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Company, Spaulding, Ill., near Springfield. His father, J. B. Spaulding, president of the company, established the nurseries in 1857. His brother, Frank E. Spaulding, is manager of the sales department, and his brother-in-law, Frank R. Fisher, is vice-president. Mr.

Spaulding is 31 years of age and is one of the best known of the young nurserymen. He holds a responsible position, the business of the company comprising planting of over a million trees, the management of 600 acres, a large wholesale trade, and 300 local agencies.

A FEW SUBSCRIPTIONS STILL DUE.

Is yours one of them? It costs money to produce a first class journal. Many subscriptions at a nominal figure make it possible. Have you contributed your share? The special information presented in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN cannot be duplicated for twice the price \$1 per year.

INGRAM APPLE—Prof. Van Deman urges the planting of the Ingram apple, especially in the Central and Southern States. It is oblate, conic, angular, yellowish, with distinct red stripes, mixed with dull red; flavor, sub-acid; a late keeper. Tree and fruit resemble Rall's Genet, of which Ingram is a seedling. Commercial orchardists in the West are taking it up.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Annual convention for 1899—At Chicago, Ill., June 14, 15.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1899.

THE PROGRAMME.

In the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN it was suggested that it was not too early to begin the preparation of the programme for the annual convention of the American Association in Chicago on June 14 and 15. Attention is now called to the fact that the Iowa Horticultural Society, one of the strongest and most active in the country, prepares its programme nine months ahead. That society met in Des Moines in annual convention on December 14. On March 14, three months later, the president, the secretary, and a member of the executive committee, two of the three being nurserymen, met at Des Moines and prepared for next fall's meeting a programme that occupied half a column in the Iowa State Register the next day. On that programme are the names of nineteen nurserymen, most of whom are known wherever nursery stock is grown in this country. They are: C. L. Watrous, F. E.

Pease, W. E. Chapin, Des Moines; H. D. McCoy, Knoxville; W. C. Haviland, Fort Dodge; J. C. Ferris, B. S. Ferris, Hampton; M. E. Hinckley, Marcus; J. B. Mitchell, Cresco; E. N. Taggart, Anderson; Silas Wilson, Atlantic; Henry Schroeder, Sigourney; M. J. Graham, Adel; M. J. Wragg, Wauke; A. F. Colman, Corning; W. H. Lewis, Winterset; C. G. Patten, Charles City; W. O. Willard, Grinnell; Elmer Reeves, Waverly.

The question naturally suggested is: If nineteen nurserymen in a single state are ready to prepare papers for a state convention of horticulturists, ought there not to be at least as many nurserymen in the state of Illinois and the neighboring states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan ready to prepare papers for a national convention of nurserymen? We have referred to states adjoining or near Illinois because it may be thought that the comparison with the Iowa convention should take into consideration the distance traveled in going to a state and a national convention. But states east, west and south will be represented at the convention.

Secretary Seager is at work upon the programme and we are sure that the efforts of all who take prominent part in the Chicago convention next June will be duly appreciated. President Brooke is anxious to make this meeting of especial interest and profit, and it is needless to say that the other officers, committeemen and members generally will be glad to aid in attaining that result.

At the Iowa convention next fall Mr. Watrous has been asked to discuss the management of soils; Mr. McCoy the horticultural demands of the near future; Mr. Hinckley, good old varieties; Mr. Mitchell, the true test of hardiness; Mr. Wilson, the propagation of cherry and plum; Mr. Wragg, the value of Rocky Mountain conifers; Mr. Colman, experimental horticulture; Mr. Pease, landscape gardening; Mr. Willard, shade and ornamental trees.

Among the topics which have been discussed before the American Association of Nurserymen, and upon which there may still be new light, are: Duties of nurserymen in propagating varieties, protecting trees from the sun, nursery experimental plantations, problems of the nurseryman, value of associated effort, the transportation problem, budding and grafting, advertising, educated help in nurseries, labor saving implements, effects of distant removal on trees and plants, higher aims of this Association, suggestions for the improvement of fruits, French nurseries as seen by an American nurseryman, suggestions for the improvement of the nursery business, packing and shipping nursery stock, the nursery outlook, nomenclature, winter protection of nursery stock, new varieties, managing nursery agents, preventing duplicates in mailing lists, nurserymen and the forestry problem, one good way to sell nursery stock, protection to originators, preventing freezing in transit, how to manage nursery employees, exhibitions by nurserymen at fairs, the retail trade, the wholesale trade, duty of the nurseryman to the fruit grower, the value of the annual conventions.

If the suggestions herein contained result in the production of more papers than the convention has time to hear or the official report room to accommodate, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is ready to undertake their publication and distribution. It would seem that in view of the large amount of expert opinion available upon these and kindred subjects, the time of the convention should be fully occupied during the two days.

Chairman C. L. Watrous of the executive committee of the American Association favors the presentation of papers or addresses from some of the most noted workers along scientific lines in horticulture, for the Chicago convention. Secretary Seager hopes to secure the attendance of Professor L. A. Bailey of Cornell University. President Brooke promises the attendance of Professor S. J. Hunter of the Kansas State University.

The executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen has practically decided upon the Chicago Beach Hotel as the place for holding the June convention. A rate of \$2 and upward has been secured. The hotel is one of the finest in Chicago and although some distance from the downtown district, it is within easy reach by means of the fast suburban trains.

ENGLISH FRUIT GROWERS.

A special commissioner under the direction of the Gardener's Magazine, of London, spent two years in an investigation of the wasted orchards of England and found tens of thousands of acres of land of excellent quality occupied by apple and pear trees in so deplorable a state of neglect as to render it impossible for them to produce sufficient fruit to pay for the rent of the land. And England pays nearly two million sterling in the purchase of foreign apples and pears.

The remarks of Professor Bailey reported in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, and widely copied, to the effect that American growers can control the European markets to large extent has led the Gardener's Magazine to remark that there is no good reason why British fruit growers should not produce large quantities of fruit and compete with American growers.

But British fruit growers can scarcely hope to do much more than supply their home market with apples and pears; and even this result can only be achieved after wonderful changes from present conditions.

LIMITATIONS OF INSPECTION.

Entomologists who declare for a quarantine and inspection of nursery stock shipped to the United States from a foreign country are respectfully referred to the conclusions of so competent an authority as Dr. John B. Smith, who sums up the whole matter in the statement: "Taking it all in all, I do not believe we have averaged one bad species a year without inspection, and I do not believe we will exceed that even when a rigid quarantine is established. I am quite well aware of what has been done in California, and I have seen the collection of insects that has been kept out. But nobody has seen the collection of insects that has not been kept out and which has yet failed to propagate.

"I believe that inspection is a good thing; it will be apt to make shippers more careful, and we will probably get better and cleaner stock than we would have received otherwise. This advantage is, perhaps, worth all it costs, and yet I cannot help feeling that it will not accomplish what is expected and will soon disappoint those who look upon it as an effective bar against future aggression by undesirable foreigners. * * *

* * * Are all our embryo entomologists who are available as inspectors, and those who will obtain appointment from other reasons, trained to recognize such things? I have students

three terms in entomology and I try to teach them all I can about insects, yet I never had a man graduate with me whom I would have dared to appoint as an inspector and I not believe that any institution in this country now turns out any men that I would consider competent, in the regular course for a B. A. or B. S."

There is to be an examination of applicants for the position of nursery inspector in New York state on April 1st. It is extremely doubtful that the men appointed will fill the requirements believed by Dr. Smith to be necessary.

THE QUESTION BOX.

With regard to our suggestion that a question box be provided at the June convention of the American Association, Vice-president Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., says: "I think such a feature would prove very interesting, and it ought to prove one of the most profitable features of the convention, as certainly it could be made one of the most instructive."

We have already published President Brooke's cordial endorsement of the plan.

In response to our request some of our readers have suggested the following questions which have been referred to the secretary of the Association:

Which is the best protection for nursery stock against freezing in transit, wet or dry packing?

Is the continuous cutting of buds and scions from nursery trees detrimental to the fertility of the tree?

Would not a uniform standard of measurements designating the different grades of stock be beneficial to the trade; such standard to apply to measurement only and not to quality of the stock. If so, should not this organization adopt the standard?

Should the proposed application of copyright laws to new varieties be endorsed by this Association?

What success has attended the plan of wintering stock packed in boxes ready for shipment?

With regard to roses in cold storage, are they packed in moss the same as grape vines, currants, gooseberries, etc.? Will they stand as close packing and do they require light?

Is it wise for nurserymen to send out surplus lists and advertise in trade papers, giving quantities they have to offer?

Is not the practice of sending priced catalogues broadcast, and advertising wholesale prices to the consumer, going to drive the nursery agents out of business and thereby lessen the quantity of nursery stock used, and increase the cost and detail of doing the work?

Is it probable that the fumigation of nursery stock will become general?

ORNAMENTAL STOCK.

There have been added lately to the literature relating to trees and plants for ornamental purposes several important works. One of these is the annual report of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, N. Y. The work of this society is like that of the New York Tree Planting Society to which reference was made in the December issue of this journal. The report is a volume of 132 pages replete with information to tax-payers regarding the desirability of trees in city streets together with details concerning varieties, the planting, and general care of such trees. A. A. Low is president, Paul Leicester Ford vice-president, and Lewis Collins secretary of the Brooklyn society. The secretary states that as the result of the society's efforts the people have given more attention to arboriculture, and nurserymen are preparing better stock, not

only in quality, but also in kinds, to meet the demand for better trees.

The report is of especial interest to nurserymen in that it outlines subjects to be observed or avoided. It is suggested that trees for city streets should possess endurance as to foliage, toughness to withstand high winds, slender, upright habit of growth, elasticity, cleanliness, longevity, a medium leafing period, a natural form suited to certain requirements, moderate shade, recuperative power, small leaves.

Aside from the immense advantage of the work of such a society to a community, it is of direct benefit to the nursery trade. Its high plane creates a demand for the best the nurseryman can produce. The Brooklyn Tree Planting Society, organized in 1882 has attained a national reputation. Its influence has been shown in the organization of similar societies elsewhere.

CANADA FREE FROM SCALE.

Replying to queries as to whether there is San Jose scale in Canada, L. Woolverton, editor of the Canadian Horticulturist, says :

On investigation it was found that a few lots of the nursery stock imported during the last five years were infested with scale, and some of it had been handled by Canadian nurserymen. Careful searching enabled the inspector, George E. Fisher, of Burlington, to trace this stock to the orchards in which it was planted, and his work is being continued on into the year 1899, for the purpose of utterly destroying such trees. Our nurserymen are all wide awake to the danger, and have had their nurseries carefully inspected; and so far as we know every Canadian nursery at the time is free from this scale.

NEW FAST MAIL ON THE WABASH.

One of the most complete and handsome trains west-bound out of Buffalo was put in operation by the Wabash Railroad Company for the first time Sunday, March 19th. It will be known as the St. Louis, Kansas City Fast Mail, and, as General-Agent Robert F. Kelley describes it, is "a corker." Up to date there has never been a mail line west, out of Buffalo, and this forms the link in the new through service from the East.

This train will be made up of mail cars, baggage, chair coaches and sleepers, through to Kansas City, by way of St. Louis. It will be made up in Buffalo, leaving at 8:30 in the evening, arriving in Chicago 10:55 a. m. and St. Louis at 2 o'clock p. m. the following day. A twenty minute stop will be made in St. Louis, and then this handsome train will speed away to Kansas City, where it will arrive at 9:45 in the evening. The distance from Buffalo to Kansas City is a trifle over 1,100 miles, and the run will be made in twenty-five hours and fifteen minutes, or an average of nearly forty-four miles an hour, not counting necessary stops.

In Buffalo the through mail from the East will be taken on, and landed in Kansas City in time to make connections with the far West and South.

Returning, the new mail train will leave Kansas City at 6:15 p. m. and will take the Hannibal and Decatur route of the Wabash, reaching Buffalo at 8 p. m. the following day, and New York City early the next morning.

This new mail route, the initial step in the Wabash scheme to more closely connect the Queen City of the Lakes with the great cities of the West which are the termini of this prosperous system, is but another indication of the enterprise which marks its management. The infant of two years is rapidly demonstrating its power to its more staid and older neighbors and rivals, and those who sneered at its pretensions when first it entered the field in Buffalo as a bidder for the western traffic, both passenger and freight, now are willing to concede its strength, wonder at its phenomenal growth and admire its energy.

In Nursery Rows.

APPLES FOR COLD CLIMATES.—F. A. Waugh, of Vermont, recommends the following varieties of apples where hardiness is the principle consideration: Yellow Transparent, Red Astrakan, Longfield, Oldenburg, Fameuse, McIntosh, Walthey, Scott, Winter, Pewaukee, Arctic.

SMALL FRUITS.—F. H. Hall in a report on tests of berries at the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station says that in the stiff clay loam of the station plats, Stahelin, Anlo, Omega and Sample strawberries gave good results. Palmer and Pioneer blackcaps led in amount of early yield. Of the red raspberries, Cline, Pomona and Marlboro produced most early fruit. London, Royal Church and Kenyon were among the best mid-season berries; Talbot the best late berry. Of blackberries, Minnewaski, New Rochelle and Dorchester gave the best results.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.—"It seems to me that the Strawberry-Raspberry is of greater value as an ornamental than as a pomological introduction," says W. E. Britton in American Gardening. "Apparently it possesses all the hardiness and vigor of our native brambles, some of which are now used in landscape work; it is quite different from any of them and fully as attractive. Though it has not yet been tested sufficiently to warrant extensive planting, it survives a temperature of several degrees below zero, and I should expect, from observations, that it would thrive on dry and rather poor soils. On account of its numerous suckers and dense foliage it may be of value for covering banks, and waste places. The beauty, hardiness, and vigor of this plant will probably ensure it a place in ornamental gardening."

CHESTNUT CULTURE—Chestnut culture is one of the newer horticultural industries of the United States, says G. Harold Powell in American Gardening. But if an indication of the future importance can be judged from the present interest in it, commercial chestnut growing is destined to take a prominent part in American fruit culture as soon as its merits are more thoroughly appreciated. The Japanese chestnuts have been sent out under such names as Japan Giant, Japan Mammoth, and Japan Sweet, but these names have no varietal significance. They mean Japanese seedlings, as used by most nurserymen. But chestnut are as variable as apple seedlings, and a single variety can be perpetuated only by grafting and budding. It is time that these general names for the cultivated chestnuts be discarded, and that seedling trees be sold as seedlings, and distinct varieties under varietal names. No systematic attempt has been made to improve the American chestnut. The nuts are smaller than either the European or the Japanese varieties, but none of the foreign chestnuts can compare with the native nuts in sweetness or in delicate texture. No two of the American chestnut trees bear fruit exactly alike. They differ in size, in flavor, and in bearing tendencies. So large are some of the nuts that a few have been selected and propagated as distinct varieties. There are great possibilities in the American chestnut. It awaits the skillful manipulation of a careful plant breeder.

INCREASING FRUITFULNESS—"Let us assume," says E. Stiles, Austin Tex., "that forty years is the life of the peach. The old Red Cheeked Melocoton must be at least 100 years old. It has lived once and a half as long as it should have lived. What has kept it alive so long? Whence has it obtained its vigor? Every time it has been budded upon the young tree in the nursery row new strength from the young life of the stock has been imparted to it, and although the scion may have been taken from the oldest tree in the orchard, which was making a growth of one or two inches per annum, the newly imparted life causes it to start out and grow lustily. If the stock can impart the vigor of its young life to the twig from the aged tree, is it unreasonable to expect that the twig should impart part of its senility to the young stock? If it cannot and does not, then this grafted tree should reach, under favorable circumstances, the assumed life limit of forty years. But it does not. In forty years or less the tree is dead. A ratio has been drawn by nature between the new life of the stock and the old life of the scion. Is there any way of modifying this effect? If we take a bud from the vigorous shoot which comes from the first year's growth of the bud of the Melocoton on the young seedling stock of last year and insert it in the young stock of this year's growth, and repeat the process, we may in time get back some of the pristine vigor of the Melocoton. We believe if this principle were applied to all nursery propagation, the vigor and fruitfulness of apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, etc., would be much better maintained."

AS TO NOVELTIES.

Without Them Progress in Varieties is Impossible, Says Professor Bailey—The Tendency is to Go Too Far in the Reduction of Varieties—Cause of Increase in Competition—The Growth of General-Purpose Nursery Stock—Single Ideals.

In his bulletin on "Impressions of Our Fruit-Growing Industries" Professor L. H. Bailey says:

There is a decided tendency in this country to limit closely the number of varieties of any fruit when setting a plantation. Some of the most successful fruitgrowers would limit the varieties of apple, pear, or strawberry to three or four. Yet, as a matter of fact, the really good varieties of any fruit are usually numbered by scores, sometimes by hundreds, and valuable novelties are always being introduced. Here, then, is a conflict. If the advice of fruitgrowers is to be followed, it would seem that the introduction of novelties is unnecessary; and yet without novelties progress in varieties is impossible.

It is true that varieties should be few in most plantations, but the reason is that most American fruitgrowers are raising fruits for the general or open markets; and in these markets, uniformity of product is almost imperative. But if it is fatal to grow many varieties when the world's markets are in view, it may be equally unsatisfactory to grow very few varieties when special or personal markets are in view.

I believe that the tendency is to go too far in the reduction of varieties. We are reducing fruitgrowing to a single ideal and are thereby increasing the competition in that direction. There are varieties for different uses, different soils, and different geographical regions; and a variety which fails in every region but one, may still be worth introducing. It is the commonest mistake to recommend a variety for any region merely because it thrives in some other region. Because Ben Davis is eminently successful in the mid-continental region is no reason for supposing that it will be equally good in New York; in fact it is a presumption against its thriving equally well in New York, for a variety rarely does equally well everywhere. A fruitgrower in western New York asked me if I would advise him to plant Arkansas apples. I told him no, but I advised him to test them.

A variety which is suited only to the general market is most profitable in that region in which it thrives best. It is doubtful, for instance, if the New York grower can compete long in Kieffer pears with growers in the middle and southern states, and it is certain that those regions cannot compete with New York in Bartlett and Seckels. Wherever a fruit reaches its highest development, there it should be grown; and local varieties are often best adapted to local and personal market.

The nurseries grow fruit trees to supply the demand for general-purpose varieties, and as a consequence they tend to reduce varieties and make them uniform over the whole country. Many of the fine dessert varieties cannot be obtained at nurseries. With the refinement of our horticulture more varieties will be grown. The more fully the horticulture of any country is developed, the more perfectly are the various localities and needs supplied. In this direction we have much to learn from Europe, for one is there impressed with the great numbers of varieties which are actually known and grown. But in Europe the fruits are grown for local and personal markets; here we

grow for the world's markets, and varieties must therefore be few in comparison.

Since the selection of varieties is a question of locality and of the personal ideals of the grower, it follows that those lists of varieties are most valuable, other things being equal, which are made by the most local and circumscribed societies.

Recent Publications.

The annual report of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., for 1898, can be obtained of the secretary, Lewis Collins, 177 Remsen street, Brooklyn.

The thirty-second annual report of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, for 1898, has been issued by the secretary, W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville. It contains a large amount of practical information based on the experience of the noted horticulturists, nurserymen and scientists of Ohio.

"Trade of the Philippine Islands," is a recent bulletin by Chief Hitchcock, U. S. section of foreign markets, Washington, D. C.; "Spraying for Profit," has been issued by Prof. H. E. Weed, Griffin, Ga.; Columbus, O., Horticultural Society Journal for December, 1898; Bulletin of the N. Y. State Museum, by State Entomologist Felt on injurious and other insects.

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, New Mexico Experiment Station has published a bulletin on the codling moth in that territory; J. M. Stedman, Missouri Station, the fringed wing apple-bud moth, a new orchard pest; C. L. Marlatt, Washington, D. C., the peach twig borer; M. V. Slingerland, N. Y. Cornell Station, the quince curculio; F. H. Hall and V. M. Lowe, N. Y. Geneva Station, raspberry saw-fly and grape vine flea beetle.

Attractive catalogues have been issued by P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., describing fruit and ornamental trees, roses, greenhouse and bedding plants. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, have issued a neat little leaflet quoting an article from the New York Evening Post on the advantages of the ampelosis in covering unsightly walls; also the beauties of Japan clematis. Chase Brothers Co., Rochester, issue this spring a novel catalogue consisting wholly of colored plates of fruits offered.

"Landscape Gardening" is the title of a useful volume by Professor Samuel T. Maynard, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and Fruit Growers Association. It is addressed particularly to home makers. The author describes in plain language the kinds of trees and shrubs best adapted to varying conditions of home ornamentation and by the use of many illustrations shows clearly the effects that may be produced for and against an artistic arrangement. He has divided the subject into two parts: Ornamenting new homes; renovating and improving old homes. An entire chapter is devoted to the description of ornamental trees and plants. Insects and diseases receive attention. The book is of special interest to nurserymen. 12mo. pp. 338, figures 165, including full-page half-tones, cloth, \$1.50. New York: JOHN WILEY & SONS.

Number 6 of Vol. X, of the Experiment Station Record, summarizes a report by Professor J. A. Balmer, of Washington state, on damage to fruit trees by the severe freeze of Nov. 1896, which is of interest in view of the cold weather of last February. He says the damage was greatest where the land was lowest in the Walla Walla, Snake river and Yakima valleys and the Palouse country. Of trees under apparently the same conditions, one may have been severely affected while another of the same variety 25 feet distant escaped uninjured. Napoleon cherry proved to be very tender. Of popular varieties of apples, Yellow Newton, Esopus, Yellow Bellflower and Fall Pippin proved most tender. The hardier varieties are Ben Davis, Fameuse, Red June, Twenty Ounce, Blue Pearmain, Jefferis, Red Astrakan, Yellow Transparent, Limber Twig. Seedling peaches proved much hardier than budded trees. Late summer irrigation and cultivation proved injurious.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I herein enclose subscription for another year. California, to the great majority of the people of the East, is an interesting and fascinating country; but more especially is it so to all persons interested in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. They see such possibilities; they see the wonders that can be accomplished in a few years.

I have been here but seven years, and yet I have trees of my own planting that when planted in May, 1892, were scarcely bigger than a knitting needle and not over six inches high. Now they stand erect and rear their heads in the air more than sixty feet; these are the Eucalyptus, a wonderful grower, imported from Australia to this country. As a timber, it is of but little use; as a wood, it makes a clean sweet fire and giving a little more heat than cottonwood; but being so rapid a grower, and the fact that it can be cut every five years, makes it a valuable wood for this section.

So much has been said of the glorious California climate, that it has come almost to be ridiculed. No matter how good a thing may be, it is possible to talk it and sing its praises until people tire of it; and yet, California climate is no myth. I think it is all that has ever been claimed for it. During the years I have been here, it is safe to say that the time lost by our men in consequence of bad weather will not exceed one week to the year. Each day is filled with work to do. We are now plowing, grading, fluming and getting ready for turning the water over the land and planting. There seems to be no stopping place.

We at times find ourselves lost, and have to stop and think before we can fix the season in our minds. Winter is supposed to be the rainy season here. This is true in one sense; it is the season when we expect and when we should have rain, but it is far from being rainy as understood by many who have never been here. The average rainfall for the past eighteen years here in Southern California has been ten inches and a half; the heaviest fall was in '84, twenty-two inches and three-fourths; the lightest fall was in '83, a fraction under three inches. If we could feel sure of getting eight to twelve inches each year, we should feel pretty well and consider ourselves as being numbered with the chosen few. You will thus perceive from this, that it cannot rain very hard continually for three months in the year. The rainfall is never so abundant, at best, to lay an embargo on outdoor labor for more than a few days during the whole winter. Irrigation is necessary for the growing of all fruits and vegetables, and water is king.

In buying property here, the important item to be considered is water. I am speaking of Southern California. In the northern part of this state, they have a greater rainfall and the great bulk of their fruit and other products is grown without irrigation. Dry land here, not under irrigation, commands but a small price. Thousands of acres lie around in every direction; the rent of such land is a dollar an acre; on such land, our grain and hay are grown; barley and wheat hay which constitutes the bulk of hay fed to horses. If the rain is short, then the hay crop is light and price rules high; it is now worth from \$20 to \$25. If we should get liberal rains during the next sixty days (say three inches) there will be a large and abundant hay crop cut in May and the price will drop to six or seven dollars a ton.

Thus you see that dry farming is a hard business; if the crop is abundant, the price is low; if high, the farmer has but little to sell. With irrigation, the husbandman can count with almost mathematical certainty on the coming of his crop. I often think, in the years to come, that irrigation in the East will cut quite a little figure. Of course, it will not pay there to go to large expense; but there are thousands of acres of land in every state where irrigation can be practiced inexpensively, and during a decade, would give back many dollars for each one expended.

Riverside is the great orange centre of the world. Nowhere else can such extensive plantings of the orange tree be found. Here, one can drive hundreds of miles in continuous orange groves on either side. About one-third of the oranges from California are shipped from here. The crop this year is below the average. The output of this place will likely run between 3,500 and 4,000 cars. Lemons now bid fair to prove a paying investment. A new industry started some four or five years ago and located thirty miles to the south of this place is the growing of celery. The product this year will be in the neighborhood of 700 cars; it is shipped largely to Chicago and cities this side. New industries are continually springing up.

California, some day, will be an empire in itself. By this statement, I do not mean that California is all there is of this great country, nor the greater part of it; it is but a small part of the great whole; but it is a marvellous little spot of the great world between the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific ocean that some day will give a good account of itself and have a history of its own.

Riverside, Cal., Feb. 4, 1899.

E. A. CHASE.

THE NURSERY SITUATION.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

After five years of hard struggling, through a financial crisis, with short demands and low prices for all lines of nursery stock, we are now brought to face the great loss of peach, pear, quince and other more tender stock by the present severe winter. Though we have lost quite heavily, yet there may be some good results from this loss that we have so far overlooked. We have had a lasting lesson taught us in our experience of the past winter, one that should not be forgotten in a life time, and that is dig the peach trees and lay them down and cover them root and branch in the fall, any time before the ground freezes, covering the top of the ground with a good layer, six inches, of stable manure. This I consider better than cellaring and any nurseryman can do this at small expense and in this case the trees will be safe. We hope severe cold weather has destroyed many of the insect pests. There is no question that nurserymen will have more or less trouble with customers in deliveries this spring owing to the fact that many inexperienced growers will be discouraged from the loss of trees the past winter.

A question to come before the next meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen is to create some measure to prevent nurserymen from sending wholesale price lists to retail buyers, also to prevent sending surplus and wholesale lists in the open mail.

S. H. LINTON.

Marceline, Mo., March 20, 1899.

Long and Short.

Special prices on small fruit plants will be quoted by Slaymaker & Son, Dover, Del.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., offers Myrobolan and pear stocks in large quantity.

Evergreen and forest tree seedlings are a specialty with R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill.

W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., quotes elsewhere in this issue a list of fruit stock for the spring trade.

Fruit and ornamental stock in varied assortment is ready for the spring trade at Rakestraw & Pyle's, Willowdale, Pa.

A few carloads of surplus peach in good assortment can be had of S. G. Patterson & Sons, Stewartstown, Pa., including 10,000 Elberta.

Peach, apple and Japan plum trees, quinces, tulip trees, Miller red raspberries can be had of the West Jersey Nursery Co., Bridgeton, N. J.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., present in another column a list of ornamental stock upon which they will quote specially low prices.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y., quote varieties of apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, quinces and small fruits; also ornamentals.

Hon. O. F. Williams, United States Consul at Manila, Phillipine Islands, writes: "The Imperial gardens at Tokio, Japan, are the finest seen, and said to be the most attractive in the East. These were years ago stocked from the great nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry, of the Flower City,"

Strawberry plants in the greatest variety are grown by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. They are fresh dug when ordered and free from aphid. Prices are extremely low. A fine lot of asparagus roots. Only a few thousand peach trees left. The stock includes Baldwin, Mammoth B. Twig, Grimes Golden, Winesap, Ben Davis and Maiden's Blush apple; also 500 cherry.

Nursery stock in cold storage is the specialty with the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., who have 31,000 ground surface feet of frost proof cellars, ten feet in height, which were crowded with fruit and ornamental stock. Only a few more peach remain to wholesale, but they have immense stocks of other trees, small fruits, shrubs and roses. Forty-four greenhouses are filled with stock.

REPLACING FROZEN TREES.

A despatch from Ludington, Mich., to the Allegan Gazette says:

The fruit tree man is more popular in Mason county to-day than is the iceman in midsummer. Representatives of all the leading nurseries are here and farmers are buying many thousands of young trees, mostly peach. Monday over 14,000 trees were sold to Mason county fruit growers. Ten cents per tree in large or small lots is the cash price steadily held for young trees by the most reliable dealers. Many growers are loth to cut down their trees, but they are beginning to realize that it is the only thing to do. Thousand of trees have already been cut. Some farmers will set out new trees among the old ones, holding fast to the belief that the trees may not be injured. Other are cutting their trees away at the snow line and will let them sprout

HAS BEEN VERY VALUABLE.

J. G. PATTERSON & SON, STEWARTSTOWN, PA., January 26, 1899.—"Enclosed find \$1. for which please send us your good paper for another year. It has been very valuable in the past and we hope it may prosper."

AS THE DRIVE WHEEL TO THE ENGINE.

A. M. SNYDER, WEST LIBERTY, O.—"Enclosed find \$1 for renewal to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. Of course I cannot think of getting along without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as it surely is to the nursery industry what the drive wheel is to the engine."

HEAVY DEMAND FOR PEACH.

The result of the freeze of February has been to cause a heavy demand for peach trees. The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., say: "The demand for peach has been unprecedented since the freeze. We have but a few more to wholesale."

The experience of this firm in the use of frost proof cellars proves the great value of these adjuncts to the nursery business. Anticipating a winter of more than ordinary severity, their cellars with a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet were crowded with fruit and ornamental stock and this has come into lively demand this spring. Other large dealers have the same experience.

The fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association was held in Worcester, March 8-9. J. W. Manning, of Boston, argued in favor of the San Jose scale bill now before the legislature. The following officers were elected: President, George Cruikshanks, Fitchburg; vice-president, Herbert Mead, Lunenburg; secretary, Professor Samuel T. Maynard, Amherst; treasurer, Ethan Brooks, W. Springfield.

Leading Items Upon which we are prepared to quote Special Low Prices

ROSES.

Strong, selected stock of the best possible size, well-rooted, well-branched, healthy and vigorous. In all but a few of the less vigorous varieties our plants of this grade will run two feet and often three feet in height.

RAMBLERS.

2000 Pink Rambler (Euphrosyne).
700 White Rambler (Thalia).
8000 Yellow Rambler (Agalia).

We are the only firm in this country who secured stock of Yellow Rambler in 1896, and therefore the only ones who can now furnish home-grown, two-years-old plants in any considerable quantity.

Lord Penzance's Sweet Briars.

220 Anne of Geierstein crimson.
130 Catherine Seyton, pink.
600 Lady Penzance (b) copper color.
600 Lord Penzance (b) cerise.
100 Lucy Bertram, crimson.
20 Meg Merrilees, crimson.
40 Rose Bradwardine, rose.

GENERAL LIST.

500 Alfred Colomb, (b) crimson.
200 Baltimore Belle, white.
150 Caprice, striped.
100 Carmine Pillar, rosy carmine.
200 Caroline de Sensel, flesh color.
150 Cl. Jules Margottin, carmine-rose.
100 Cl. Victor Verdier, (b-e) bright rose.
400 Coquette des Alps, blush white.
500 Coq. des Blanches, creamy white.
380 Empress of China, pink.
3000 Gen. Jacqueminot, (b-e), crimson.
130 John Hoppir (b-c) rose.
300 Jules Margottin, rose.
2000 La France, silvery rose.
200 La Reine, pink.
800 Marchioness of Lorne, bright red.
55 Marchioness of Downshire, pink.
350 Mme. Georges Bruant (b) white.
300 Mme. Plantier, white.
85 Marg. de St. Amande (b), rose.
1500 Magna Charta, pink.
275 Mrs. De Graw, pink.
500 Mrs. John Laing (b) pink.
1500 Paul Neyron, pink.
150 Rugosa Alba, white.
240 Rugosa Rubra, red.
100 Victor Verdier, (b-c), rose.

Holland Grown Tree Roses.

We have received an exceptionally fine importation of Tree Roses this season. They are fine, straight, well-rooted, well-branched plants that will please the most critical.

COLORS: Crimson, Pink, Red, White.

CLEMATIS.

For several years past we have been the largest growers of Clematis in this country, if not indeed in the world. We

Write for Complete List of unsold stock containing low offers on the above, and on Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Apples, Quinces, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Etc., Etc.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale only.) Newark, New York.

have for this season a fine lot of strong, thrifty, field-grown plants with well-grown, well-ripened tops and plenty of heavy roots.

No. 1 GRADE.

The plants offered under this grade consist of the very finest and strongest to be selected from our entire stock. They are all two years old and fully as strong as imported plants, but having the immense advantage over the latter of being acclimated to the climate and soil of this country, which enables them to live and thrive where the imported plants are almost certain to fail.

1500 Henryii, white.
1000 Jaekmanni, purple.
400 Languinosa Candida, white.
1000 Mme. Ed. Andre, crimson.
500 Mme. Baron Veillard, pink.
600 Panieulata, white.
2000 Ramona, lavender.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

500 Azalea Mollis, mixed colors. (Fine, healthy plants with 15 to 25 buds.)
200 Azalea Mollis, separate colors. (Red, dark-red, white, yellow, etc. These are grafted plants of the finest named varieties; in good, healthy condition and with from 12 to 25 buds.)
200 Azalea Pontica (Ghent Azaleas). (Pink, red, dark-red, white, yellow, etc. Fine plants 14 to 16 inches high, with 12 to 15 buds.)
600 Hydrangea P. G., tree-shape, 3½ to 4½ ft. XXX.
800 Snowball, Japan, 2-3 ft.
600 " tree-shape, 3-4 ft.
300 Tree Paeony, Banksii, pink.
450 Xanthoceras Sorbifolias 18-24 in.

This is a very rare and beautiful shrub from Central China. In April or May it is literally covered with long racemes of white flowers, copper colored at the base of petals. It flowers very young, and is one of the handsomest of shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

275 Elm, American, 7-8 ft.
100 Euonymus Europea, 5-7 ft.
200 " " 4-5 ft.
100 Linden, American, 8-10 ft.
85 " European, 8-10 ft.
70 Magnolia Soulangeana, 2½ to 3 ft.
70 " Speciosa, 4 ft.
350 " " 2½-3 ft.
800 Maple, Norway, 8-10 ft.
400 " Silver, 10-12 ft.
450 " " 8-10 ft.
100 " Sugar, 10-12 ft.
100 " " 8-10 ft.
200 Mt. Ash, Oak Leafed, 7-9 ft.
400 " " 5-7 ft.
300 " " 4-5 ft.
400 Mulberry, Teas' Weeping.
400 Willow, Kilmarnock, 2-yr. heads.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

10,000 Keiffer Pears—Extra good Stock—Boxes at Cost.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½, branched. Get our prices.

10,000 Standard Pears.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet.

Special offer to close out stock.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Ornamental Department.

100,000 Amoor Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.
50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stands 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.
Two Acres in Canua.

Biota Aurea Nana.

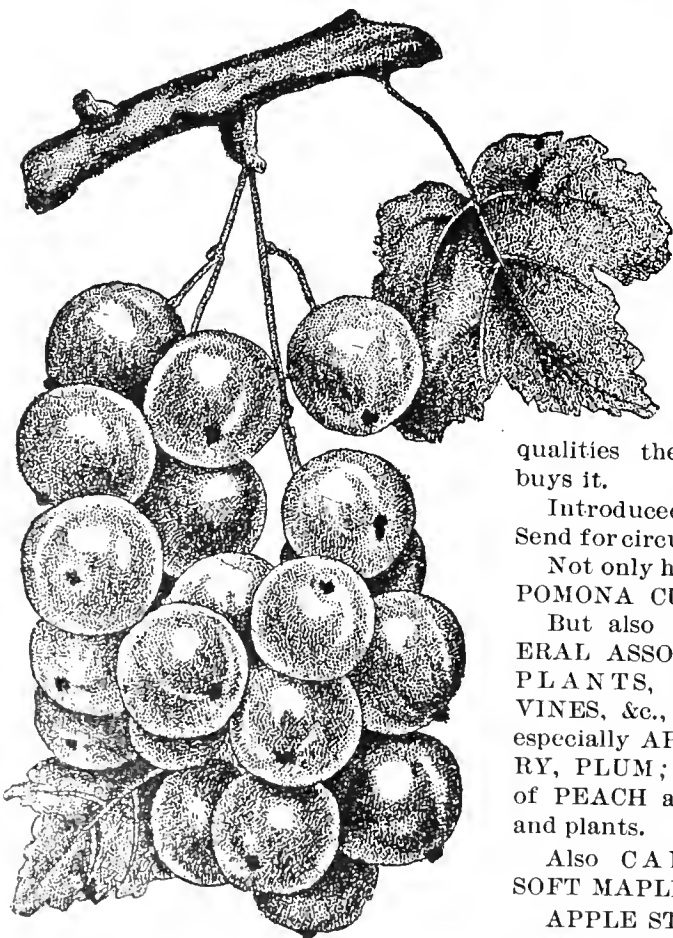
Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Specimens were on exhibition at the Nurseryman's Association at Omaha. We have a stock of 14,000 plants; prices low.
Broad Leaved Evergreens, Cedrus Deodora, Retinosporas, and other rare conifers.

Greenhouse Department.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.
Ficus, Decorative Plants, Crotons, Bedding Plants, 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, etc.

Send for trade list and descriptive catalogue.

THE POMONA CURRANT.



The BEST SPECIALTY for the AGENTS for 1897 and 1898.

WHY? Because it is the best MONEY MAKER for the people to plant.

It is BEST in QUALITY.

Its returns come in the quickest and surest.

These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it.

Introduced and for sale by us. Send for circulars, plates, terms, &c.

Not only have we a good stock of POMONA CURRANTS,

But also a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT of TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS, VINES, &c., in CAR-LOAD LOTS, especially APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM; with good assortment of PEACH and other fruit trees and plants.

Also CAROLINA POPLAR
SOFT MAPLE, ELM, &c.

APPLE STOCKS.

IMPORTED FRENCH PEARS

MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN and QUINCE stocks.

SEE TRADE LIST.

ORDER SPADES EARLY.

A limited quantity of Natural PEACH PITS to offer.

Address, ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

PEACH TREES at BAIRD'S Nurseries
by the 1000 or CAR
LOAD.

We grow trees for quality rather than quantity. Our customers say they give good satisfaction. If you want good trees, true to name, lower than such stock can be grown at a profit, write us how many and varieties wanted. We shall not continue this sort of business indefinitely.

ALSO

Peach and Japan Plum Buds in large assortment.

Send list for prices to

D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.

“NICKS” The Queen of Grapes.
The new Concord of the
20th Century.

Conquers the land on its merits. Silver Medal at Omaha Exposition. Sold under seal and contract only.

HENRY WALLIS, Proprietor.

WELLSTON, St. Louis Co., Mo.

RED CEDAR NURSERY,

F. H. BRUNING, Proprietor.

Offers for Spring trade 1,000,000 Platte Valley Red Cedar, grown from seed. Send for Catalogue and mention paper.

F. H. BRUNING, KENT, IOWA

SURPLUS STOCK

Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Sweet Cherries and Currants. All sizes and grades in large supply and great assortment. Also a full line of Grape Vines and general nursery stock. Send list of wants for lowest prices.

Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"We want more varieties of every native fruit now cultivated."—Professor L. H. Bailey.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1899.

No. 4.

SPRING SALES.

Marked Increase In the Genesee Valley and Throughout the Eastern States—Heavy Demand for Peach—Light Call for Strawberries—Short Plantings Again—Higher Prices on All Stock in the Fall Are Expected.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Irving Rouse: "We have had our usual spring trade. The season opened rather late and the continuous cold weather will result in later orders, we think, than usual. Packing is later by two weeks than last year. Prices have generally been much more satisfactory than the last two seasons and the outlook for better prices in the future is very encouraging.

"There has been less stock planted this spring than usual, as has been the case for the last two years. The previous short plantings will begin to come in market next fall and we imagine that a great many nurserymen will be surprised at the comparatively small quantity of stock fit for market as compared to former years. This is especially true in apple, pear and cherry."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Brown Brothers Co.: "From what we can learn through conversation with a good many nurserymen, we believe the spring trade has been quite satisfactory all around; that is, as to volume. Of course, it is too early yet to know how collections will be. We believe that wholesale prices will be still higher the coming year."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 17.—James M. Kennedy: "Business at this point is larger in volume, both wholesale and retail, than a year ago. About all the wholesale growers have completed their spring shipments, and commenced planting, while the retailers have only commenced billing out. The demand for nursery stock has been good; the prices about the same as last fall except on sour cherry, apple and Keiffer pear, which brought good prices. It will be safe to say there will be no surplus stock to carry over.

"Collections have been unusually good the past year. The prospects for next fall and spring, as far as can be judged, are very encouraging. Some large orders have been booked for next fall's delivery at good prices, which goes to show that this year will be the beginning of prosperity in the nursery business. No nursery stock has been injured by the past winter owing to our trees maturing well last fall. Dansville will continue to be one of the largest nursery centers in the United States, as the usual amount of nursery stock will be planted here this spring."

NEWARK, N. Y., April 17.—Jackson & Perkins Co: "From present prospects we shall sell out closer this spring than we have ever before. There seems to be an enormous demand for some kinds of stock and nearly everything is going off in pretty good shape. We think prospects are much brighter than they have been for some time past."

BRIDGEFON, N. J., April 14.—Stanton B. Cole, proprietor West Jersey Nur. Co.: "Replying to your request, will say that so far trade this spring has been better than for the past three years with us. We now think we shall close out nearly all stock; very little good stock to go on the brush pile when the season closes. Apples and peaches have been especially active and in good demand. So far in the retail trade I can see scarcely any improvement in collections.

"We will make about our usual plantings; we grow heavier peaches, apples and plums than any other fruit trees, and Miller Red and Loudon raspberry; some surplus of Miller plants yet, and they have winter killed considerably while the Loudon are fresh and sound to the tips."

BERLIN, Md., April 12.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "Our spring sales have been very satisfactory, in the peach tree line especially, and we are pretty well cleaned up, except on some of the small grades. The demand for asparagus has been very good, better than we have known for a number of years; but we regret to say that the strawberry trade has not been satisfactory at all. Owing to the low price last season of fruit there has been a very light demand for plants. However, at this writing we are digging about one hundred thousand plants per day. We prepared last season for a heavy trade in plants and have been greatly disappointed as we have 60 acres in plant beds and they are in first class condition yet, probably all the better for the little darkies as they will get to pick the red strawberries in June.

"You will remember last fall we stated through your journal that there would be an increase in price in peach before spring and we simply took this from the amount of inquiries we had for car-load lots, and we are pleased to say that there has been a marked increase in price of peach; yet most of our trees were sold in the fall when the prices were not so good."

WESLEY P. O., Md., April 12.—Wm. M. Peters' Sons: "This spring trade has been all we could ask for, so far as the sale of peach, asparagus, apple and general line of nursery stock is concerned. Strawberries up to present date have not come up to last season. This we attribute to the crop of last season, being a failure generally in prices received for the fruit. The crop was heavy and the prices obtained were so low that it has discouraged heavy planting the present season. This, in our opinion, means a brighter prospect for another season.

"So far as collections are concerned, a little too early to say; but we think the prospect is favorable to prompt payment for the bulk of stock sold. We are not by any means through delivering and shipping yet, owing to the backwardness of the season, which is at least 30 days behind last spring.

"There has been an excellent demand for peach trees. We have turned down orders that would have aggregated not less than 200,000. This unusual demand we attribute in part to the severe winter, injuring the peach in many localities so bad-

ly that they were not salable. Ours went through in first-class shape. Our only trouble was we had not enough of them.

"Our plant for this season, which was budded last August, represents more than one million and at present time buds are showing no effects of the winter. It looks as though they were going to start with very small percentage of loss. We have every reason to believe that we shall have the largest stock of peach to put on the market this fall and next spring to be found anywhere. If any one doubts it we are ready to pay expenses of coming and seeing the stock. Our planting apples last spring and this spring represents 200,000; other stock in smaller quantities. Strawberry plants about 30 acres, asparagus probably six to eight acres.

"Our opinion of the future prospects for the nurseryman is much more encouraging than it has been for several years back, and hope to see prices advance generally. We have been in correspondence with many prominent fruit growers in different states, and the general impression is that many peach orchards have been so badly injured that they will have to come out and be replaced with young trees. And it does not seem to be confined entirely to peach; but plum, cherry and pear. Apples seem to have stood the winter blasts better than anything else so far as we have been informed. In our county orchards have not been injured, but there are so few that it does not cut much of a figure. When the fruit comes off we are going to have some peaches, apples and pears, a full crop, if late frosts do not catch them in bloom."

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Franklin Davis Nursery Co.: "We have had a very heavy trade this spring and are still very busy. The season has been backward and on this account many of our customers have delayed sending in their orders to the last minute. Prices are better on many items than for years and naturally we feel very much encouraged. Our plantings this spring will be about as usual."

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12.—Thomas Meehan & Sons: "It is too early to determine what may be the results of the present spring's business. We are in the midst of our shipping season, and we expect numerous large orders before the season closes. Our spring opened up fairly well and early, and we have had quite good weather up to the present time. Nights have been cool with more or less frost, retarding the growth of the plants, and we do not think at this date stock has advanced as much as is usual at this time of the year. We should have at least two good weeks of shipping.

"Prices on ornamental stock are quite low, in fact they are too low, and in our estimation they are much lower than the occasion requires. We are selling large quantities of stock at fair prices, and though we find our prices cut under to a more or less extent, we have no difficulty in selling our goods at our present rates. By the time the season is over we think many nurserymen who are selling at such low rates now will be very short on some items, and will possibly have to buy at higher rates to fill their orders."

FREDONIA, N. Y., April 25.—George S. Josselyn: "We are now about finishing the largest year's business we have ever done. Almost everything in salable stock of all grades is sold and our cellars are almost empty. Prices have not been what they used to be but very much better than for two or three years past. Most late buyers have not been able to procure the class of stock desired and have been obliged to take what grades they could get."

Among Growers and Dealers.

The Colorado Nursery Co. has constructed a storage cellar 26x40 at Loveland, Col.

S. M. Emery, Bozeman, is one of the members of the Montana Board of Horticulture.

The Minnesota Horticulturist announces that the Minnesota scale bill was killed in the House.

Emil A. Holter has purchased the interest of J. W. Feldman in the Gate City Nursery, Canton, S. D.

One of the buildings at Peirson Brothers' Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on April 18.

M. H. Cremer is president and W. W. Lilley manager of the Zumbro Valley Nursery Co., Mazeppa, Minn.

The office of Selover & Atwood, Geneva, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on April 6th. Insurance \$1,000.

Fire caused damage to the amount of \$7,000 at the nurseries of Nichols & Lorton, Davenport, Ia., on March 31st.

Hoopes, Brother & Thomas and George Achilles, West Chester, Pa., have increased employees' wages 10 per cent.

Th: Rocky Mountain Nursery, Canon City, Col., at one time owned by Dal Deweese, has been sold to S. H. Atwater.

State Inspector Trine has inspected 240 nurseries in Michigan. He found San Jose scale in 22; in 18 of these the pest is believed to have been exterminated.

Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo., is president of the St. Louis County Horticultural Society just formed. H. C. Irish, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, is secretary.

P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr., of the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., on April 12 at Freehold, N. J., married Miss Bedle, a niece of ex-Governor Bedle of that state.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania has passed a bill "to prevent the spread of contagious diseases known as yellows, black knot, peach rosette and pear blight among orchard and nursery trees."

Professor F. A. Waugh of the Vermont Experiment station at Burlington, calls attention to the apple-tree canker affecting trunks and branches, especially in old orchards. He advises pruning and spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was sent by the United States Department of Agriculture to visit China and Japan, to procure desirable trees and seeds, has returned. He procured a variety of Japanese pear said to be blight proof; also varieties of plum, persimmon and camphor tree.

F. W. Watson, Topeka, Kas., writes: "Collections so far have been good. Planting is rather late. We think there will be about the usual plant here of apple grafts and apple seed. A little short on cherry. There is no surplus stock to speak of in any line. The prospect was never brighter for the nurserymen of the West."

On March 19th the Wabash Railroad Company added to its already excellent service out of Buffalo a new fast mail train, leaving Buffalo at 8.30 p. m. arriving at St. Louis at 2 p. m., Kansas City 9.45 p. m.; also Chicago at 10.55 a. m. the next day. This gives the patrons of the road three daily vestibuled trains from Buffalo to St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.

TREES TO BUENOS AYRES.

The following letter to Ellwanger & Barry was received last month:

NEW YORK, April 10, 1899.

MESSRS. ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—Our friend in Buenos Ayres, to whom we shipped last winter a package of trees, packed by your good selves, has just advised us of their safe arrival and also advised us that in spite of the vexatious delays we had here, before shipment, in consequence of the necessity of securing numerous certificates with large seals, and in spite of a delay of over two weeks in the custom house at Buenos Ayres, after the arrival of the package there, the trees were all planted and that each and every one of them at the time he wrote us was doing well. He asks us to write "to thank the nurserymen for the skill and care they displayed in packing the trees so carefully, as they are very highly prized by me." We are glad to communicate this.

Yours very truly,

TURLE & SKIDMORE.

The trees above referred to were packed in several small bales and shipped in boxes and forwarded by steamship as far as possible, after which the bales were taken from the boxes and transported the remainder of the distance on the backs of mules.

NURSERYMEN IN CUBA.

Fred G. Withoft, of Dayton, O., president of the Ohio Fruit Land Co., piloted a party of nurserymen and fruit growers to Cuba and Porto Rico during the early spring. Regarding the trip Mr. Withoft says:

To a traveler from the temperate zone, who enters the semi-tropics in midwinter, the transition is almost like a dream of fairyland; from snow and ice to blazing, relentless sunshine; from furs and blankets to the thinnest of cotton fabrics and constant perspiration; from the howling of wintry blasts to the ripple of summer seas, the lazy flutter of fans, and the melody of native birds.

Cuba nearly always basks in the sunlight, and so we envy her; yet a glance into her bare streets, lacking in shade, save for the many gay awnings, and here and there a park; with narrow walks bordering a roadway scarce broad enough for two single vehicles to pass, make us draw back, and blinking, seek some friendly oasis of green. None in sight, however, save, perhaps, a stunted, crooked-trunked native tree; but if we penetrate into the open central court of one of these houses of Spanish architecture we may find some fine palms, a fountain, blooming plants, and all one could desire, save, perhaps, green grass, for the court is paved.

The houses, too, are very interesting; although the exterior appearance of many of them is dilapidated, the stucco having dropped off in great patches, yet when one enters often marble steps lead upward, and brass and iron fretwork meet the eye in unexpected places. Colonades of white columns, even though defaced and marred, still possess a dignified beauty, and one occasionally sees tiled floors in gay mosaics.

Every Cuban city of size has its plaza, where are the drive-ways of the wealthy, and the promenades of the middle class, and the lounging places of the poor, who are everywhere, indeed. Here are some trees, but none of those grand old majestics we love and with which we are familiar; sometimes, as in the suburbs outside Havana, one sees an avenue of

those most beautiful royal palms, which lend themselves so readily to the beautifying of the landscape. Beyond the confines of the city, out where the eyes are gladdened by the free, bold stretch of open country, the full luxuriance of tropical growth delights the sightseer. Here are the cocoanut, date and royal palms, the pineapple plantation stretching widely, and the banana tree, which is really only a plant grown to tree size, having no real bark, whose luscious fruit hangs temptingly before us, and whose broad green leaves are used by the city baker in which to wrap and bake his loaves of bread. Roses and bulbous blooms quite familiar to the northerner here yield their sweetness to the suburban dweller all the year round; fruits in abundance offer to the winter tourist a refreshing contrast to the high-priced products found in our city markets, which, having been picked and shipped while yet unripe, possess less of the luscious sweetness and mellow flavor which renders Cuban fruit so perfect. The street stalls present a gay and attractive appearance, filled with oranges and lemons, pine apples and bananas, grape fruit, guava, figs and melons.

Nurseries are needed in the West Indies to supply the demand for trees to replace those destroyed during the war.

PLANT NOMENCLATURE.

At the present time, says Meehan's Monthly, the only dictionary of the plants of the world, with their synonyms down date is the Index Kewensis; Britton and Brown, and others cited are excellent authorities. They are undoubtedly correct in their position that many of the names they propose to be adopted should have been adopted; but they have a hard task in trying to upset the accepted nomenclature of the whole world, throwing everything into confusion, and utterly demoralizing general literature, because some generations ago somebody blundered. In every other affair of life, even to the collection of an honest debt, there is a period when it becomes outlawed. The justification is, that by the failure of the creditor to collect in time, too many innocent interests become involved. In like manner there can be no reason why thousands should be made to suffer by a change in plant names, because credit for the original was suffered to sleep for a century.

ALABAMA REQUIREMENTS.

Acting Entomologist F. S. Earle has addressed the Alabama nurserymen as follows:

I shall expect all who apply to me for nursery certificates to comply with the following requirements:

First—I shall expect to be furnished with a record of all stock purchased and brought onto the premises during the year, including budding and grafting wood, the source whence it was obtained and the fumigation or other precautions that have been taken with it.

Second—That a rapid and complete system of crop rotation shall be established, and that all blocks of trees from which stock is to be sold shall be dug and completely disposed of by the end of the second year. If for any reason it is desired to keep stock for more than two years, or where rows of stock trees for grafting wood or trial orchards are planted, it must be on separate premises well removed from the regular nursery stock that is grown for sale.

Third—All such old stock, stock trees or trial orchards, and all shrubbery, roses and ornamental trees, etc., about buildings must be sprayed thoroughly at least once every winter, either with the mechanical kerosene and water mixed of a strength of at least 30 per cent. kerosene, with a kerosene emulsion of the same strength, or with whale oil soap solution of a strength of 2 lbs. to the gallon.

IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

*Shipping Delayed By a Backward Season in the North and West—
Higher Prices on Apple and Cherry—Old Stock Cleaned
Up—Inclination to Plant a Little Stronger—Some
Damage to Stock By Cold Weather.*

BRIDGEPORT, Ind., April 12.—Albertson & Hobbs: "It is a little early yet to make much of a report on spring sales as the season, especially in the North and West has been exceedingly backward, and it is only this week that we have been getting shipping instructions from there, so are busy filling their orders, though we have been packing and shipping for this is now the fifth week, and in that time not a day when we could not safely handle stock at least half the time, and but few days when could not work the entire day.

"So far the season has been very favorable with us, though a little disagreeable on account of rain and snow, but it remaining so cool has given us a longer shipping season than usual. Weather is warming up very rapidly now, and guess spring is here, and shipping season will soon have to be closed.

"Sales have been very good, and most kinds of stock have been sold out pretty close, though a light surplus in some varieties, pear, cherry, plum and apple. Demand for peach far beyond the supply. As to planting, do not think it will vary much from that of last year.

"Too early to make any report on collections. Present prices of apple and cherry especially very much better than a year ago, but as to prospective prices it is a little early to predict, though we see no reason why they should go lower, but hope to see a material advance. This will, of course, be governed by the season, farm crops and general conditions."

VINCENNES, Ind., April 12.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "Spring trade has been very satisfactory and the indications are for an unusual large trade for next fall. All the old stock is or will be cleared up this spring and the prices for fall we think will be satisfactory to wholesale nurserymen. If we have a good apple crop and a reasonable prices there will be a large amount of apple trees planted the coming fall. We think nurserymen have a better outlook than they have had for years.

"Local nurserymen have let their stock run down the last few years and their plant will be small this spring and I think the wholesale nurserymen will make their usual planting. Have a fine prospect for a large crop of apples, cherries and Damson plums, also strawberries and Snyder blackberries and some varieties of raspberries."

DUNDEE, Ill., April 12.—D. Hill: "Up to this date orders for spring's business are much larger than they have been since 1893; inquiries never were better. Season, however, is not the most favorable. No snow here during the winter; ground was frozen four to five feet deep, coming out very slow. At this writing we are only able to take up small seedlings. We made our first shipment to-day. As far as I can learn these conditions prevail throughout the Northwestern states in general. Stock has come through the winter very good with the exception of cedars, spruces and arbor vitæ, which have winter-scalded some."

OSAGE, Ia., April 20.—Gardner & Son: "Spring sales have been very satisfactory with us, both in amount of sales and also in collections, as far as we have delivered to date. Season

very late and much stock to go yet. Reports come to us from Southern Iowa, Northern Missouri and other points in the Middle West, of the great damage to young stock which was standing in nursery. Some report entire blocks of apple and plum root-killed from the effects of the severe cold of February last. We are located 18 miles from the Minnesota line and after digging large blocks of apple and plum which have stood in nursery, we have found no trace of injury except a few discolored twigs on some of the tender varieties. No injury to roots whatever.

"It looks to us as if northern grown stock will be at a premium in the near future. Our plant this spring will be considerably heavier on all lines, than ever before."

KINSEY, O., April 20.—W. N. Kinsey: "Our spring sales have been very good, and at this writing it looks as though there would be very little salable stock left over, with the exception, perhaps, of currants, gooseberries, some varieties of ornamental stock, and evergreens. Of these things we believe there will be a surplus remaining.

"Prices, excepting on apple, cherry and peach are little changed from one year ago, and rule pretty low. The present prices on apple and cherry cannot be complained of, although there is very little in apple at less than prices ruling this spring.

"The indication is to plant a little stronger than last season, especially on fruit tree stocks. Collections with us are better than one year ago."

IN THE WEST.

GENEVA, Neb., April 13.—Youngers & Co.: "It is most too early to make even an approximate estimate of the spring's sales. The spring opened with us at least a month later than ordinary. Packing commenced in earnest only four days ago, and yet in the last four days we have moved more stock than we ever did in the same length of time before. We believe that there will be less stock sold this spring than last, owing to the late season, but the prices realized are much more satisfactory. We believe that nearly all the nursery stock will be run out this spring. There would have been a very large shortage had the season been as ordinary.

"As we said before, it is too early to give even an intelligent estimate of what the stock will be for another season, as in certain localities the young stock is seriously damaged. We must know the results of that damage before we can estimate the stock. Of this we are certain, however, there will be a shortage in cherries and European plums and probably in pears and apples. The planting in the West will be about an average in apples and plums, but will be considerably short in cherries; in other stock about as usual."

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 15.—Pioneer Nurseries Company: "Spring sales with us—and we think with all the nurseries here—have been very good. We think every one has sold all salable stock. Prices are much too low, however, and anything but satisfactory. The usual amount of stock is being planted, but we see no prospect of better prices."

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "Spring sales have been good—the best we have had for a good many years. Weather has been very cold, making it difficult to handle stock. Season has been a little shorter than usual, but we have handled more stock, and at better prices, than at any time during the past six years.

FUMIGATING STOCK.

*Details of the Use of Hydrocyanic Gas in the Nursery—In Maryland
Exact Amounts for Each Fumigating House Are Weighed
at the Experiment Station—No Injury to Dormant
Trees and Shrubs—Outdoor Fumigating.*

The managing editor of the Rural New Yorker has been at the nursery J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., to see how hydrocyanic gas is used in fighting the San Jose scale and he writes entertainingly of his visit. There were two large fumigating rooms, he says. They are large enough to hold a wagon loaded with trees. They are double-boarded, for it is necessary to have them absolutely air-tight. The doors are also double-boarded, and fastened with movable cleats, so that they can be tightly closed. One of the rooms contained 10,000 peach trees. The process of fumigation was as follows:

The room was tightly closed with the exception of one small door. They then brought a large earthen jar containing a quantity of water, and set it inside the door. From a jug containing sulphuric acid, a quantity was measured out into a glass flask, and poured into the water which, evidently, began to heat up. A package of a white substance wrapped in a yellow paper was then taken out of a box. The man with the package held it over the jar, opened the paper, took a long breath and dropped paper and all. He rushed out and shut the door. After half an hour the door was opened and the room was aired for fifteen minutes before any one was allowed to enter.

State Entomologist Johnson explained that the amount of cyanide of potash used depends upon the size of the room. Every fumigating house in the state has been accurately measured and the exact amount of cyanide of potash needed is weighed at the experiment station and sent in packages to the nurserymen. This is important because in generating the gas it is necessary to have it of just the right strength to kill all insects and at the same time to avoid injury to buds or roots. After many experiments the right proportion for safety and effectiveness has been ascertained.

"We decided to use one-fourth of a gramme of cyanide for each cubic foot of air space," said Professor Johnson. "For example, if we had a room containing 200 cubic feet of space, we use 50 grammes of cyanide at each charge. There are 28.35 grammes in an ounce. This amount of pure cyanide is needed to fill that space with gas. We use 50 per cent. greater weight of acid than of cyanide, and 50 per cent. more of water than of acid. For example, if two ounces of cyanide are used, we use three ounces of acid and $4\frac{1}{2}$ of water. In this way we regulate the amount of gas with scientific accuracy, and get far better and more uniform results than would be the case if the weighing and measuring were left to others. I superintended the building of every fumigating room in the state, and we have exact measurements of all of them.

"If this gas is properly generated and handled; it will destroy every scale upon the tree, whether there be 1 or 10,000. In 1897 we treated young trees of pear, peach, plum, cherry and apple. They were literally covered with the scale when we put them into the fumigating house. We set them where we could watch them every week. Not a living insect has been observed on those trees since. They were alive with the scale before we fumigated them, and they have now been growing for two

seasons. We duplicated these tests in the spring of 1898, with the same results. We also took several badly infested trees, and placed them on the floor at the bottom of 5,000 nursery trees in one house. These were watched closely during 1898, and not a single insect developed. We are now absolutely certain that this terrible gas will kill every insect, if by chance they should be upon a tree. You may state positively that, when properly generated and applied, no breathing thing can escape from this gas.

"You cannot possibly injure the roots of any kind of fruit trees with this gas. The chemicals would have to be used about eight times the standard strength, to affect them in any way. At the strength we now use the gas, trees should never be left in the house for less than half an hour. You may safely leave them for hours, or even over night, without any injurious effect. Trees can also be fumigated two or even three times, without being injured, although once is sufficient. The gas would injure the buds after they have started. The gas should be used on nursery stock only when the trees are dormant, either in the fall or spring. This can be accomplished readily, as nurserymen do not as a rule handle their trees after the buds begin to unfold. Most nursery stock is dug, fumigated and heeled in where it can be conveniently packed later.

"My outdoor fumigating is done mostly in the fall and winter. After the function of the foliage has been performed, and just before the leaves fall is a good time. In this case, the leaves are scorched on bright, sunshiny days, but the burning does no harm to the trees, as the leaves are nearly ready to fall anyway. We usually begin our outdoor work about the middle of September. We have also done some fumigating in March."

Foreign Notes.

There were exported from the United States and Canada to England, during 1898-99, 1,100,000 barrels of apples; in 1897-98, 715,000 barrels. The largest consumers were London, Liverpool and Manchester.

The area in New South Wales suitable for the production of grapes for wines of all kinds is practically unlimited. Half a million phylloxera resistant varieties for use as stocks in the planting of new vineyards have been sent to Australia from France.

The schedule of the international horticultural exhibition at Mount St. Amand, Ghent, which opened on April 30, comprises 868 classes. Prizes to the amount of 40,000 francs are offered, besides 98 gold and 148 other medals, including medals from the king and queen.

The new temperate house at Kew botanical gardens has just been completed. It is by far the largest plant structure in the world, says the Gardeners' Chronicle. Its length is 582 feet, its greatest width 138 feet, height of grand center 60 feet, height of wings 38 feet, ground area nearly two acres. The cost of the structure was \$300,000.

A correspondent of the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, writing from Erfurt, Germany, gives the following details regarding the wages paid to gardeners in that city: "At one of the largest and richest nurseries in this important town of Erfurt, the workmen (not improvers) receive 10 to 15 marks weekly (a mark is about equal to 24c.) Only the best workmen receive as much as 15s. weekly (about \$3.60), and a man twenty-five years of age, with a family, will only receive 11s. 8d. (\$2.80) weekly to commence, and his wages will increase at the rate of 8d. (16c.) weekly. Then the average weekly money earned by these poor fellows is 13s. 6d. (about \$3.25). Improvers are paid at the rate of 44s. (about \$10.70) monthly, rising yearly at the rate of 3s. (72c.) monthly."

ROOT PRUNING AGAIN.

Results of Tests of the Stringfellow Theory In a Northern Climate

—Wide Difference in Varieties—Peach, Pear and Apple

Trees, Closely Root Pruned, Made Fine Growth

—The Treatment Not Favorable to Cherry.

In our earlier days we were taught that it was one of the essential requirements to success in transplanting trees to save all of the roots possible so that the feeding capacity of the tree might not be lessened more than was absolutely necessary, says Professor James Troop, of Indiana, in American Agriculturist. The subject of plant physiology was but little understood. The ability of the plant to form new tissues where needed and to adapt itself to surrounding conditions generally had not been studied to any great extent. Soon after Mr. Stringfellow of Texas made public his theories concerning close root pruning, a few years ago, a number of experiments were immediately set in motion with the view of testing the truth or falsity of these theories, which, in some respects, were in direct conflict with the teachings of Downing and other noted horticulturists. The results of some of these experiments have already been published, but the most of them have been carried on in the South where the conditions are different from those in the North. In a recent illustrated bulletin from the Georgia experiment station the subject is set forth in considerable detail, giving the results of a series of experiments, mostly with the peach, which cannot help being very useful to the Southern fruit growers at least.

In order to test this question for a more northern climate I began some experiments in the spring of 1896 by securing from the nursery four trees, as uniform in growth as possible, of each of the following specimens and varieties: German prune, Early Richmond cherry, Flemish Beauty pear (standard), Duchess pear (dwarf), St. John peach and Orange quince. Two trees each of these varieties were pruned so that not more than an inch or two of the roots remained and the tops were cut back as shown in the illustrations. The other two were planted as they came from the nursery, except all ragged, broken ends of the roots were cut off. The trees were photographed before planting and again after they had grown a single season. The result of this experiment showed a wide difference in the ability of different varieties to adapt themselves to this severe method of pruning. For example, the peach began to throw out its feeding roots almost immediately, and while two of the trees died from other causes, the one that remained made a magnificent top and root system as well.

The dwarf pear made perhaps the finest root growth of any. Starting in the spring with nothing but a bare stub, at the end of the season there was a complete mass of fine feeding roots, which would have been able, another season, to push the top along at a rapid rate. The standard pear made a fairly good growth, as did also the German prune, but the Early Richmond cherries did not seem to take kindly to the harsh treatment, and one of them died, while the other barely made enough roots to sustain life. The quince made no growth at all, which was probably due to other causes than the close pruning.

It will be seen that these trees were all set out in the spring. I am of the opinion that the results would have been more favorable to the system of pruning if they had been set out in

the fall, as the cut surfaces would then have had time to form the callus and be ready to send out their roots as soon as spring opened. In the autumn of 1896, two dozen Wealthy apple trees, three years old, were prepared in a similar manner by close pruning each alternate tree. After growing two seasons these were taken up, and in almost every case a fine root system was found on the closely pruned trees; in fact, more of the fine, feeding roots than were found upon the others.

There is one point, however, which Mr. Stringfellow claims to be in favor of his close pruned trees, the truth of which was not demonstrated by my experiments. He claims that a close pruned tree will send its roots down deep, almost perpendicular, into the subsoil and so anchor the tree more firmly to its place, while the tree not pruned will have most of its roots near the surface. My experiments show that nature asserts herself here as well as elsewhere. Some trees are naturally deep-rooted, while others are shallow, and it makes but very little difference so far as that is concerned, whether they are close pruned or not. It depends more upon the nature of the variety than upon the pruning.

NOVA SCOTIA ORCHARDS.

A combination of a good price and a fair yield has served to reawaken the interest in orcharding which the extremely low apple prices of 1896 had slightly checked, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, and the prospect is that the coming spring will witness the largest increase in the acreage of orchards ever seen in the province. Not only will the orchardists in the Annapolis Valley add to their plantations, but men in other and less favored parts of the province are realizing the fact that orchards offer a source of cash revenue not to be equalled by the same extent of land devoted to any other crop. In Pictou county, for example, which heretofore has not gone extensively into any fruit except plums, the farmers are taking an active part in the growing of apples, and whole districts may be found where almost every farmer is planning to set from 50 to 500 apple trees the coming season.

The high price of nursery stock, caused by the increased demand and by the law prohibiting the importation of nursery stock from the United States, will doubtless prevent many from setting as many trees as they otherwise would; but the general sentiment seems to be that even at \$15 to \$25 per hundred (the price of apple trees here in Nova Scotia), there is money in apple orchards.

Long and Short.

A nursery established eighteen years ago, at Marcus, Ia., is for rent.

A first class foreman who understands handling trees is wanted by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

Japanese nursery stock, seeds, etc., may be procured of Suzuki & Iida, 11 Broadway, N. Y. Their nurseries are at Yokohama, Japan.

French nursery stocks, specially grown for the American trade, may be obtained of E. T. Dickinson & Co., 1 Broadway, New York. Fruit tree seedlings and ornamentals; pear and crab-apple seed.

Present prices are lower than fall prices will probably be, and the Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., who claim to be the largest growers of clematis in the world, offer special inducements in this line of stock; also roses, and a general line of nursery stock.

THE SCALE IN CANADA.

Rigid Inspection of all Orchards in Which Have Been Planted Trees Imported from the United States During the Last Five Years—Section Added to the Canadian Scale Law—Mr. Fishers's Work.

What is being done in Canada in regard to the San Jose scale may be learned from the following statements in the Canadian Horticulturist :

"As has already been stated, this country has narrowly escaped the general introduction of this terrible insect from American nurseries. Before we were aware of the danger several large lots of trees were imported and distributed, that were affected by this tiny insect. In 1896 an orchard near the border, belonging to a member of our Association, Charles Thonger, was found to be infested, and immediately our executive called upon both the Provincial and the Dominion ministers of agriculture to send competent men to examine and report.

"A large number of fruit growers, accompanied by Dr. Fletcher of Ottawa and Professor Panton of Guelph, proceeded to Mr. Thonger's farm, and found the report only too true, and that a large number of his pear and peach trees were infested. Strong resolutions were made, and sent to the ministers of agriculture, and as a result, every tree imported from the United States during the last five years is being carefully located and examined, and if there be any trace of scale it is utterly destroyed.

"The superintendent of this work is George E. Fisher, of Burlington, a man who never allows difficulties to hinder him, and who is sparing no labor or expense, to make it sure that Ontario is clean of the ugly insect. The San Jose Scale Act of 1898 is well known, and this is still being amended by the addition of the following sub-section :

(a) If, in the case of an orchard or collection of plants, the inspector finds scale on plants located in several different parts of the orchard or collection, and decides that it is advisable in the public interest to destroy all the plants in such orchard or in any parts thereof and so reports to the minister, the minister may direct that an examination or inspection shall be made by an additional inspector, and upon their advice in writing he may direct that all the plants in such orchard or such collection of plants, or in such part or parts thereof shall be destroyed without requiring that every plant in the said orchard or collection shall be first examined.

3. The owner or proprietor of any nursery shall not send out or permit any plant to be removed from his nursery without the same being first fumigated by hydrocyanic acid gas in accordance with regulations prescribed by order of the lieutenant-governor in council.

4. No person shall sell or dispose of or offer for sale any plant obtained, taken, or sent out from a nursery unless the said plant has previously been fumigated in accordance with these regulations.

5. In case the inspector finds scale in any nursery and so reports to the minister, the minister may thereupon inform, by writing, the owner or proprietor or manager of said nursery of the existence of scale in his nursery, and the owner or proprietor or manager of said nursery shall not thereafter permit any plant or tree to be removed from the said nursery until the inspector reports to the minister that it is safe in the public interest to permit the said nursery stock to be removed after fumigation.

"This measure is extreme, but coupled with the Dominion Act, totally excluding all American nursery stock, is calculated to save our country from an invasion of this insect and make it perfectly safe for our readers to purchase freely Canadian stock from our Canadian nurseries."

Obituary.

George Savage, of Rochester, N. Y., who for fifteen years had been in charge of the Kimball collection of orchids, died April 16, aged 54 years. He was wellknown among orchidologists. He originated several varieties of cypripediums.

Charles Naudin, director of the experimental garden at the villa Thuret, at Antilles, France, died March 19, aged 84 years. He was one of the most distinguished botanists of modern times, working in the departments of systematic botany, hybridization, experimental cultivation and the acclimatization and distribution of economic plants. He studied with great care the orders of Cucurbitaceae and Melastomaceae and was the associate of Lindley, Brongniart, Decaisne, Thuret and Van Mueller.

J. C. Plumb, a veteran nurseryman of Wisconsin, died at Milton, Wis., March 19, aged 70 years. For 54 years he was a nurseryman, residing in Madison until 1867, when he moved to Milton and, with his son, Malon J. Plumb, established the Green Hill Nursery. At one time their planting amounted to 325,000 trees. He was mainly instrumental in organizing the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, was its first secretary, and had been its vice-president. He managed the Wisconsin exhibits at the Centennial and New Orleans expositions, was an acknowledged authority on Wisconsin fruits and originated Plumb's Cider apple.

Edward S. Rogers, the wellknown grape hybridizer, died at Peabody, Mass., March 29, aged 73 years. He was born in Salem, Mass., June 28, 1826. He was educated for a merchant, but for fifteen years he devoted his time to the improvement of the grape. To him belongs the credit of first artificially hybridizing the grape. That was in 1848. He received for these efforts the only gold medal awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in this line. He produced the Rogers hybrids by hybridizing the Mammoth, one of the best and earliest of the wild species of New England, with the foreign Black Hamburg and Chasselas. All the numbers between 4 and 14 inclusive were of Chasselas and Mammoth parentage and all the others Black Hamburg and Mammoth. There were 45 in all.

Charles S. Curtice, of Portland, N. Y., died at Atlanta, Ga., on February 1, aged 42 years. Mr. Curtice last summer went South and became interested in grape growing, being at the time of his death vice-president and general manager of the East Alabama Vineyard company at Fruithurst, Ala. He was ill throughout last fall, but, contrary to the advice of his physician, continued at work. An operation for liver trouble was performed on January 26th and he did not rally. The remains were brought North and interred in Sunnyside cemetery, at Rose Mills, N. Y., the funeral services being conducted by Dunkirk Commandery, K. T. His widow and a son fourteen years of age survive. Mr. Curtice was one of the most popular men in the nursery business. He was well known throughout the grape belt and especially among the nurserymen of Western New York whom he often visited. His first nursery experience was gained with George A. Stone of Rochester, N. Y. In 1880 he began business for himself, growing exclusively grape vines and small fruit plants. The business rapidly increased and in 1891 he organized the C. S. Curtice Company with a paid-up capital of \$40,000. He held a majority of the stock. A large business was built up, the annual planting amounting to 100 acres. By his death, says a local paper, Fruithurst loses a warm friend and one who will be greatly missed.

CONTINUE TO BE HIGHLY PLEASED.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, GA., Jan. 26, 1899.—"Enclosed find \$1 for subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the year of '99. We continue to be highly pleased with your journal, in fact cannot get along without it."

NURSERYMEN SHOULD HAVE IT.

N. F. MURRAY, President Missouri State Horticultural Society, Oregon, Mo.—"Enclosed please find \$1 to pay for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I would not be without it for five times the cost. All nurserymen and tree dealers should have it."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
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The only trade journal issued for Growers and Dealers in Nursery Stock of all kinds. It circulates throughout the United States and Canada.


OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Six Months,	- - - - -	.75
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Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue.

Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements.

 Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Committee on Transportation—A. L. Brooke, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1899—At Chicago, Ill., June 14, 15.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1899.

THE SEASON'S TRADE.

Another spring shipping season has come and gone and throughout the country the nurserymen are turning to their accounts and considering the prospects for collections.

The season's trade has been in many ways more satisfactory than has that of several seasons in the past. While prices on ornamental stock were much lower than they should be in comparison with other stock, it was the belief of those fully competent to judge that nurserymen who had been selling at especially low rates would be short on some items and might have to buy at higher rates.

As to volume the spring trade has been very satisfactory. From east and west come reports of a lively shipping season, although somewhat backward in starting. Prices on fruit tree stock have generally been much more satisfactory than during the last two seasons and the outlook for better prices is very

encouraging. There has been a heavy demand for peach trees, owing doubtless to the severe weather of February, which made necessary replanting of many orchards. The stock of apple, pear, and cherry fit for market next fall promises to be comparatively small, and higher prices on these items are looked for at once. In the West there is no surplus of stock to speak of in any line and the prospect for the nurserymen of that section of the country was never brighter. The growing season, farm crops and general conditions have much to do, of course, with the results generally. While in some localities there is an inclination to plant a little stronger, the average, will remain about the same.

In some sections young nursery stock has been seriously damaged. It is the belief in the West that there will be a shortage in cherries and European plums as well as pears and apples.

USE OF HYDROCYANIC GAS.

In September, 1897, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN published Professor W. G. Johnson's detailed statement of the need of a fumigatorium at the nursery and directions for its construction and use. In November of the same year Professor William B. Alwood's directions for the use of cyanide of potash were given. In view of the present renewed interest in the subject we publish in this issue an extract from the report of Managing Editor H. W. Collingwood of the Rural New Yorker upon his visit to the fumigatorium of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

The subject might well be the basis for discussion at the Chicago convention of the American Association next month. Two years ago Professor Johnson said in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN: "I believe the day is near at hand when every nurseryman in this country will find a fumigatorium as necessary a part of his equipment as seeds, buds and grafts."

The Rural New Yorker says: "We are satisfied that before long all nurserymen will be obliged by public sentiment, if not by law, to guarantee their stock as fumigated. They would do well to get in ahead of the crowd."

The position of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN at present is not to declare, as have the authorities quoted, that this is a needed adjunct of the nursery business; but to suggest that if the subject is to be discussed by entomologists, and by the agricultural press, as was the subject of legislation for San Jose scale, the nurserymen should be posted from the start with regard to the topic.

INJUSTICE TO IMPORTERS.

In the list of re-appraisements filed by the Board of General Appraisers, March 23, valuations on various nursery stocks from Orleans, France, Mahaleb cherry; quince and pear stock from Angers, France; manetti stock from Orleans, and bulbs from Lisse, Holland, were all more or less advanced. Re-appraisements on nursery stock from various French growers, by the Board of General Appraisers, during the first week of April, resulted in substantial increased valuations on thuyas, altheas, aucubas, catalpas, clematis, magnolias, hydrangeas, Mahaleb cherry, quince and pear stock, manetti stock, Berberis Thunbergii, apples, Ginkgo biloba, Clematis viticella, betula, Myrobalan pear, abies, buxus, wistaria, acer.

Upon this subject Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., write: "The appraiser at the New York Custom House

advanced in valuation to a very considerable extent, several articles from one of our own importations and entirely without cause. We have learned that several other importers have had similar difficulty and action is being taken to prevent the repetition of such injustice. We would suggest, therefore, that if any other nurserymen who have had such troubles will communicate with us, perhaps some concerted action could be arranged that would be of mutual benefit."

THE PROGRAMME.

Secretary Seager, of the American Association of Nurserymen, is busily engaged in the preparation of a programme for the Chicago convention next month. It was hoped that Professor L. H. Bailey would speak at the convention, but he cannot attend. The following is a partial list of the addresses:

President Brooke—Annual address.

Professor S. J. Hunter, State University of Kansas—"Our Insect Friends: What They are Doing for Us."

S. M. Emery, Bozeman, Mont.—"The Real Attitude of Our State Board of Horticulture."

N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.—"The Nursery Business In the South."

Hon. N. H. Albaugh—"Effect of Cold Weather on Nursery Stock and How to Protect It."

Addresses by Prof. Goff, of Wisconsin, and C. L. Watrous, of Iowa.

The convention will open on June 14, at the Chicago Beach hotel. Reduced railroad rates have been secured. The secretary has issued a circular of information. Members are urged to attend the convention, contribute to the question box any questions on the practical work of the trade and participate freely in the discussion.

EXTRA HARDY FRUITS.

In his American notes in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, of London, Eng., Professor F. A. Waugh, of Vermont, says:

The destructive winter will doubtless revive interest in the search for extra hardy varieties of fruits. This hunt has been going on in this country with waxing and waning zeal for a quarter of a century or more. No more interesting or instructive piece of horticultural history could be mentioned. Thousands of horticulturists, spread over a territory of 600 miles wide and 2000 miles long, have been striving by every means in their power towards one end. That end is the production or discovery of fruits (especially apples) which shall withstand the severe winters of Canada and the Northern States. It seems to me that there has never been an experiment in plant breeding and acclimatisation attempted on such a tremendous scale. To a great degree the efforts have been successful, and apple-culture has moved forward many miles upon the northern frontier in the last two decades. The work still goes on. There is not space here to give any account of it; but a few of its features have been the Russian expeditions of Charles Gibb, Professor Budd, and Professor Hansen; the extensive importations of Ellwanger & Barry, S. D. Willard, A. C. Tuttle, the Department of Agriculture; the intensely interesting breeding experiments of Peter Gideon and others, and especially the fortuitous discovery of hardy native seedlings. The man who would collect the facts could make a good book on this subject, one valuable as history, and valuable to horticulture.

WHY THEY SUCCEEDED.

One of the most progressive of nursery firms is that of J. G. Patterson & Son, Stewartstown, Pa. They have advertised persistently and judiciously in the nurseryman's trade journal, and now at the close of a successful season they write as follows:

STEWARTSTOWN, Pa., April 22, 1899.

NATIONAL NURSERYMAN PUBLISHING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN:—Please find enclosed draft in payment for our advertisement in the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN*. We have had a very successful season, and we attribute great part to your journal. All salable stock cleaned up, with excellent prospects for fall of 1899.

Yours truly, J. G. PATTERSON & SON.

The advertising columns of the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* compose an index of the leading nursery firms of the country. Continued and unsolicited commendatory letters prove that this journal is appreciated, is often referred to and is preserved. Its interests are identical with those of the trade. Its prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the nursery trade, and the publishers will do all in their power to advance trade interests. The circulation is confined to the trade, and every copy of every issue counts. Have you renewed your subscription?

AMERICAN APPLE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

A very practical suggestion for increasing the demand for apples is made in the *Rural New Yorker's* Hope Farm notes:

I find so many places where good apples are never served that it occurs to me that apple growers ought to organize an Apple Eaters' League. Let's pledge ourselves to call for apples in some form whenever we eat a meal at a public table. Organize your friends, and see if we can't get millions of people to keep calling for apples! Demand them either raw, baked, or in sauce, pudding or pie. If the proprietor doesn't serve them, tell him he is a back number—"or words to that effect." Make the heaviest run on raw apples, for that will encourage the use of the best varieties. Just make yourself an agent for the advancement of American apples.

The object of the American Apple Consumers' League is to encourage the consumption of American fruit by Americans. All are eligible to membership. There are no dues. The league should have a million members at once.

The current issue of the *Experiment Station Record* has a bulletin by Professor F. M. Webster, which calls attention to the odor of the San Jose scale. When the air is quiet, he says, it is often possible to detect the presence of a badly infested tree at a distance of a yard or more. This being the case the civil service examination for inspectors under state inspection laws should include a test for olfactories.

There was introduced in the Massachusetts legislature this year an act providing for the annual election of a tree warden in each town, who shall have full control of all public shade trees except those in care of park commissioners, and shall prescribe such reasonable regulations for the care and preservation of such trees as he may deem expedient, and enforce these regulations by fines and forfeitures. Towns are authorized to appropriate money to be expended by the tree warden in planting shade trees on the highways or on adjoining land, with the written consent of the owner. This is another of the many measures which will increase the demand for trees.

In Nursery Rows.

WINTER BUDDING—Regarding winter budding in the South, Professor R. H. Price of the Texas Experiment Station says: "The method as used at the station consists in cutting a slip of bark with some wood attached down the tree about one inch, leaving it attached at the lower end. About half this slip is then cut off, leaving the other half still attached to the tree. Cut off the bud, leaving some wood also attached to it to prevent injury, and then carefully place it between the slip and tree, so that it will fit nicely, and the cambium of the bud and tree come in contact. Tie tightly with some good material, such as raffia. In five or six days the buds will be found to have nipped firmly. Treat them as though budded in the usual way."

METHODS OF TREE PLANTING.—Professor F. W. Card of the Nebraska Experiment Station, writing of results of experiments in planting in his state, says: "Several methods of root pruning were tried, which varied from cutting the roots back to only one or two inches in length to leaving them wholly untrimmed, just as received from the nursery. These experiments indicate that all healthy roots which are found on a tree as shipped from the nursery should be left there in planting. The results upon this point are more emphatic than upon any other question embraced in the experiments. There appeared to be no advantage in making a fresh, clean cut at the ends of sound roots. The conclusions drawn from the experiments on top pruning are unfavorable to cutting back apple trees severely at planting time. Those left entirely unpruned or with the branches shortened about one-half did better than those pruned to a cane or grown as a whip in the nursery."

HYBRIDIZING ORANGES—Regarding this work Professor H. E. Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker: Some of the reports concerning the work of the experts of the United States Department of Agriculture may be somewhat exaggerated or misstated, but some very interesting and promising hybrids have been secured between the tender, sweet oranges and the hardy but bitter-fruited species; just what will come of them no one knows, but they may lead to something very valuable. There are great variations in the different types of peaches, and why may there not be equally great ones among oranges? We know that there are types of peaches from China that flourish in Florida but will not survive the winters of Georgia, and that the peaches that endure the winters of Iowa will not bear a peach in Florida; yet they are all peaches, and good ones, too. The variations and gradations of the Citrus fruits are so numerous and so closely allied, that it is impossible to tell whether certain trees bear oranges or lemons, and the same is true of others that resemble both lemons and limes, oranges and pomelos; yet they are neither. There is no class of fruits with which I am acquainted that that is so capable of variation, within certain limits, as the Citrus genus, but it is not wise to make extravagant and speculative statements that may mislead the general public into planting expensive novelties in this line.

OWATONNA TRIAL STATION—J. S. Harris, La Crescent, Minn., reporting on a visit to the Owatonna, Minn., trial station, conducted by E. H. S. Dartt, who has had fifty years experience in orcharding in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and who is well known by reason of his advocacy of the girdling of trees, says: "The object of the station is: First, to conduct experiments in the originating of new or seedling varieties of the tree fruits, with the view of securing varieties of sufficient hardiness to endure this northwestern climate and of a quality that will make them worthy of cultivation in quantities sufficient to supply the wants of our rapidly increasing population. Second, to give all of the varieties recently imported from Russia a fair, thorough and impartial trial, as fast as trees and scions of these varieties can be secured. Third, to gather in and test such American varieties as are reputed hardy, and all seedlings of northwestern origin that do or have shown evidence of hardiness and of producing a good quality of fruit. Fourth, so to conduct experiments in propagation, cultivation, pruning, etc., in order to secure the best results and establish safe rules to govern the propagation and planting of trees in this state. In the growing of seedlings a record is made of the variety from which seed is taken. As soon as wood can be grown a few grafts are made from each of the seedlings that in vigor or otherwise show evidence of value and

planted in nursery rows and given good cultivation, there to stand until they fruit, unless they show unmistakable evidence of being of no value; or, in some cases, trees that are most promising are planted in trial orchard before the variety has fruited. The same method is also pursued with Russian varieties and seedlings of good repute." Wyman Elliott, Minneapolis, says: "To attempt any concise description of the many varieties under trial would be impossible. There have been collected from ten states and originated on this place over 1,000 varieties of grafts and seedlings. The method of propagation has been by short piece root, top-grafting and root cuttings. On inquiry we learned that the superintendent had not discovered that the method of propagation influences hardiness of the trees. In conclusion, my individual thought is that the efforts being put forth along experimental lines at the Owatonna tree station will prove helpful and instructive to our horticulturists and should be continued, provided detailed reports are prepared, printed and distributed by bulletin and the press."

Recent Publications.

Among recent publications received are: Proceedings of Western New York Horticultural Society, Secretary John Hall, Rochester, N. Y.; annual reports of the Tree Planting and Fountain Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., for 1896, 1897 and 1898, and Bulletin No. 1, of the same society, Secretary Lewis Collins, Brooklyn; annual report Columbus Horticultural Society, Secretary John F. Cunningham, Columbus, O.; twelfth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, 1898, Secretary Edward A. Moseley; Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, bulletin on two apple pests, by F. H. Hall and V. H. Lowe; Ithaca, N. Y., Station, bulletin on peach leaf curl by B. M. Duggar; new spraying devices, B. T. Galloway, U. S. Dept. Agriculture; "Some Insects Injurious to Garden and Orchard Crops," F. H. Chittenden, assistant entomologist, U. S. Department Agriculture.

The Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1898 is now in press and will be ready for distribution early in May. It is a volume of 768 pages and is divided into three parts. The first part, as usual, consists of the annual report of the secretary of agriculture for the fiscal year 1898, and covers the operations of the department for that year. The second part embraces miscellaneous papers, prepared, with few exceptions, by the chiefs of bureaus, divisions, and offices of the department. The third part is the appendix. Special attention has been given to this part of the volume with a view to increasing its scope and usefulness, and an effort has been made to give the appendix the character of an agricultural directory. In addition to the usual department directory and the directory of colleges and experiment stations, there have been included lists of the principal officials having charge of agriculture in the several states; of managers of farmers' institutes; of national and state dairy officials; of the several associations of cattle, horse, sheep and swine breeders with their secretaries; of state veterinarians and state health officers; of the forestry officers of the different states and of the state forestry associations; of the officers of horticultural and kindred societies, state granges, etc. The editor, George William Hill, calls attention to the great difficulty of securing such information, and suggests that its publication in an edition of 500,000 copies for distribution among the farmers of the country should make it worth while for the many officials interested to supply the necessary data for the presentation of this information in the yearbook. If possible it should be in the hands of the editor by January 31 of each year.

VERY SATISFACTORY.

W. P. BRINTON, CHRISTIANA, PA., April 15—"We enclose \$1 for renewal of subscription to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. The journal is very satisfactory to us."

I doubt if it is possible to do too much advertising, so long as the business is capable of developing, and so long as the advertising bills can be paid.—Printer's Ink.

FOR DISCUSSION AT CHICAGO.

T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., asks the following questions which might properly come out of the question box at the Chicago convention next month:

How can nurserymen manage to prevent overproduction and consequent demoralization of prices?

Have we reason to expect the next ten years will develop anything like as great demand for fruit trees, grape vines, currants and gooseberries as the past twenty years?

What are the best and most economical methods of fertilizing our lands in the East for production of fruit trees?

INDIANA SCALE LAW.

The new Indiana scale law provides for the inspection of all nurseries in the state each year between June 1 and October 1 by the state entomologist or his assistants and a certificate shall be issued when stock is free from San Jose scale or other injurious insect or fungus. This certificate must be attached to all stock shipped or delivered. The state entomologist shall receive \$2.50 per day for inspection, together with traveling expenses. If owners of infested stock do not treat or destroy it they shall be subject to a fine of from \$10 to \$25.

Every package of trees, shrubs, vines, plants or other nursery stock shipped into Indiana from another state shall be plainly labeled on the outside with the name of the consignee and a certificate signed by a state or government inspector, showing that the contents have been examined by him and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, such stock is free from San Jose scale or other destructive insect or fungus enemies. In case nursery stock from outside of the state is received without such certificate the agent of the transportation company or other person carrying the stock is to notify the state entomologist under penalty of \$25 to \$100 for not doing so, and such stock shall be examined by the state entomologist who may pass it if it is free from scale or fungus; otherwise the stock is to be destroyed.

NEW YORK APPLE BARRELS.

The following is the new law for New York State regarding apple barrels; the Eastern and Western New York Horticultural Societies and the National Apple Shippers' Association endorsing it fully:

Barrels of apples, quinces, pears and potatoes.—A barrel of apples, pears, quinces and potatoes shall represent a quantity equal to 100 quarts of grain or dry measure. A barrel of apples shall be of the following dimensions: Head diameter, 17½ inches; length of stave, 28½ inches; bulge, not less than 64 inches, outside measurement. Every person buying or selling apples, pears, quinces or potatoes [such articles] in this state by the barrel shall be understood as referring to the quantity or size of the barrel specified in this section; but when potatoes are sold by weight, the quantity constituting a barrel shall be 174 pounds. No person shall make, or cause to be made, barrels holding less than the quantity herein specified, knowing or having reason to believe that the same are to be used for the sale of apples, quinces, pears or potatoes, unless such barrel is plainly marked on the outside thereof with the words "short barrel" in letters of not less than one inch in height. No person in this state shall use barrels hereafter made for the sale of such articles of a size less than the size specified in this section. Every person violating any provision of this section shall forfeit to the people of the state a sum of \$5 for every barrel put up, made or used in violation of such provision.

Secretary L. A. Goodman of the Missouri Horticultural Society, says:

The effect of the severe cold will be shown by the dying of trees, both apple and peach, for several years to come. It is quite probable that one-fourth of the trees of the older orchards will ultimately be destroyed through the injury done to them this last winter by cold.

Everything in
SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Catalogue and Price List ..Free..

Willowdale Nurseries

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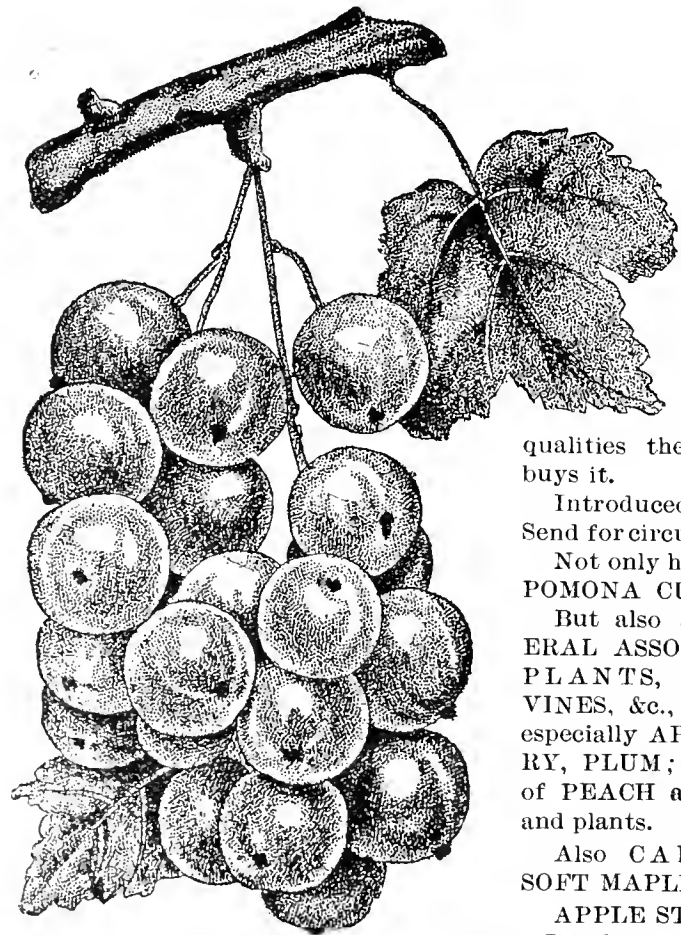
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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Without novelties progress in varieties is impossible."—Professor L. H. Bailey.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1899.

No. 5.

SITUATION IN THE WEST.

President Brooke Reviews Conditions—Spirit of Trade Firm—Stock More Nearly Exhausted Than for Years—Prices Have Advanced One Hundred Per Cent.—Still Going Up—Effect of the Winter Almost Closed Out Some Nurseries.

President Brooke of the American Association of Nurserymen and of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen has reviewed the prosperous conditions in the West for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as follows:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The season, contrary to the expectation of "the oldest citizen," came in unusually late—a full month behind. This reduced the demand quite a good deal. Trade, however, came well into May. Some trees were sold as late as the 13th inst. This is especially true of apple. The situation was not very encouraging in the latter part of the winter owing to the very severe weather, yet the outcome has been better than even the most sanguine could expect.

The spirit of the trade has been firm, though somewhat wavering at first. It grew more steady as the season advanced. The stock is more nearly exhausted in the West than it has been for years, in my judgment. The effect of the winter has been almost to close out some of the smaller nurseries and greatly curtail the stock of the larger ones.

Prices have advanced more than 100 per cent. on almost all lines since a year ago, and I predict that they have not touched the top yet. The next few years will see the reaction from the effects of a hard winter, and will give us several of the most prosperous years of a decade. It seems to me to be in the air, and I hope the good times may visit all of the fraternity.

A. L. BROOKE.

N. Topeka, Kan., May 15, 1899.

FLORIDA HORTICULTURISTS.

Stephen Powers, secretary of the Florida Horticultural Society, writing to the Country Gentleman, says: After a second winter of "United States weather," the country may have a little curiosity to hear from Florida, and Florida now makes answer. On May 2-5, the State Horticultural Society held its 12th annual session in Jacksonville, with an actual attendance of about 175 and a paid-up membership of 352, living in eighteen states and six foreign countries. Fully ninety per cent. of these are northern men, and practically all are orange growers—that is, we are raising orange trees. Even here in Jacksonville we have the roots left.

There is not in all the annals of horticulture a record of a more gallant struggle than that of the Florida orange growers.

The uncomplaining patience with which they, the second time and with some the third time within five years, address themselves to the task of restoring their ruined or mutilated trees is a splendid illustration of American courage, energy and genius. And they will win, too, if not entirely in the old latitudes, at least by dropping a little lower down the peninsula.

The recital of experience by practical growers as to protection of the trees was intensely interesting and complete. I can only mention the principal methods and devices employed. First, all agree on the value and efficacy of banking with earth, the higher up the better, but it should be done late in fall after all growth has ceased and hardened, and only with pure, clean, dry sand. All humus or vegetable matter should be excluded, if possible, as that has a tendency to smother, scald or sour the bark, especially young bark. Cylinders, barrels, boxes or cribs were used to hold the sand up three or four feet high. The difficulty in banking is that the best habit of growth is found to be a low tree branching from the ground, and after the tree acquires some size it is almost impossible to erect a bank around it.

All kinds of structures were erected over the trees; sheds from a few square rods to twenty acres in extent, from fourteen to twenty-five feet high. They were covered with tents heated with kerosene lamps or small sheet iron heaters; with galvanized wire and Spanish moss, with palmetto thatch, with strawboard, boards, slats (half shade or tight) nailed together into panels or woven with wire. The groves were "fired" with open pine fires, in strings across the north and west sides, or all through the grove, one in every square, or every fourth square, etc. Coke and soft coal in baskets or small heaters were tried.

It is too early to decide yet which is the best of these many methods. The slat shed for those who have the means to spare, and the tent with a small heater for those less able, seem to be most in favor.

STARTING A NURSERY.

A young man asks whether I would advise him to buy a lot of root grafts and start a nursery says Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. It depends upon one thing; that is, if he is in a region where tree agents never enter, it may be a paying business. But if the neighborhood has been canvassed, I would advise him to let this business alone. A few years ago great piles of No. 1 trees were burned here, because not sold. yet all around tree agents furnished trees at double the price I would have charged for the same kind of trees. I did not attribute this to lack of friendship for, or confidence in me, but simply because the agent could persuade them to buy trees, even if they did not need them. That is why I quit raising trees for awhile.

EFFECT OF GRAFTING.

The Scion Sometimes Influences the Stock—Often the Stock Affects the Scion—Examples in Dwarfing, Color and Flavor of Fruit, Maturity, Adaptation to Soil and Climate—Advantage may be Taken of the Facts.

When a stock and a scion are united by any method of graftage—including all the different ways of budding—the general rule is that the two parts continue to grow in their usual way, showing their original characters unchanged, says the Country Gentleman. Thus in an orchard containing 1000 trees of Baldwins grown from budded plants, there are probably 1000 different combinations of stock and scion. That is, the 1000 seedling apples which furnished the original stocks for budding were probably all different, yet the 1000 mature trees of Baldwin in the orchard rows show no distinguishable differences, and the fruit from one tree cannot be told from the fruit of another. What is more remarkable, the trees all come into blossom on the same day (barring influences of soil and exposure), and the fruit all ripens at the same time.

Nevertheless this general rule is not without exceptions. Sometimes the scion exercises some visible influence on the stock, and oftener still the stock has some effect on the scion. The most noted cases in the former category relate to the transference of the character of variegation. Darwin mentions several such instances. The variegated jessamine when budded on the common kind sometimes causes the stock itself to produce variegated leaves. The same thing occurs with oleander. Darwin speaks of similar cases with ash trees and abutilon plants. Variegation is looked upon by some, however, as a sort of a disease; and, taking the view, one would feel that the cases cited above are examples of transference of disease by inoculation rather than legitimate effects of graftage on normal plants. It is safe to say that for all practical purposes, the influence of the scion on the stock may be totally disregarded.

The influence of the stock on the scion is more often visible. There are several fairly well known cases, some of which are partially understood by horticulturists. The most important effects of stock on scion are the following:

1. Dwarfing—If the stock is a much slower grower than the scion, it may reduce the whole tree in size. Pears grafted on quince and common apples grafted on the dwarf Paradise stocks are the most common instances. In certain cases, especially in top-grafting old trees, the slower growing character of the stock does not seem to have so much effect in dwarfing the top. Common varieties of the apple, like Yellow Transparent, King, or Fameuse, when grafted into crab tops are not visibly dwarfed. Instead, they "overgrow" the stock. Frequently they become so top heavy as to break down of their own weight combined with stress of wind and fruit crop.

2. Color of Fruit—The stock sometimes modifies the color of the fruit borne on the scion. Two cases have recently come to the attention of the writer. In the first, McIntosh was grafted on Siberian crab with the result of making the fruit much richer, red and darker colored. The trees from which the scions were taken grew directly beside the crab trees in which the grafts were set, so there could have been no mistake in the observation. In the second case Rhode Island Greening was grafted on Talman Sweet with the result of making the Greenings lighter color.

3. Flavor of Fruit—Likewise the flavor is sometimes affected. In both cases cited above this was true. The Greening on the sweet apple tree was said to have a sweetish taste. The McIntosh on the crab stock had a more sprightly acid flavor. The latter case was thoroughly investigated by the present writer. Cases of this sort are not rare; but results of this sort are not sufficiently pronounced to be worth working for.

4. Maturity—The season of maturity is occasionally modified. The McIntosh apples on the crab stocks kept a full month longer than those from the next row growing on common apple stocks. Bailey cites the case of twenty-ounce apples, which ripened earlier when worked on Early Harvest; also of Winter Nelis pear, which ripened earlier when grown on Flemish Beauty stocks than when grown on Bloodgood.

5. Adaptation to Climate—It has been found in Iowa, Quebec, Vermont and other semi-arctic countries that comparatively tender varieties of apple, like Greening, King and Baldwin, can be grown from one to two hundred miles further north when top-grafted on such "iron-clads" as Hibernial, Duchess, or even on Talman. A limited experience seems to show, on the other hand, that certain European varieties of the pear can be grown further south when worked on such hybrid stocks as Le Conte, Garber and Kieffer.

6. Adaptation to Soil—Plums for light, sandy lands should be worked on peach; for very low, wet lands in the South, they may be worked on Chickasaw stocks; for heavy, cold soils in the North, Americana stocks are best. Peaches for heavy land are best worked on plum. Vitis Monticola, a wild grape from the limestone lands of Southwest Texas, is worthless for fruit, but is a valuable stock for other grapes on lime soils. Many other instances might be given.

These are the principal modifications of the scion due to graftage. It will be seen that most of them are not common or well marked. In a few cases, like adaptation to soil or climate, or in dwarfing trees, our knowledge of the subject is sufficient to enable us to take advantage of the facts. In other points, such as modification of color, flavor, maturity, etc., we can not be sufficiently sure of a desired result to justify us in trying to accomplish it by specially designed combinations of stock and scion.

GROWING APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Upon this topic R. H. Buttermore, of Lake City, Minn., says in the Minnesota Horticulturist: "My experience is somewhat limited in comparison with those extensive nurserymen who plant apple seeds by the bushel. Apple seeds should be selected from hardy apples that were grown in Minnesota or in other northern states; otherwise my observation is that the seedlings will be delicate and subject to blight, too tender for root grafts or for grafting upon. I have planted seeds from apples that had been grown down East, and when up some of them blighted, and the next winter terminated the existence of most of them. The practice of planting them, I believe, is the chief reason that we have so much blight and so many un-matured trees in the late fall, causing the black heart and other fatal diseases.

"It is not bushels of seeds that we should plant (because we get them easily in eastern states) and get them to grow long enough for dollars and cents—but our aim should be to per-

severe in the best known means to secure hardy, delightful fruit.

"I have noticed a great many sprouts coming up in the spring around the trunk of some of my apple trees, evidently from the grafted stock, and before the next fall they would all be blighted to the ground. The same occurs every year; it seems to me that the original stock were from eastern grown seeds.

"About preserving apple seeds for planting the next spring. Some have adopted different modes. Some think it better to put them in damp dirt in a cool cellar; others store them in the house; others put them in the ground when they are fresh and use care not to let them dry before or after planting. I believe the last plan is the best. The most successful mode of preserving apple seeds is of great importance, and I would suggest that Prof. S. B. Green would please give us his experience on the above topic.

"As for planting apple seeds I believe there is no mystery about it. The most satisfactory way, it seems to me, is to put them in the ground as soon as it will work well in spring. Plant them three-fourths of an inch deep, in rows about three feet apart and thick enough in the row so that if some of them fail they may be still thick enough. In dry weather they should be moistened with lukewarm water by pouring it in a little trench about half a foot from the seed drill. It should be done after sunset."

GOOD ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

S. W. Chambers, writing to the Michigan Farmer says:

"The consumption of fruit increases in this country every year, and people are learning to buy fruit now as a food instead of a luxury. There is little chance of the industry of raising fruit for market being overdone, for this demand more than keeps pace with the supply. The nursery business has increased enormously also in recent years. In 1890 there were in the nurseries of this country 37,000,000 pear trees, 240,000,000 apple, 38,000,000 cherry and 49,000,000 peach trees. Most of these trees would in the ordinary course of events be in bearing to-day, and at that time when the nursery statistics were supplied it was supposed that these trees would swamp the markets with their fruits. But the fact is that there are not enough trees to-day in bearing to supply the demand. In the first place account is not taken of the great number that die. A good percentage of the trees from the nurseries perish after being planted out through neglect and ignorance of their need. It is estimated that from one cause and another at least one-fourth of the trees die before they reach maturity, leaving only three-fourths which actually come into bearing.

"Then the great number which are killed off after they have reached maturity. In a winter like the past millions of fruit trees have been killed throughout the country, decimating the number to produce fruit the coming summer very materially. When one considers these statistics the dread of a great fruit overflow does not seem so near at hand. One cannot judge the probable outlook of the fruit industry by counting the number of trees set out every year, and then multiplying them by the average product of a full bearing tree.

"The planting of more fruit trees each year should be the policy of every farmer. Close planting for all fruits is de-

sirable, which will bring the largest yield from an acre when young. Old trees are not in favor to-day. When they begin to fall off in their production it is time to replace them with new blood. When the trees in this orchard touch each other they can be thinned out if necessary by removing every other tree in the row. Interlacing of the branches should not be allowed. Trim back rather than permit this."

MISSOURI AS A FRUIT STATE.

Missouri is plainly within the central portion of the great fruit region of the Middle West, says Professor H. E. Van Deman. And, let me say, without any feeling akin to flattery, that there is perhaps no other state in the Union which is so universally adapted to orcharding. There may be, and probably are, some portions of other states which have better natural advantages for orchard purposes, but, taken as a whole, what state can do, or has done, better on the same area, or even as well? Facts speak for themselves. In 1897 the fruit crop of Missouri put into the pockets of those who grew it over \$19,000,000, and the principal part of it was paid for apples and peaches. It was almost like so much water sold off the farms for so much clean cash; for when we compare fruit with other farm crops, it is found to be nearly all water. Had it not been for the apple crop that year in Missouri and adjoining states there would have been very little for home use in the East, and our export trade in fresh fruit would have been almost nothing.

In Nursery Rows.

HYBRIDIZING.—*Pyrus communis*, the pear, and *Pyrus Sinensis*, the Sand pear, are distinct species, says Meehan's Monthly, yet the seed from the Sand pear growing near the Bartlett variety of the common pear produced the Kieffer. It is conceded to be a hybrid, though this has never been demonstrated. It is not improbable that the apple and pear might hybridize, and it is surprising that no actual test has been made. Guess work, such as comes from planting trees side by side, is unworthy of true science.

CLOSE ROOT-PRUNING.—Commenting on the recent experiments of Professor Troop, of Indiana, on close root-pruning, Meehan's Monthly says: "It must be evident to all who grow wise with years that the true philosophy of success in tree planting is not yet perfectly understood. It is not uncommon to see trees furnished with what the planter regards a magnificent mass of roots, and planted with the utmost care and skill, prove astounding failures. Indeed, deaths among well rooted trees are often in greater proportion than trees that have what might be termed very poor roots. Why should this be? This question derives more importance from statements made by responsible parties that fruit trees with the roots severely pruned are more successful than trees with the ordinary supply. Old planters shrug their shoulders at this, and well they may. Still, it is proper to see what there may be in the novel suggestions. There is one thing we may remember in all this; that is, until the old roots throw out the new white fibers they are of no manner of use to the transplanted tree. This being granted, it is a fair question whether pruning roots will or will not favor the desirable new white fibers. Continued experiments may result in great practical value."

JOURNAL IS WORTH THE PRICE.

H. E. MERRILL, GENEVA, N. Y., May 16, 1899: "Enclosed find \$1 for another year's subscription. The journal is worth it."

THE PEACH OUTLOOK.

Roland Morrill Thinks Ten Years May Elapse Before Effect of February Freeze Will Be Overcome—Looks for Serious Shortage—May Be Short Crop of Natural Pits for Nurserymen Next Fall.

Ex-President Roland Morrill, of the Michigan Horticultural Society, writing to the Rural New Yorker regarding the peach outlook, says:

In the immediate vicinity of Benton Harbor, our peach trees escaped injury except occasionally young trees in low, damp pockets. In such locations, there are a few doubtful trees, while within five rods, on land six or eight feet higher, there are a few live fruit buds and no dead wood. Still higher, say twenty feet, there is a fair crop of live buds. Taken altogether, we shall, probably, have a fair crop of peaches, and there is no apparent injury to other fruits; but within twenty-five miles conditions change, and there are many dead trees and only a few live buds in most favorable locations. This brings a most puzzling condition to many fruit growers—part of an orchard dead, part alive.

The question arises, How badly can a tree be injured, and live? It is a new experience for most of our growers. The consensus of opinion is that a damaged tree should be cut back and trimmed severely, to balance the trying conditions imposed on the sap circulation, and give the tree a chance to recuperate by not allowing a surplus of buds to exhaust the tree and its ability to repair damages. My own opinion is that, by next August, fully one-half the peach trees in Michigan will be dead or worthless, and a large per cent. of pears, plums, and quinces will be found to be dead or seriously injured. The same condition exists in all states south of us as far as Southern Georgia, and as far west as Kansas. There is a strong demand for trees at advanced prices, and I look for a serious shortage in trees for next season's trade, as in many nursery sections there was not enough snow to cover the dormant buds, and they cannot stand 20 to 35 degrees below zero. There may, also, be a short crop of natural pits for nurserymen next fall, and unless there is fair supply of the '98 crop carried over, plantings may be curtailed. On the whole, it looks to me as though it might be 8 to 10 years before there is so large an acreage of live peach orchards of bearing age in the United States as there was in 1898.

THE APPLE OUTLOOK.

Indications now point to a good to liberal apple crop, taking the country at large, says the American Agriculturist: It is a far cry from the blossoming period of late April and early May to full fruition of October harvest, yet the situation the middle of May is indicative of a good yield, providing orchardists can successfully battle insect and fungus pests. Preliminary but extensive investigation just completed by American Agriculturist in the principal apple growing sections of the country, and in the Canadian provinces brings out the fact of a favorable start, whatever may be developed later. The severity of the past winter, which hurt peach orchards so badly, evidently caused no material damage to apples, while the spring was sufficiently free from severe changes in temperature to enable orchards to reach the blooming period in a

normal condition. Our correspondents, including many leading orchardists and specialists of the country, report that outside of two or three important sections, trees have bloomed well, presaging an excellent set of fruit and a favorable start in this important crop.

Our returns emphasize the importance, as frequently brought out in these columns the last two or three years, of western orchards in making up the commercial crop of apples. In Western Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, where apple growing has received great impetus recently, a large and increasing number of young orchards are coming in bearing and prospects are brilliant for the '99 crop. In portions of the Mississippi valley, including Northeastern Missouri and Western Illinois, growers are prosecuting an intelligent campaign against the various pests, and this is true of Southwestern Iowa, Eastern Kansas and Nebraska and the promising apple orchard sections of Wisconsin and other western states. Present prospects are favorable in Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. In the few sections of the Middle South where apples are grown, present outlook is for a good crop. In the very important apple belt of New York and New England, however, the section long at the forefront in producing marketable surplus, the present outlook is relatively less favorable than further west, although there is a fair prospect of a liberal yield in the aggregate. A notable feature is the scant bloom of Baldwins in the heavy orchard section of Central and Western New York; in many parts of the territory named Baldwins show a bloom of only 25 to 50 per cent., and there is also occasional like complaint of Spitz. Apple bloom in Massachusetts seems to be somewhat lighter than a year ago, but promising in Northern New England, and orchards in a healthy condition in the lower Canadian provinces where trees do not bloom until early June.

BUSINESS IN THE NORTHWEST.

A. Holaday, Scappoose, Oregon, writes: "Trade has been very good this year out this way, and prospects for future are good."

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "Business has been best I ever had. We have been rushed for the last two months and we are still shipping out trees to-day."

FORCING POTTED FRUITS.

Professor Bailey's reminiscences of his recent trip to Europe are reported by a member of the Lazy Club in American Gardening. The houses of Thomas Rivers & Son, Sawbridgeworth, England, were a magnificent sight in the fruiting season. This firm is the most expert grower of potted fruits in the world. Trees are on sale at the Rivers Nursery from two to thirty years old. Some of the oldest and rarest sell for \$100 to \$200 a piece. In Europe, and also in America, these potted fruits are really not forced because they are brought on only a few weeks earlier than the out-of-door crop. The Cornell Experiment Station is now studying the actual winter forcing of potted fruits. Here the trees are in chestnut boxes instead of pots. Most of them will be forced for the first time next winter.

Professor Bailey has always busied himself more or less chasing down our cultivated plants to their ancestral types. During his recent trip abroad he was pleased to run across a new facility for tracing plant evolution—the art galleries of the Old World. Plant life has always been a favorite study with artists, and their faithful reproductions from century to century give us excellent points on the evolution of garden plants.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

After our cold winter we gave up all hopes of peaches and turned our attention to saving the trees. We sawed off all large limbs and followed with shears cutting out the small ones. A part of our orchard was only sawed. Among the latter is a tree that has been set four years, and borne full the three last years. It attracted no attention, as most other trees had done the same. The fruit is of medium size, light color, long and inclined to be flat; ripens with or before Mt. Rose, and is a free-stone of good quality.

You may imagine my surprise on going to the tree yesterday to find every limb upon the tree covered with bloom. Whether this is a new peach that is not affected by 30° below zero or some well-known variety affected by an unknown cause, time alone will tell. It was planted for a budded tree, stands in an exposed spot, and is surrounded by Crosby and Champion and Crawford, which do not average a bloom to the tree.

W. CUTTER & SON.

Junction City, Kan., May 1, 1899.

CONSERVATIVE PLANTING COUNSELED.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Enclosed find \$1 to renew our subscription. As to our aid and support you can rely on it, as your journal is the only one that just seems to fill the wants of the trade. Stock in the West is well cleaned up. Brush piles were the exception, instead of a regular feature. We judge from present indications that there will be a sharp advance over last season's prices, which are sure to be maintained for three to four years, or until production is again above the demand. One would think after the experience of the past years that growers would have the good sense to keep on middle ground rather than to rush in and plant every stock they can buy and immediately force prices down again. A. C. GRIESA & BRO.

Lawrence, Kas., May 8, 1899.

FIELD FOR A GOOD FOREMAN.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

We are pleased to say that from the amount of inquiry we have had from our advertisement the last month asking for a foreman, we are surely convinced that your paper circulates with the nursery people. While we have always tried to give employment to our home people, we are anxious to secure a first-class man who is thoroughly familiar with the handling of peach trees principally. We would like our grading to be done a little more correct and we would prefer a man from New York state who has had a thorough training in this line. While each of our firm take a good share of the work for the past year, by increasing our growing of peach, apple and pear we find it necessary that we have a first-class man to assist us.

Our budded list of peach the last season aggregated 1,038,022 and our planting last fall was over sixty acres, which should give us at least a million and a half of peach this season. Our planting of pear was a hundred thousand grafts and a little more than fifty thousand seedlings. We have not been growing apple in large quantities before, but for the past two years we have planted more than 200,000. Our planting of asparagus roots this season is more than

twenty acres and of strawberries sixty acres. While the strawberry plant business is conducted on a separate farm from the other work by G. A. Harrison, the assistance we need is in the tree line, and I hope that applicants for the position will take into consideration just what we have before us, as most of us know that the nursery business is no easy life, for it means long days and sometimes a good part of the night.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS.

Berlin, Md, May 16, 1899.

OUTLOOK FOR GRAPEVINES.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Previous to the past season, for three or four years, there has been an overstock of grapevines, and prices ruled much below the cost of production. Many buyers, no doubt, have inferred that first-class vines of varieties like Concord, Niagara, etc., could be profitably grown and sold at \$6 or \$7 per M for one year and \$9 or \$10 per M for two year, but such prices have driven many out of the business and caused serious losses to all propagators. The grade of vines we supply cannot in an average season be grown or sold at any such figures, except at loss, consequently propagation has been checked and the surplus stock worked off, so that, although 1899 was an unusually favorable season for growth, the stock of salable vines in the country has been cleaned out very closely, and there are not sufficient of two year vines growing to produce two-thirds the number that were sold the past season. For one year stock about the average number of cuttings have been planted, but not nearly as many as in former years. For the coming year prices of two year grapevines must rule higher than in the year just closed. While price of one year will largely depend upon the season, yet we think they must be higher than last fall, and on most varieties as high or higher than this spring.

The year just closed with us has been a successful and profitable one, our sales being 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. larger than in either of the three preceeding years; nearly all varieties are sold out closely. Collections are fully as good as last year.

Letters from Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Missouri and other portions of the West report a large proportion of the grapevines as well as peaches as having been killed the past winter, which will cause an unusual demand for replacing them. On the whole we consider the outlook very hopeful.

T. S. HUBBARD.

Fredonia, N. Y., May 19, 1899.

AGENTS' OUTFITS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I am at this time and have been for several years past a subscriber to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I cannot get along without it. I have several times noticed that correspondence of interest to nurserymen is solicited.

As you no doubt are aware the retail nurserymen to conduct their business require the services of large forces of canvassing agents. Now I am sure that the nurserymen make a great mistake in not requiring the agent to make a small deposit, say \$1, as a guarantee of good faith. This plan has long been followed by book, silverware, clothing and other concerns employing agents, and why should not the nurserymen do the same?

The nurserymen will get hold of a lot of names of parties interested in agency business and will mail their circulars stat-

ing terms, etc., and informing them also that all they have to do is to fill out the application blank and remail and on receipt of same the agent's outfit will go forward. It will take but a few minutes to fill out the application sheet and a 2c postage stamp to mail it to the nurseryman. The agent will say: "Well, I will send for an outfit; it will not cost anything." In this way, I am sure, a large number of outfits, sent out by nurserymen, fall into the hands of men who made application through mere curiosity, having no honest intention of engaging in the work. After the agent has the outfit in his hands the nurseryman very often finds it a hard matter to get his property back, all requests being ignored until the nurseryman threatens to make trouble, and even then many outfits are lost.

The nurseryman not only loses the outfit, but the expense of sending it out, time, postage, etc. Now, I say this can be checked if all the nurserymen will come together and require the agent to make a small deposit with his application. Let the nurserymen explain in the circulars they send out that the "outfit is free," that they make no charge for the plate book and other supplies, but as each outfit costs several dollars, to protect themselves against many who would impose on them by sending for the outfit with no intention of working, but merely out of idle curiosity, as a guarantee of good faith on the part of every applicant, require them, aside from filling out the application sheet and giving references, to pay, merely as a temporary deposit, \$1, explaining to the applicant that the \$1 he agrees to pay does not begin to pay the cost of the outfit to the nurseryman, but insures them that he means business. The \$1 to be refunded as soon as orders sent in amount to \$15. Let it be understood that the outfit is not sold, but that a small charge is made as a guarantee that applicant will either use or return it.

Book, clothing, and other concerns who required cash deposits of their agents ten years ago are doing so to-day—the plan must be all right. If a man really wants work he is willing to pay \$1 to get it. Any man who would not be willing to pay the \$1 would not mean business and the nurserymen would be "money in pocket" to let this class severely alone. In following this plan the nurserymen would probably receive fewer applications, but those applications would come from workers. This subject ought to be brought up for discussion at the Chicago convention of the American Association next month.

PETER F. WILLIAMS.

Chicago, May 15, 1899.

IMPORTS OF A YEAR.

Plants, trees, etc., and natural flowers to the value of \$32,658 were imported during the last fiscal year. Of this amount those reaching New York, N. Y., represent \$29,461; San Francisco, Cal., \$1,822, and Buffalo Creek, N. Y., \$1,062. Of the total amount there came from Germany a value of \$288; The United Kingdom, \$13,396; Bermuda, \$14,161; Dominion of Canada, \$1,081; Colombia, \$1,316; Japan, \$429; Turkey in Asia, \$116; and Hawaiian Islands, \$1,393.

AS LONG AS HE IS IN THE BUSINESS.

M. J. HENRY, VANCOUVER, B. C.: "I enclose \$1 in payment of my subscription another year. I shall want your paper as long as I continue in business."

Foreign Notes.

Nursery employees in the Woking, England, district have been granted a reduction in the number of hours of labor, viz: from 5.30 to 4 p. m.

Pierpont Morgan has taken the \$30,000 Mrs. Lawson carnation to Dover House, Roehampton, England. It is stated across the water that the cuttings have been selling in America for \$50 and \$60 apiece.

From Holland and Belgium, fruit prospects are reported good; Spain has unfortunately suffered from late frosts; Austro-Hungary has recovered from the heavy storms at the end of March, and but little damage done. All continental and English farmers are alike complaining of the miserable prices at present obtained for wheat.

It is proposed to form a new company at Brussels, having for its principal objects the production and preparation of economic and other plants suitable for cultivation in the colonies, and the introduction into Europe of new and beautiful ornamental leaved and flowering plants. The company is to be formed with a capital of 2,400,000 francs by the amalgamation of the establishment of L'Horticulture Internationale, Park Leopold; the establishment of Messrs. Lucien Linden & Co., at Moortbeke, famous for its orchids; and the large establishment founded at Linthout, near Brussels, for the propagation, in large quantities, of economic plants.

Members of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, are considering the advisability of sending a collector to the Altai mountains, between Mongolia and Siberia, to collect some of the rare and interesting plants there. The great continent of North America, says *Gardeners' Chronicle*, we may well leave to our cousins, they are not likely to overlook anything that is good; Russia will doubtless monopolize Central Asia and Manchuria; but there are, omitting purposely strictly tropical and semi-tropical districts, vast areas in China, Nepal, Thibet, Upper Burmah, Assam, parts of Asia Minor, Greece, Macedonia, and even in the Danubian provinces of Europe, from which supplies might certainly be obtained. The *Gardeners' Magazine* opposes the project, and advocates study of commercial horticulture instead.

George Gordon, V. M. H., editor of the *Gardeners' Magazine*, recently lectured before the Royal Horticultural Society upon "Experimental Horticulture." He cited the fact that in America and on the Continent many experiment stations had been established, while in England there were too few. He suggested: "To bring the experimental plots belonging to county councils into union, to formulate the experiments to be conducted on them, and to collate and prepare the results for publication, must of necessity be the work of some central body; and I submit that it is work in which the Royal Horticultural Society might engage with advantage to itself and to the whole horticultural community. The society would, I believe, be perfectly willing to undertake the work, if the county councils would only consent to be guided thereby."

EVERY NURSERYMAN SHOULD HAVE IT.

HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KAN.: "We enclose exchange for \$1 in payment of our subscription for another year. At the nominal price which you ask for the journal no nurseryman in the country should remain off your subscription list."

PROFESSOR MALLY HONORED.

Professor Frederick W. Mally, just appointed state entomologist of Texas, graduated from the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, in 1887. He returned the next spring to take up post graduate work, which was completed, and a degree was granted from that institution in 1889. Before completing this course he was appointed assistant to Dr. S. A. Forbes, the eminent state entomologist of Illinois. The early and collegiate training in entomology was under the able instruction and supervision of Professor Herbert Osborn, at that time professor of entomology and zoology at the Iowa college, but who now occupies a similar position in the University of Ohio.

He had been assistant entomologist in Illinois less than a year when he was called to Washington to accept the position of United States entomologist, and was assigned to special field work for the southern states, taking up first the boll worm of cotton. On this insect pest of cotton he has two bulletins published by the United States Department of Agriculture, and which can be had upon application to the secretary. They are numbered bulletins 24 and 29, respectively. At the close of this investigation he went to Texas to engage in business pursuits and apply his scientific training in a practical way, as well as to follow his profession as a scientist. He first went to Hulen, Texas, in 1893, in the capacity of manager of the Galveston Nursery and Orchard Company. While founding this large scheme for the development of Texas coast horticulture, he kept in close touch with the progress being made in his profession, and enlarged his scientific knowledge by a most important practical training, which gave him a material advantage over all competitors, and of which the state will have the immediate benefit. Last year he became full proprietor of the extensive company which he had managed for several years.

AZALEAS IN BELGIUM.

The newly-founded nurseries of F. Sander & Co., at St. Andre, just outside one of the old gates of Bruges, are referred to by the Gardeners' Chronicle in an article describing the large blocks of contiguous houses, some with party walls, and some without any, that were filled to their utmost capacity with palms, dracaenas, azaleas, and orchids chiefly. Much of the stock of plants then existing in the houses has gone to fill the insatiable demand for plants all over the Continent and in America, and yet the houses are as well filled as then. Roughly speaking, Azalea indica are arranged at the present time in the contiguous houses, of which mention is made, covering five acres of land, cheaply built, light and commodious, with just the requisite heating apparatus, but without any superfluities.

Presently the entire stock of azaleas will be planted out in narrow beds, with brick curbing, with two feet alleys between, filled with the renowned Belgian leaf mould. As but comparatively few azaleas are cultivated in pots in the Belgian nurseries, either under glass or growing in the open ground, the labor of transferring this immense number of plants is greatly facilitated. The trade in azaleas is but in its commencement, and new houses for harboring great numbers are being constructed. Messrs. Sander are not satisfied with cultivating varieties raised by others, but they go largely into the business of raising new ones, and consider themselves extremely fortunate if one in 5,000 turns out to be a better thing than an existing variety. It is needless to say that all that do not reach this standard are consigned to the rubbish heap as soon as they have bloomed.

As showing the manner in which every available space is used in this remarkable nursery, beds for the germination of palm seeds occupy the spaces under the stages and lateral brick pits in all the houses in which palms are grown, as well as in many others.



PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. MALLY.

At the Texas Farmers' Congress last July Professor Frederick W. Mally, Hulen, Tex., now state entomologist, delivered an exhaustive address upon the value of agricultural education.

"It may be different in other localities," says Clarence Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn., "but in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota they order just about what is offered them, and will accept what is delivered if the labels suit and the trees are straight and pretty. Out upon such shallow-headed nonsense! Let us quit talking about the ignorance of the Cuban and the Filipino and come nearer home."

TREES ON SANDY LAND.

Professor Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker:

There are some excellent nurseries on sandy land, but the land is kept rich by manuring. It would be very unwise to endeavor to grow nursery trees on poor sandy land, but if the soil is in condition to grow a good crop of corn, it would, probably, be very suitable for trees. The apple does not thrive so well on sandy land as on clay, but the peach and plum seem to do better. Some of the best orchards of these two fruits in the country, both North and South, are on sandy soils. The pear is about as well suited to sandy as to clay soils. Trees grown in sandy soil that is rich are likely to have more fibrous roots than those grown in stiff clay. I have often transplanted trees from sandy soil into that which was quite stiff with clay and had them do very well. My experience would lead me to believe that it does not matter whether nursery trees are grown in either sandy or clay soil, or into which they are transplanted, provided they are thrifty, stocky trees. It is wonderful what variations of climate and soil the orchard fruits named will endure, and how they will flourish, too, if they are healthy to begin with, and are then well cared for.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements.

 Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; vice-president, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

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Annual convention for 1899—At Chicago, Ill., June 14, 15.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1899.

WILL MEET YOU IN CHICAGO.

This expression has been heard frequently during the last two months, but not as frequently as it should be heard. The attendance at the annual conventions of the American Association ought to be double what it is. If the eastern nurserymen think recent conventions have been held too far westward, this year is the time for them to meet their western brethren half way. To the westerner St. Louis and Omaha are not far west; but Chicago is a central point for all. This is a good convention city.

Special rates have been secured at the Chicago Beach Hotel, one of the finest in the city. In addition to the programme as announced in this journal and in the secretary's circular, there will be a paper by Professor Taft, of Michigan, on the control of insects. Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., will describe the method of fumigating nursery stock in Maryland. P. S. Peterson & Son have extended an invitation to the nur-

serymen attending the convention to make an excursion to their extensive nursery at Rose Hill. The programme will be willingly extended to make place for a paper upon any subject of interest and value to the members. A voluntary paper or discussion will be just as acceptable as if it appeared on the advance programme.

Of the question box, the free use of which we have advocated, an exchange says, referring to the Western New York Society's annual meeting this year:

"Under the vigorous chairmanship of Mr. S. D. Willard, the business of the meeting was carried through with the utmost promptness and dispatch. Mr. Willard determined that the question-box, which is often made use of only as a sort of fill-gap, should receive greater recognition, and at every available opportunity he was to be seen diving into its depths. It is certainly one of the most instructive features at meetings of this kind, personally interesting a large number of the members, and acting as a relief to the strain imposed by listening to some of the more scientific addresses."

TO DISCUSS PRICES.

A meeting of the growers of nursery stock will probably be held in Chicago previous to the convention of the American Association to discuss the question of prices.

Indications are that the effect of the cold weather of last February, widespread and marked, will be to cause a sharp advance in the prices of nursery stock. It is probable that the supply of pear has been cut down to a remarkable extent. An experienced grower said a few days ago that in his opinion prices on pear will jump to \$250 per thousand and that prices on other stock will advance rapidly. While it is not expected that the prices can be controlled, it is thought to be mutually advantageous to meet and discuss the situation.

SOME CONVENTION TOPICS.

Aside from the programme and the question box, the buying and selling and the renewal of acquaintances, there are matters connected with the American Association that should be discussed in Chicago.

Care should be taken that the enthusiasm for the interests of one section of the country does not detract from the benefits to which members from another section may be entitled. Certainly it is to the interests of the western members that the eastern members attend the annual conventions. Prominent eastern members have been disappointed in some of the results of concessions asked of them and granted by them. The interest in the Association manifested by eastern members is likely to be adversely affected if they are repeatedly called upon to undergo the expenditure of time and money incident to a long convention trip. A careful computation shows that three-fifths of those who support the Association are located east of the western boundary of the state of Ohio. Indianapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago have been meeting places lately. Cleveland and Detroit and the Thousand Islands were suggested last June but Chicago was selected. As we have said before the conventions of the next few years should not be further west than Chicago. The interest of the eastern members in the Association should not be allowed to drop too low.

It is expected that a report on the finances of the Association will explain definitely what has been done in the Whitney matter. The Association has bills of long standing unpaid and these should be paid at the earliest opportunity.

It would seem to be advisable that the question of the programme for the twenty-fifth annual convention in 1900, the silver anniversary of the Association, be discussed at the Chicago convention.

NURSERYMAN AS ENTOMOLOGIST.

We take pleasure in announcing that Professor Frederick W. Mally, of Hulen, Texas, has been elected state entomologist of Texas and professor of entomology in the Agricultural and Mechanical College. This, we believe, is the first time a nurseryman has been selected for such a position. Professor Mally is proprietor of the Galveston Nursery and Orchard Company. He was assistant U. S. Entomologist when Dr. C. V. Riley was entomologist and Dr. L. O. Howard first assistant at Washington, D. C. Professor Mally has contributed some valued articles to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. He is well fitted by study and experience for his new position. His nursery experience, moreover, should equip him in an especial degree for the work of inspector.

FUMIGATION IN CANADA.

The Canadian Horticulturist gives the regulations regarding the fumigation of nursery stock in Canada and says:

"Fumigation is the order of the day for nurserymen, who find it an expensive and troublesome undertaking. It seems quite unnecessary too in cases where never a single scale has been discovered. We believe the law will prove in many instances a dead letter, for the inspector comes along only to inspect the fumigator and does not remain to see that the work is done."

Following are the regulations regarding nursery stock just issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

1. Fumigation must be carried on in a box, room, compartment, or house suitable for the purpose, which must be air-tight and capable of rapid ventilation. The owner or proprietor will notify the minister as soon as preparation for fumigation is complete. The minister will thereupon order an inspection of the fumigation appliances. No fumigation under the act is to be carried on until such inspection has been made and a satisfactory report sent to the minister.

2. The inspector, after examining and measuring the box or house, or other compartment in which fumigation is to be carried on, will prescribe the amounts of material to be used for every fumigation, and the instructions as to the same must be carefully followed out. The inspector may, if thought advisable, supply the material for each fumigation in weighed packages.

3. The fumigation house (which shall include all apparatus or appliances used in the fumigation, such as generators, etc.) is to be subject to the orders of the minister on the recommendation of the inspector. Subject to the approval of the inspector the fumigation house may be on other lots than those on which the nursery stock is growing.

4. The fumigation is to be by hydrocyanic acid gas produced according to the instructions of the inspector, and from such formulas as he prescribes for the purpose.

5. The fumigation is to be continued for a period of not less than forty-five minutes. After the expiration of this time or longer, and when fumigation is complete, the house is to be thoroughly ventilated for fifteen minutes at least.

INDIANA INSPECTION LAW.

The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a circular giving the new Indiana insect law, as published in this journal, and concluding as follows: "The law has been in force since March 1, 1899, but, owing to the lateness of the season when the state entomologist was appointed, it was impossible for him to inspect all nursery stock in the state before the spring shipments began; and as the law requires the nurseries to be inspected between June 1 and October 1, he has allowed some shipments to go out uninspected. After June 1 the law will be strictly enforced."

Section 9 requires all nursery stock shipped into Indiana from another state to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a state or government entomologist, and section 10 makes it the duty of the agent of any railroad, steamboat or express company, or other carrier, receiving packages of nursery stock from other states, which are not accompanied by a certificate signed by a state or government entomologist, to report the fact at once to the state entomologist, who shall examine the same, at the expense of said transportation company. Failure to so report on the part of the agent of the transportation company, subjects him to a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100 and costs.

MISSOURI INSECT LAW.

The legislature of Missouri has passed a law creating a fruit experiment station in Southern Missouri. The manager and inspector is given power to inspect any trees in the state and direct their treatment or destruction in case they are infested with insects or disease.

Obituary.

Dr. A. W. Chapman died at Apalachicola, Florida, April 6th, aged 90 years. He was the oldest of the American botanists. He was the last survivor of the generation of Torrey, Gray, Engelman, etc. He is best known for his *Flora of the Southern States*, published originally in 1860, with the co-operation of Professor Eaton as regards the ferns.

Malcolm Dunn, who for 28 years had been one of the leading spirits of Scottish horticulture, died May 11th at Dalkeith, Scotland, aged 61 years. He was a member of the fruit committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

"As a pomologist" says the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, "he had an extensive knowledge of varieties; and the correctness of the nursery fruit catalogues of the present day is largely due to his advice, and to the prominent part he took in assisting at and in the promotion of the several fruit conferences of the last twenty-five years. His labours in connection with the Scottish Arboricultural Society, of which he became a member twenty-five years ago, were soon made evident in his strenuous efforts to make it a powerful factor in advancing the science of forestry, formerly much neglected. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the scheme for a forestry school for Scotland. He was on the council of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society; and his services to the Scottish Horticultural Association are well known. The last named association was instituted in Edinburgh in 1877, and Mr. Dunn filled the office of president for the first five years. Mr. Dunn was elected a Veitch Medallist in 1896, when the other persons so recognized were F. W. Burbidge, H. L. de Vilmorin, and Professor Sargent; and he was the recipient of the Niel prize in horticulture. His reputation as a gardener led also to his nomination by the Royal Horticultural Society as a Victoria Medallist. His death forms the first break in the ranks of that august body, and it will be by no means easy to fill his place."

Among Growers and Dealers.

C. L. Watrous has given trees to Des Moines College.

J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., was in Rochester and Dansville last month.

C. W. Whitman, of Fairfield, Neb., reports that he lost nearly 50,000 trees in his nursery rows last winter.

Mrs. E. E. Theilman, wife of the proprietor of the Lake Shore Nurseries, Erie, Pa., died May 13th, aged 26 years.

Nurseries have been started by N. R. Reynolds at Luverne, Minn.; F. M. White, at Homer, Ill., and W. A. Garrett at Leon, Ia.

Nicholas H. Ohmer has been elected president of the Montgomery County, Ohio, Horticultural Society for the thirty-first time.

Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, Ia., has an orchard of 3,000 *Domestica* plum trees, mostly Tatge. Mr. Wilson was in the Genesee Valley last month.

Irving Jaquay & Co., Benton Harbor, Mich., heartily endorse the question box proposed by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the Chicago convention.

Vice-President E. Albertson of the American Association visited Thomas Meehan & Sons, Hoopes Brother & Thomas and New York city parties last month.

J. A. Gage has removed his business from Fairbury, Neb., to Beatrice, Neb., where he secures better soil, better shipping facilities and generally improved conditions.

The Chase Nursery Co., of Riverside, Cal., has received from Florida 10,000 trees of the citron of commerce to be grown to demonstrate that it will prove profitable in California.

Byron O. Clark, nurseryman, of San Bernardino county, Cal., who went to Hawaii to instruct the natives and who became secretary of agriculture there, resigned his office on May 1st.

Charles Loechner representing Suzuki & Iida, 11 Broadway, New York, and 3 Nakamura, Yokohama, Japan, called on nurserymen and seedsmen in Western New York en route to the West last month.

The summer meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society will be held at Rome City, Ind., August 9-10, with the Noble County Horticultural Society. J. C. Kimmel is president; J. C. Grossman, vice-president, of the county society. C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., is president of the state society.

W. F. Heikes, manager of the Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, on June 1st closed the Chicago office of that concern, 1610 Unity building, and repaired to Huntsville, Ala., with the intention of hereafter conducting the business of the company from the nursery at that point and without representation in Chicago. The nursery started in a small way last season at Benton Harbor, Mich., will be continued, as will the one at Biloxi, Miss.

The Greensboro (N. C.) Observer says of the Pomona Hill Nurseries: "The J. Van Lindley Nursery Company is the firm name of the Pomona Hill Nurseries. The J. Van Lindley Nurseries were established in 1866, two miles south of Pomona, and in 1860 Mr. Van Lindley moved to the present place. He associated with him his son, Paul C. Lindley, W. C. Boren and

G. S. Boren (the latter having been his clerks for years), and J. R. M. Baxter, who has been his foreman for twenty years. The sales of trees, plants and flowers from the nurseries last year amounted to over \$60,000."

THE CONVENTION TRIP.

Much of the pleasure of the convention trip is derived from going in parties. This method, too, is conducive to a larger attendance, for often a nurseryman who intends to go allows a minor matter to deter him at the last moment, when, if he had promised to form one of a party, he would be more apt to get there.

Two of the best roads running into Chicago are the Wabash and the Rock Island, the former for those from the East and the Southwest; the latter for those from the West, Northwest and Southwest. The Wabash has four daily vestibuled trains from Buffalo to Chicago, with free reclining chairs, Wagner sleeping cars and Wabash dining cars. Unexcelled service to the West is offered at lower rates than some of the other roads. The Wabash is the shortest route between Buffalo and Chicago. The 10:05 a. m. train on the West Shore from Rochester, 2 p. m. from Buffalo, via the Wabash, enable Genesee Valley nurserymen to reach Chicago at 7:13 o'clock on the morning of the first convention day, affording ample time to prepare for the first session of the convention at 11 a. m. The 8:30 p. m. Wabash train, the fast mail, out of Buffalo arrives in Chicago at 10:55 a. m. An Illinois Central suburban express train will take the nurseryman to the Chicago Beach Hotel in ten minutes. The Continental Limited train, leaving Rochester at 10:05 p. m., arrives in Chicago at 3 p. m. the next day. On all except the fast mail the fare is \$2 less each way than that on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.

Each of the roads mentioned has authorized a rate of a fare and one-third to the Chicago convention. General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co., writes:

"For the nurserymen's convention at Chicago, June 14th and 15th, our line has authorized rate of fare and one-third on certificate plan from all stations; tickets to be purchased at full rates June 10th to 14th inclusive, receipt taken by purchasers, which will enable them to obtain one-third rate returning, June 15th to 19th inclusive, provided certificate on receipt is filled out by secretary and countersigned by joint agent. Our line reaches many points in the West—Peoria, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Fort Worth, with numerous large intermediate cities. Running time of trains may be obtained from folders at any station."

The great cities of the West, Northwest and Southwest are reached quickly and comfortably in Pullman sleepers and free reclining chair cars. The special rates to the convention should attract a large number.

A rate of \$2 per day has been secured at the Chicago Beach Hotel, the headquarters of the convention. The hotel grounds cover eight acres, and there are one thousand feet of broad verandas at the water's edge.

CAN'T DO WITHOUT IT.

L. G. GREEN & SON CO., PERRY, O.: "We enclose \$1 for renewal of subscription. Can't do without it."

From Various Points.

The mid-summer meeting of the Oregon Horticultural Society will be held at Salem, June 9-10.

The annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held at the St. Clair Hotel, Cincinnati, June 13-15.

Apple growers of East Tennessee are planting early apples, such varieties as Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, etc., for the early northern market.

Belgium has placed restrictions upon the importation of fresh fruit, living plants, and parts of living plants from the United States on account of the San Jose scale.

From present indications it is entirely probable that much of the mountain land within a radius of 200 miles of Chattanooga will hereafter be turned to valuable account in the production of fruits.

The American Society of Landscape Architects has been organized with J. C. Olmsted of Boston as president; Samuel Parsons, Jr., vice-president; Daniel W. Langton of New York, secretary, and C. W. Laurier, treasurer.

F. W. Taylor, who was superintendent of agriculture and horticulture at the Omaha Exposition, has just been named as director of exhibits and concessions of the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo in 1901. He assumed his duties June 1st.

M. B. White, inspector at Stockton, Cal., reports that during April he admitted one hundred and fifty-five trees to that city and that most of these had been affected with San Jose scale, but they had been dipped and the scale killed before the trees reached Stockton.

Besides exhausting nearly all the nursery stock produced in the Pacific Northwest, Mr. McGill of the Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co., states in the Oregonian that eight car loads, including 100,000 apple trees were shipped from the eastern states. However this was distributed nearly all over the coast and as far east as Montana.

The U. S. treasury department has decided that Christmas trees, which certain collectors have been admitting free of duty, under paragraph 700 of the act of July 1897, as "other woods not specially provided for," are dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "unenumerated, unmanufactured articles under the provisions of section 6 of the tariff act."

President W. C. Barry of the American Rose Society is enthusiastic over the arrangements in prospect for the two shows that the society will hold in 1900. At the executive committee meeting in New York, in April, the preponderance of opinion was for two shows next year, the first to be held in the middle of the lenten season for roses grown under glass; the second in June for roses grown out-of-doors. For both shows Mr. Barry will appoint committees of experts.

During the two years State Horticulturist J. E. Baker, of Washington, has been in office 600,000 fruit trees, nearly one-quarter of the total number in the state, have been set out. His report shows that there are 2,414,626 fruit trees in the state, and of that number 1,410,194 are in the counties east of the Cascade Range and 1,004,432 in the counties west of the Cascades. Mr. Baker's estimate of the value of the fruit crop of the state is between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 annually.

"I believe there is a better opening to-day for young men, here in New England, than anywhere else in the United

States," says A. A. Halladay of Bellows Falls, Vt. "There are plenty of these so-called abandoned farms which can be bought for almost nothing, that if planted to winter apples and properly cared for, would, in ten years, more than pay for the farm and all other expenses of trees, cultivating, etc. Good winter apples always bring a good price, and can be sold on the trees to buyers who furnish barrels and do their own gathering."

A California fruit grower tells, in the Redlands Citrograph, how he came to use nails in budding his trees. His ball of budding twine ran very small just as he finished some small trees and began on some large ones. It occurred to him to nail the twig [he seems to have used 3-bud scions instead of single buds] at the point where the scion was sloped to fit the T-shaped incision in the bark. He used a slender wire nail and then applied grafting wax to the cut and the tip of the twig. The results of this method are yet to be seen, but expert budders think it should be successful.—Country Gentleman

Professor Van Deman says of the navel orange: During the Civil war, a woman who had been sojourning in Brazil, told William Saunders, Washington, D. C., that she knew of an orange at Bahia, Brazil, that excelled any other variety she had ever tasted or heard of. He sent there and had twelve trees propagated by budding, and sent to him in 1870. They all grew, and some of them are yet bearing fruit in the orange house at Washington. None of the original trees was sent out to the public, but all were kept there and used as stock from which to propagate by budding. Many young trees were budded from them, and sent to Florida and California.

Through the purchase of the Oteri and Macheca Fruit Importing Companies, of New Orleans, on April 19, the recently organized fruit trust has secured almost a complete monopoly of the tropical fruit business of the United States. With the exception of a few scattering concerns still on the outside, the new corporation controls the fruit imported into the United States from the Republics of Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Colombia; also the fruit business of San Domingo and Jamaica, while Cuban interests, as yet undeveloped, are also controlled. By this latest deal the trust adds numerous banana plantations and warehouses and a fleet of ten steamers to its interests.

AN APPLE THAT DOESN'T DECAY.

A communication from Vandalia, Mo., to Colman's Rural World says:

R. A. Barnes, who lives near Middletown, Mo., has on his farm an apple tree the fruit of which has become a study to those interested in fruit and fruit-growing. Mr. Barnes had on exhibition in Vandalia an apple which he picked from the tree during the fall of 1897, and which still retains a remarkable degree of preservation without artificial means. The apple is described as similar to a russet in size and color, and yet with distinguishing characteristics which show it to be of an entirely new variety.

The tree came, unnamed, from an Illinois nursery. Mr. Barnes thinks his discovery will net him a fortune. He has consulted prominent fruit men at Louisville, Mo., and all professed ignorance as to the apple's variety. The next meeting of the Missouri Fruit Growers' Association will be asked to inquire into the peculiarities of the apple.

CUSTOM HOUSE ABUSES.

Importers Have Experienced Delays and Losses—Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York, Proposes Remedial Measures—Prompt Examination for all Nursery Stock—Assistance in Determining the Fair Market Value.

The delays and losses of nursery material at the custom house in New York appear to call for prompt and effective remedy. These losses are distributed and fall upon people in the trade all over the country, and in addition to the large expenses incident to the nursery business become an onerous burden, as unjust as it is unnecessary. There is no tangible or valid reason why perishable nursery and plant material should not be promptly passed at all custom houses of the country. The excuses given for the vexatious and costly delays the past year have little foundation in fact. With competent and efficient customs service, and care in the making of invoices and marking of cases for import, all this material could be cleared and passed promptly, as it has been under previous tariff laws.

Many of the remedies proposed are utopian and impracticable. Reforms in administration are not usually accomplished by "throwing bricks." In many cases, as in this instance, the system may be at fault as much or possibly more than individuals. Again, many of those who are now loudest in their complaints are themselves largely responsible in having injected into the present tariff legislation and administration every possible obstacle to importations, including an attempted prohibitory rate of duty on all nursery productions.

It is not surprising that many in the government service should continue this spirit, and consider it their patriotic and official duty to cause all the delay, cost and loss possible, in the execution of the law created under such conditions.

The simplest remedy for the uses and abuses in question will be found the most effective:

FIRST. By co-operation with the treasury department and the collector of customs secure a modification of the present order so that *all* nursery stock, plants, bulbs, etc., will be subject to *wharf examination* immediately on the discharge of a steamer's cargo.

SECOND. Assist as far as may be the appraiser's department in determining a fair market value, for such material as may be open to questionable valuation, as provided by law.

THIRD. Have all invoices made out in detail, specifying the marks, contents and prices of each case, and each case marked accordingly and stamped with the name of the country whence it was shipped.

These changes would promptly remove many of the causes that have led to trouble and loss heretofore, and would in a great measure obviate future delays and loss at all custom houses.

Another radical improvement might be accomplished were the appointments for this branch of the customs service made for reasons of competency and special fitness. With men thus selected in the appraising and examining departments much of the confusion, alleged discrimination and injustice incident to passing nursery material would immediately disappear.

Some features of the administrative portion of the Tariff Act as applied to the Board of General Appraisers would if

properly amended, also lessen the chances of needless loss on nursery stock. Arbitrary provisions of that law intended no doubt to *prevent* injustice, in practical execution frequently result in exactly the reserve condition, and such marked injustice as to demand modification at the next session of Congress.

Should those identified with the nursery and plant interests of the country, and the horticultural press take up this subject on the right lines I believe that practically all the evils complained of that have been in so many instances the past year the occasion of such heavy losses, can be promptly and permanently corrected.

FREDERICK W. KELSEY.

New York, May 29, 1899.

Long and Short.

Printed tree labels in all styles can be had of Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H.

D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y., has standard and dwarf pears, plums, Kilmarnock willows, etc.

One year trees and dormant buds of Burbank's new plums may be had in the fall of W. A. Watson & Co., Normal, Ill.

The West Jersey Nursery Co., Brighton, N. J., have 40 kinds of Japan plums, 50 kinds of apples, 70 kinds of peach.

An attractive announcement is made by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., in this issue. They make a specialty of fruit buds.

In another column is the surplus list of George Peters & Co., Troy, O. Apple seedlings and other stocks in usual supply.

Apple seedlings for the fall of 1899 and winter of 1900 may be engaged at special prices now of F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York city, is sole agent for this country for the stocks grown by Colombe Brothers, Ussy, France.

French fruit tree stocks in great variety are offered by P. Sebire & Sons, Ussy, France, through the American agents C. C. Abel & Co., P. O. Box 920, New York.

The Griffing Brothers Co., Macclenny, Fla., have over one million fruit trees and rose bushes for fall and spring delivery; freight prepaid to Philadelphia on all northern and eastern shipments.

W. M. Peters & Sons, Berlin, Md., have a budded list of peach trees representing more than a million; eight acres in asparagus plants; 30 acres in strawberry plants, representing over seventy varieties.

August Rhotert, 6 Barelay St., New York, is sole agent for Louis Leroy's nurseries, Angers, France, grower and wholesale exporter of fruit, forest and ornamental stock. He will sail for Europe, June 29.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., formerly at Fairbury, Neb., have apple and forest tree seedlings, Black Locust, Honey Locust, Mulberry, Osage Orange, Soft Maple, etc. Mr. Gage secures better land and shipping facilities in his new location.

No healthier, hardier or more thrifty nursery stock than that of the Painesville, Ohio, Nurseries is grown. The Storrs & Harrison Co. has an immense stock of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, nut trees, grape vines, shrubs, forty acres in roses on own roots and budded, the largest stock of large Carolina poplars for fall trade, hardy herbaceous plants, climbing vines, bulbs, forty-four greenhouses, large stock of weeping trees, peach trees guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows or aphids, large blocks of standard and dwarf pears, plum, cherry, apple, etc.

WELL PLEASED WITH IT.

E. E. THEILMAN, ERIE, PA.: "Enclosed please find \$1 for renewal of your journal. I am very well pleased with it."

C. C. MURPHY, LAWRENCE, KAN.: "Enclosed attached find \$1 to renew subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMEN. We watch for its appearance and would be disappointed not to get it every month."

HYBRID PLUMS.

A bulletin of much interest has been issued by Professor F. A. Waugh, horticulturist at the Vermont Experiment Station, on the subject of hybrid plums. This factor, says the author, is of immediate interest to the science of horticulture and promises to be of very great consequence to the practical business of plum growing. Descriptive and historical notes are given of fifty varieties of plums supposed to be of hybrid origin. Doubtless a few of these are not hybrids. Among cultivated plums intermediateness of character is the best test of hybridity. The pedigree record, while not to be ignored, is seldom reliable. All species of plums may be crossed. The Japanese plums cross with the Chickasaws and the Hortulanas with especial ease. The Domesticas and Americanas cross with other groups with greater difficulty. Plums also cross with various cherries, peaches and apricots. Each species has a peculiar value in plum breeding and certain combinations are more promising than others.

The hybrid plums are likely to be eventually of great importance in fruit growing. Their introduction promises to make an epoch in plum culture. Many of the varieties already produced are very promising, but none has yet been tested widely enough to warrant its general recommendation. Professor Waugh solicits the aid of all horticulturists, as this is only the beginning of the history of hybrid plums.

HORTICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Professor Hansen of South Dakota says: "About horticulture in the public schools, I will say that while the United States is ahead of the world in almost all things, there is one thing in which we are fifty years behind Europe. Four years ago I visited some of the leading horticultural schools in Germany, and in some of those I happened to be present over a week where a class of school-masters were taking a course in horticulture. They had attended a two weeks' course in the spring and had now come back for a two weeks' course to finish up. They told me all about the German system. Connected with every German school-house is a small orchard, nursery and garden. School children from seven to eight years old are taught how to graft and how to take care of trees, and all the details of horticulture are taught along with the A, B, C. It has been the work of Dr. Stoll of Silesia, and it has been carried on for the past fifty years, and to a large extent it has been broadened each year. It is now found in all the schools of Germany and other countries of Europe. If we should adopt European methods in this line, we might find many problems worked out for us. In this matter of teaching horticulture in the schools, we are far behind the nations of Europe."

At the annual banquet of gardeners, florists and agriculturists at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, G. B. Lamm, a prominent horticulturist of Missouri, detailing what had been done toward an introduction of the study of horticulture in the schools, said:

I am convinced that the science and art of horticulture will charm the practical minds of our boys and girls and hold them to their studies instead of driving them away from school. When a beautifully illustrated hand book of horticultural knowledge for Missouri schools is

once placed in the hands of our youth, we will have met one of the greatest needs of our age.

No one man can write such a book. It is the product of the amateur, the florist, the botanist, the gardener, the naturalist, the scientist, fruit-grower, nurseryman, farmer and teacher. The Missouri State Horticultural Society has undertaken the task of collecting and embodying this desired information. It commits to type annually the results reached by its educational committee. It invites every lover of childhood, home and country to become interested in this, the most helpful and far-reaching of all the society's past undertakings. A copy of the last list of one hundred questions relative to this matter is here to be distributed to every gentleman present at this banquet. It is the fifth list of questions and outlines the seventh year's work.

Recent Publications.

Among publications recently received are: Experiment Station Record, Vol. X., No. 9; Massachusetts Horticultural Society transactions for 1998, part I.; Kansas Station Bulletin on cold storage of fruit.

The forty-first annual report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society has been compiled and issued by the secretary, L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo. It is one of the most valuable of the reports that come to our desk. A volume of 420 pages, substantially bound and well indexed, it contains a great amount of information for the horticulturist and nurseryman.

Those of our readers who are interested in orchids and who have not procured the lists of hybrids prepared by George Hansen, landscape architect, Seenie Tract, Berkeley, Cal., have missed a valuable fund of information. The list published November 15, 1895, gives enumeration and classification of all hybrids of orchids published up to October 15, 1895. The volume gives a review of the work accomplished and inferences for future work; the character of the flowers of orchids; list of people concerned in the raising of orchid hybrids; references and abbreviations made use of; orchids raised from seed of their own kind; remarks respecting the genera and species employed in raising hybrids; synonymy, key and list of hybrids, Pp. 245. First Supplement, Pp. 12. Second Supplement, issued May, 1897, and bringing list down to April 1, 1897, Pp. 77. Mr. Hansen is in connection by yearly circulars with 750 orchid growers and in correspondence with all the leading orchidologists. He is the author also of "Where the Big Trees Grow," and the distributor of exsiccates of the flora of the Sequoia Gigantea region, 1,500 numbers represented in the herbaria in 16 foreign cities and in Boston, Washington, St. Louis, Stanford and San Francisco.

"HOW TO KNOW THE FERNS." is the title of a most interesting and valuable book by Frances Theodora Parsons. Six years ago this lady, then Mrs. William Starr Dana, published a guide to the names, haunts and habits of the common wild flowers under the title "How to Know the Wild Flowers." The two books are companion volumes. "How to Know the Ferns" has been appropriately and accurately illustrated by Marion Satterlee and Alice Josephine Smith. "It seems strange" says the author "that the abundance of ferns everywhere has not aroused more curiosity as to names, haunts and habit. Add to this abundance the incentive to their study afforded by the fact that owing to the comparatively small number of species, we can familiarize ourselves with a large proportion of our native ferns during a single summer, and it is still more surprising that so few efforts have been made to bring them within easy reach of the public." With the exception of a single volume there was no book with sufficient text and illustrations within the reach of the brains and purse of the average fern-lover, until this book of Mrs. Parsons appeared. In view of the singular grace and charm of the fern tribe, this lack of fern literature is surprising. In a preface and a chapter on ferns as a hobby, the author arouses a deep interest in her subject and then passes into the consideration of the following topics in succeeding chapters: When and where to find ferns, explanation of terms, fertilization development and fructification of ferns, notable fern families, how to use the book, guide, fern descriptions, index to Latin and English names and technical terms. Pp. XIV-215; 12 mo., \$1.50. New York: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

SATSUMA PLUM STOCK.

Answering a query in Rural New Yorker, Professor Van Deman says:

The Marianna plum is very generally used as a stock for the plum. The stocks are grown in the South from the cuttings, as they root there very rapidly, and will not do so in the North. The seeds of the Myrobalan (which is a species of plum from Europe, and of which the Marianna is a variety) are also used to grow for plum stocks. I have lately heard that the Satsuma plum, which is one of the Japan varieties, makes a most excellent stock for the plum and peach, too. If this is true, and it will grow from cuttings, then we have a very valuable thing that we did not before suppose we had. I do not see why the seedlings of any of the Japan plums might not be good for plum, and perhaps, peach stocks, too. The trouble would be to get the seeds out of the fruit without losing the pulp; for they are nearly all clings, except Ogen. Cherry stocks must be of two kinds. The sour cherries should be budded on Mahaleb seedlings. The Hearts and other rank growing kinds of the sweet class should be worked on Mazzard stocks. This is necessary because of the diverse natures of the two classes. The stock and scion or bud must be reasonably congenial if the best results are to follow.

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COLOMBE BROS.,
USSY, FRANCE,

Offer this season Fruit and Ornamental Stocks in large and small quantities, well graded and at lowest prices. Send lists and order now and secure full assortments and sizes wanted.

FRED'K W. KELSEY,

Sole Agent for the U. S. and Canada, No. 150 Broadway, New York

WE SHALL OFFER IN FALL

One Year Trees and Dormant Buds

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W. A. WATSON & CO.
NORMAL, ILL.

Apple, Peach and Japan Plum Trees.

Louden and Miller Red Raspberry.

BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

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STANTON B. COLE, - Bridgeton, N. J.

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FOR FALL AND SPRING DELIVERY.

Freight Prepaid to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

250,000 Peach Trees ready for June budding. If you are short on any variety of Peach or anything you want on Peach stock we will be pleased to bud a lot for you; can make trees 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 feet for spring delivery.

Japan Plums in all the leading and new varieties, Burbank's Novelties, America, Apple and Chalco Plums grown in large quantities.

Strong field grown Grafted Roses, Teas and Hybrids.

We also propagate a general line of nursery stock of all the leading and standard varieties adapted to the Southern States. Peaches, Plums, Pears, Japan Persimmons, Mulberries, Figs, Muscadine Grapes, etc. etc., and a complete stock of Hardy Ornamentals.

Satsuma Orange and Kumquats on Citrus Trifoliata Stock, one of our specialties. Prices on application.

We expect to be at the Chicago Convention.

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Honey Locust, Mulberry, Osage Orange,
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Everything in
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Special low prices given on carload lots. Do not place your order before getting my prices.

D. H. PATTY, NURSEYMAN, - GENEVA, N. Y.

N. B.—Should be pleased to see you at Chicago in June and quote you prices there.

“THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN”

If a NURSEYMAN can be materially lightened by the use of

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Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
 600 Acres.
 13 Greenhouses.
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 U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
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Write for Special Prices.

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PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

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PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
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**APPLE
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Fall of 1899 and Winter
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Will make special prices on large
 early orders.

ALL GRADES.

F. W. WATSON & Co.,

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EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

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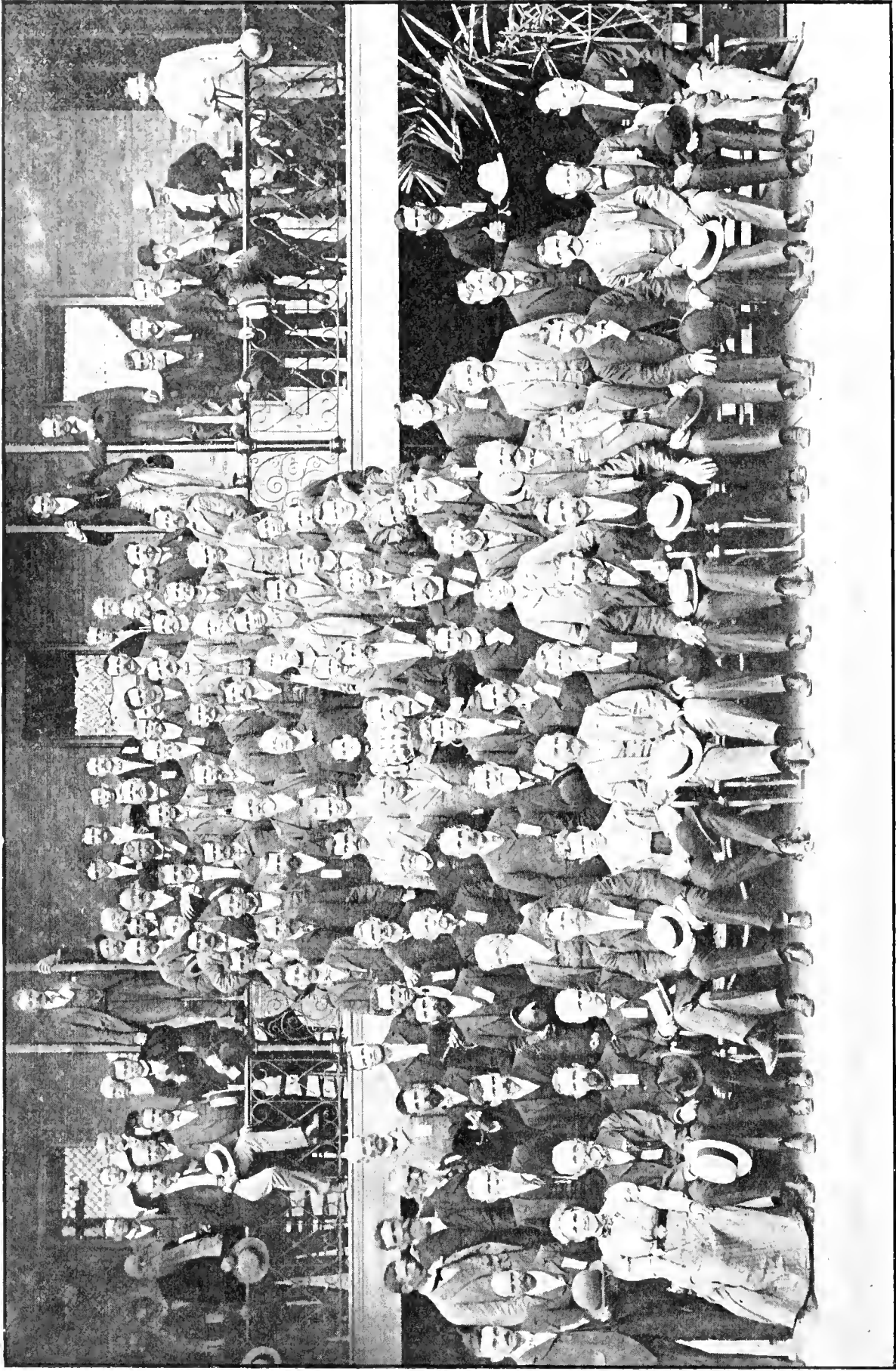
In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
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Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

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When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN,
CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL, JUNE, 1899.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"There is great need for the development of our native plum flora."—Bailey.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1899.

NO. 6.

THE CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

*Unusually Large Attendance and General Good Feeling—Reports
on Financial and Legislative Affairs—Canadian Exclusion Act
and Retaliation—Question Box Provokes Lively Discus-
sion—Reports of Secretary and Treasurer—List of
Those Present—President's Address—
The Exhibits.*

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was held at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 14th and 15th. There was an unusually large attendance and a feeling of confidence in a continued improvement of business. So well pleased were the members with the location that it was unanimously agreed to go to Chicago again next year.

Immediately upon assembling in the convention hall President Brooke delivered his annual address, prefacing his remarks with words of congratulation for the Association and its executive committee upon the splendid arrangements for the convention.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The following names were on the register of the Chicago Beach Hotel when the convention opened:

George Aehelis, West Chester, Pa.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; H. Augustine, Normal, Ill.

Arthur Bryant, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; R. J. Bagley, New Haven, Mo.; Peter Bolander, Phoneton, O.; L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. W. Baird, Humboldt, Tenn.; L. C. Bobbink, Rutherford, N. J.; E. Brewer, Ottawa, Kan.; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; R. H. Blair, Kansas City, Mo.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.

D. C. Converse, R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Charles F. Chase, H. S. Chase, H. B. Chase, R. C. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Lewis Chase, Rochester, N. Y.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; A. L. Causse, New York City; Professor John Craig, Ames, Ia.; Frank Custer, Normal, Ill.; Central Michigan Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich.

E. T. Dickinson, Paris and New York City; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Joseph Davis, Baltimore, Md.; John F. Donaldson, Warsaw, Ky.; Thomas H. Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.; F. N. Downer, Bowling Green, Ky.

S. H. Fulton, South Haven, Mich.; S. R. Fergus, Phoneton, O.; William Fell, Hexham, England; Marsden B. Fox, Rochester, N. Y.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; Charles E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.; T. E. Griesa, Lawrence, Kas.; W. D. Griffing, Macelenny, Fla.

H. W. Henry, La Porte, Ind.; W. L. Hart, Fredonia, N. Y.; Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Theodore S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.; D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. Hill, St. James, Minn.; D. Hill, Dundee, Ill.; Joseph Heintz, Jacksonville, Ill.; James Hartshorn, Joliet, Ill.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; W. H. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

C. A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, Mich.; J. Jenkins, Winona, O.

Gustav Klarner, Quincy, Ill.; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; John Klehm, Arlington Heights, Neb.; David Knight, Sawyer, Mich.; W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.; J. W. Killien, New York City

R. D. Luetchford, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel Lorton, Davenport, Ia.; D. S. Lake, A. F. Lake, R. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.

Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Murphy, Humboldt, Tenn.; C. W. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y.; E. G. Mendenhall, Kimmindy, Ill.; Jacob W. Manning, Benjamin F. Manning, Reading, Mass.; Edward C. Morris, Chicago.

A. W. Newson, Nashville, Tenn.

P. Ouwerkerk, Jersey City, N. J.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.

F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.; Charles M. Peters, Snow Hill, Md.; D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.; A. M. Pearsall, Monroe, Mich.; Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del.; W. J. Peters, Troy, O.; G. E. Prater, Jr., Pawpaw, Mich.; J. J. Pinney, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; William A. Peterson, Chicago.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill.; William Rossney, Bloomington, Ill.

Harry D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; J. H. Skinner, N. Topeka, Kan.; Irving Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb.; Robert C. Stoehr, Dayton, O.; E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.; W. P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; J. W. Schuette, St. Louis, Mo.; George C. Seager, Edward J. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. Sallee, St. Louis, Mo.; F. G. Salkeld, Perry, O.; Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; Edgar Saunders, Chicago.

Professor L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.; E. R. Taylor, L. R. Taylor, Topeka, Kan.

John C. Ure, Chicago, Ill.; Robert C. Ueek, Harvard, Ill.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.

F. W. Watson, Topeka, Kan.; William A. Weber, Nursery, Mo.; N. C. Wragg, Waukegan, Ia.; A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ill.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; W. M. Wirt, George G. Wirt, Alpha, Ill.; A. L. Wood, Rochester, N. Y.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; George W. Whitney, Yankton, S. D.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; Frank A. Weber, Nursery, Mo.; Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo.

Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Brooke's address follows:

Gentlemen of the American Association of Nurserymen:

Since we last met in the city of Omaha only one short year ago, our country has made more history than for ten years of her immediate past. Her flag has been gloriously born to the isles of the seas. The Yankee from Vermont and the son of the South has thrilled the patriotic soul by their deeds of heroism, and even the young man from far-off Kansas, unschooled to arms, has performed such brave deeds of valor that as a reward Uncle Sam has touched his shoulder with the star of the brigadier. The year is now a part of our history dear to us all. We are met this year in this great and mighty city of the lakes, inspired by her grandeur, ready to bow at her feet and learn the lesson of prosperity from the Queen of the empire of the west. From the associated wisdom and energies of this people let us learn a lesson and unite our own resources for the good of the individual. The nurseryman, naturally a lover of nature and always a patriotic citizen, knows no East, no West, no North, no South—but is always ready to aid his brother from whatever point of the compass he may hail.

This is truly an age of conventions. Every enterprise has its organization to further its interests. This association dear to us all and growing dearer, was first organized mainly for its social advantages. Those who organized this annual convention builded better than they knew. To this social privilege—and I grant it is a delightful privilege—is being added from year to year a department which looks after the business of the general nursery public. To properly organize and conduct this business requires the associated effort of this convention.

I wish, at this time, to especially call your attention to the important questions of transportation of nursery stock: The present system of handling imported stock in custom houses in New York, and our relations with our neighbors on the north. Three years ago in this city a committee on transportation was appointed for the first time. The work of this committee, though quietly done and without any expense to this association, has resulted in much good to the shippers of nursery stock. The western classification committee is composed of about seventy-five members. Mr. J. T. Ripley, a very worthy gentleman of this city, is its chairman. This committee establishes the rules and classifies the rates for all freight west of the Mississippi. The official classification governs east of the river.

The rules of the western classification need some revising to suit the conveniences of the shipper and still be just to the railroad. Among these are the following: Reducing trees from bales of 100 pounds to original package to be shipped at same rate as 100-pound bales. 2. To establish a rate for trees in bulk of less than car-load, say something like 4,000 or 5,000 pounds up to half car weight. 3. I am informed only recently that the railroads have abrogated the rule allowing the stoppage of cars in transit by the payment \$5.00.

As chairman of your committee on transportation I had arranged a meeting with Chairman Ripley of the western classification at their meeting in St. Louis on May 2nd of this year, but owing to the pressure of business it was impossible to get a representative number of your committee together at that time to attend the meeting; however, Mr. Ripley has kindly granted a hearing at their next meeting on November 2nd of this year. I wish to recommend to this convention that the committee to be appointed by my successor be authorized to be at this meeting and that they be voted means to defray all expense in attending the same, but that they be allowed no per diem.

The present system of inspecting imported stock in custom house at New York surely demands attention at the hands of this convention. I recommend that either a special committee be appointed to look after this matter, or that the committee on tariff be instructed to do so. I am not fully posted as to whether there has been any recent modification of the Canada exclusion law which prohibits the shipping of nursery stock from the United States into the former country. I very respectfully desire to refer this matter to you for your consideration and discussion.

I wish to direct your attention, also, again to the method of advertising to the trade by catalogue or circular price list. This method is a very legitimate one, but one which is very often abused. This is not a new subject, but one which comes up at every meeting of this association. It is so important, however, that I trust you will pardon me for pressing the subject most earnestly upon you. It is, perhaps, not within your power to stop the abuse of this by any act of yours while assembled here. It is simply a question of honor, gentlemen, and business integrity! It is a violation of the most sacred rules of the science of business for a nurseryman to give both to me and to a planter the same prices on the same grade of stock. If a grower of stock in the East wishes me to assist him to distribute his surplus, it is a grave violation of business etiquette for him to give to me and my customer the same prices for the same stock. It is simply "gorilla warfare" on business for me, in the West, to make to the nurseryman, the dealer, and the planter in another part of the country one price instead of three. I bring this matter before you, not because I have any plan to recommend for your consideration, but rather to bring this subject to your attention and to press the same upon you for discussion. It is well, no doubt, for us continually to school ourselves on every feature of our business, for by so doing we not only strengthen our own ideas, but help our fellow men.

The past winter was one that will be referred to by the oldest inhabitant as the coldest on record. It was especially unfriendly to the nurseryman. The effect has been to reduce the surplus stock gener-

ally and thus add a stimulant to already advancing prices. Along with other industries our business seems to have touched a very healthy period, and I believe, gentlemen, that I can safely predict for you a sharp advance in prices of almost all lines of trade, and that you are about to enter upon a few years, at least, of encouragement to the long waiting nurseryman. Let me say to you, also, that the duration of these prosperous years depends largely upon us whether we will grow for the market what it will bear, or whether we will try to do two years' business in one. You may depend upon it that the market will stay with us if we will considerably protect it ourselves.

Finally, gentlemen, not having had the opportunity of thanking you for the honor of presiding over your deliberations I now desire to thank you for this honor which, I assure you, was unsought, but highly appreciated upon my part. I ask your indulgence for any mistakes I am liable to make, and I now declare this convention ready for business.

Upon motion of Silas Wilson a committee to consider the recommendations of the president was appointed. President Brooke named the following as such committee: Silas Wilson Ia.; A. Willis, Kan.; N. W. Hale, Tenn.; T. S. Hubbard, New York; W. J. Peters, O.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Secretary Seager reported that he had received in membership fees \$690, about the same amount as last year. For advertising in the annual report, \$149.50, had been received, and for advertising in badge book, \$325.47; total receipts, \$1,164.97. The secretary stated that when he was elected to the office at the convention in 1893 the Association had \$1,383 on hand. Since then there had been special expenses as for instance \$839.24 for legislative committee work. It was understood, he said, that the amount of the Association's fund in the Whitney estate was \$1,491, and that this amount with interest was secured. Secretary Seager said he had turned over to Treasurer Yates \$1,153.61, and that he was "shy" \$11.36 for exchange on checks.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report:

RECEIPTS.

From Secretary Seager.....\$1,690.31

DISBURSEMENTS.

June 17.	Emma Jacobson.....	\$ 50.00
" 17.	Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	60.00
" 18.	Union and Advertiser Co.....	159.07
July 18.	N. H. Albaugh.....	48.00
" 18.	C. L. Watrous.....	23.34
" 18.	C. L. Watrous.....	96.30
" 18.	Silas Wilson.....	101.20
" 19.	Geo. C. Seager.....	63.65
Oct. 1.	Union and Advertiser Co.....	176.40
1899.		
Mch. 22.	Central Passenger Association.....	7.00
" 22.	Western " ".....	7.00
May 24.	George C. Seager.....	323.00
June 12.	Union and Advertiser Co.....	201.76
" 12.	Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	28.40
	Balance.....	345.19
		<u>\$1,690.31</u>

Both reports were referred to an auditing committee composed of Samuel Lorton, Ia., J. H. Dayton, O., and Irving Rouse, New York.

P. S. Peterson extended an invitation to the nurserymen to visit the Peterson nurseries at Rose Hill.

Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y., presented a communication from the management of the Pan American Exposition of Buffalo inviting an exhibit of trees and shrubs at the exposi-

tion. The following resolution was presented and laid on the table until afternoon :

Resolved, That the kind invitation of the chairman of committee on horticulture, R. K. Smlthers, and the director of exhibits, F. W. Taylor, of the Pan-American exhibition be accepted and that the president of the Association appoint a committee of three to act as an advisory committee in conjunction with the sub-committee on horticulture of the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. Albaugh: "This nurserymen's meeting has been increasing in interest and we have a splendid meeting here to-day. You will notice that this is the 24th annual meeting. I have attended twenty-one meetings. If another member has such a record, I would like to see his hand. No hands up? I guess this Ohio kid is the only one. This is my forty-second year in the nursery business at one stand, can any one else say the same?"

(Up stood Jacob W. Manning of Reading, Mass., who has seen forty-five years in the business at the same stand.)

"We have met in a good many places. I have frozen at Niagara Falls and melted at Detroit. I have ransacked the Mississippi and the Missouri. I suggest the desirability of considering Chicago as the place for the next convention."

The following committee on programme was appointed, after which the convention adjourned until afternoon: C. L. Watrous, Ia.; Ralph T. Olcott, New York; E. Albertson, Ind.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

At the opening of Wednesday afternoon's session the following vice-presidents for the states were elected:

Alabama, Robt. Chase; Arkansas, T. Wing; Colorado, George J. Spear; California, Thomas B. Bolander; Connecticut, J. H. Hale; Delaware, Alexander Pullen; Florida, W. D. Griffing; Georgia, R. C. Berckmans; Idaho, S. S. Lewis; Illinois, F. S. Phoenix; Indiana, W. S. Reed; Kansas, A. Willis; Kentucky, F. M. Downs; Louisiana, L. T. Sanders; Maine, Herbert A. Jackson; Maryland, Joseph Davis; Massachusetts, J. W. Manning; Michigan, C. E. Greening; Minnesota, J. Cole Doughty; Mississippi, Dr. A. T. McKay; Missouri, Frank A. Wheeler; Montana, S. M. Emery; Nebraska, Peter Youngers; New Haven, J. C. Chase; New Jersey, P. Ouwerkerk; New York, D. H. Henry; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley; Ohio, J. H. Dayton; Pennsylvania, Thomas B. Meehan; South Dakota, G. H. Whiting; Tennessee, J. E. Murphy; Texas, E. W. Kirkpatrick; Utah, J. H. Goodhue; Vermont, D. J. Camps; Virginia, W. T. Hood; Washington, C. L. Whitney; West Virginia, G. P. Miller; Wisconsin, C. Edwards.

The resolution relating to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, offered by Mr. Bogue, was adopted.

THE WHITNEY CLAIM.

President Brooke called upon Mr. Watrous to report on the Association's claim on the Whitney estate, at Franklin Grove, Ill. Mr. Watrous reported that the conditions are as follows:

"The Association had for many years as its treasurer, A. R. Whitney. His health failed and his son, N. A. Whitney, was elected treasurer. The father died and the money of the Association was locked up in the estate which is wholly in land, 270 acres. The son has no property of his own, at least not nearly enough to make good the amount of the Association's fund, some fourteen hundred dollars. The last information I had from the administrator of the estate, who is the husband of a daughter of the decedent and is therefore an heir and an interested party, is to the effect that we cannot expect to obtain our money until the estate is settled. Our claim is secured by a full legal assignment of the distributory share of N. A. Whitney, and we shall get our money first when the estate is divided.

"The administrator is Mr. Crawford, a wealthy man and one

of large business experience. We cannot expect him to sell the property until he can get what he thinks is a right price.

"Now we have two courses: We may go to law over the matter, or we may seek to make terms for the purchase of the claim by the administrator or some one else. I am personally acquainted with the advisory lawyer of the estate. He will do all in his power to help us. But I am thoroughly satisfied that it would be worse than a waste of money to sue the administrator or Mr. Whitney. We may wait for a settlement or we may make the best terms we can in an assignment of the claim. If we need the money now, we can send some one to Franklin Grove to negotiate. I believe the administrator has two years' time from the date of his appointment in which to effect a settlement. The claim carries six per cent. interest."

Irving Rouse, of New York, suggested that as the Association is not in pressing need of the money, and as the claim is well secured it would be well to await a settlement of the estate and get the benefit of the interest. The amount due one of the protective societies by Mr. Whitney has been paid. It was much smaller than that due the Association. The claim of the Association was referred to the executive committee with power to act.

President Brooke read a communication from U. S. Pomologist, G. B. Brackett, stating that the space for a nursery exhibit at the Paris Exposition would be restricted and suggesting that photographs of nursery stock be sent to him at Washington to be forwarded to Paris. These should be sent not later than October 1, 1899. It is also suggested that an exhibit be made of American fruits of the crops of 1899 and 1900, fresh or manufactured.

CLASSIFICATION OF STOCK.

In presenting the report on the president's address Silas Wilson, of Iowa, called attention to the urgent need of a re-arrangement of the classification of nursery stock. He said that he had found that grape vines, cuttings and hedge plants billed as such are rated as first-class freight, whereas stock billed as trees and shrubs are favored. Mr. Bissell, of Maryland, said that his firm imported eleven boxes of trees and one of plants from Japan, and because of peculiarities in classification he paid \$96 more for freight from San Francisco than was necessary. President Brooke cited a case where an agent told him the minimum carload weight had been increased to 24,000 pounds. He investigated and finally was able to show the agent that the minimum had not been changed from 20,000 pounds. President Brooke urged the importance of looking into these matters and not accepting the statements of railway officials.

Following is the report of the committee on the president's recommendations:

Your committee, to which was referred the president's address, has had the same under consideration, and would respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

Regarding the classification of nursery stock to include grape vines, cuttings, seedlings, etc., all in same classification as trees and shrubbery.

We would recommend further that our committee use its best efforts to secure this classification by all forwarding companies.

We recommend that the suggestions of the president on the tariff question be referred to a special committee for its consideration for such action as it may deem proper.

Your committee would recommend a continuation of the same committee on transportation.

In relation to the distribution of price lists, catalogues and circulars

to dealers and planters we consider this a subject of very great importance and suggest its full discussion and such action as this association may deem advisable.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The vice-presidents reported the following nominations for the officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.

Vice-President—D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.

Secretary—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer—C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The report was adopted unanimously. The vice-presidents, through Thomas B. Meehan, of Pennsylvania, recommended that the convention of 1900 be held in Chicago and at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The report highly complimented the hotel manager on the splendid accommodations and complete service afforded, and so enthusiastic and unanimous was the vote that when it was called, every member jumped to his feet instantly, the president calling for a rising vote.

A communication from the manager of the Chicago Beach Hotel, George B. Ross, was read by the president. Mr. Ross extended an invitation to the Association to hold its next convention there and offered the same liberal rates. He said he had been gratified to hear the many expressions of approval, by the members, of the service rendered at the hotel and he promised equal care and attention next year. Mr. Ross' communication was received with applause.

Professor S. J. Hunter of the State University, Lawrence, Kan., read a paper on "The Nurseryman and the Entomologist," an extract from which will appear later.

QUESTION BOX OPENED.

At this point the question box was opened and the first discussion of the convention ensued. William A. Peterson, Chicago, asked: "In Illinois the nursery stock is taxed as personal property. Is this universal? Is this just?"

Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.: "We are asked to pay taxes on nursery stock in nursery rows and also in cellars."

N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.: "There was a proposition to do that in Ohio, but we overruled it. We showed very plainly the injustice of taxing the stock before we ourselves got anything for it and then taxing what money we finally got out of it. Nursery stock ought to range in this respect with wheat and oats and corn."

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.: "In our state nursery stock is classed as realty, whether severed from the ground or not."

President Brooke: "In Kansas nursery stock escapes taxation, so that we have money to pay our taxes on the land."

Mr. Peterson: "In Illinois this is a very live issue."

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.: "I think it is right that nursery stock should be taxed; but wheat and corn and other crops should be taxed. It is not right if some crops are exempted."

C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.: "This is not a subject for a national organization to handle. It is a matter for the individual states. This Association could do nothing about it. The subject could properly come before the state horticultural societies."

At the opening of the Thursday morning session at 10 o'clock, President Brooke announced the following committees:

On Pan-American Exposition—Nelson Bogue, New York; Peter Youngers, Nebraska; Thomas B. Meehan, Pennsylvania.

On Exhibits—Hiram T. Jones, New Jersey; Joseph Davis, Maryland, J. H. Skinner, Kansas.

Papers were read by Professor L. R. Taft, of Ingham, Mich., on "State Control of Insects and Diseases"; by N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., on "The Nursery Business in the South," and by Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., on "Why We Fumigate."

PRACTICAL INFORMATION WANTED.

The question box was again opened and again it provoked a lively discussion, the second discussion of the convention. "How effective is fumigation as applied to nursery stock?" was the question.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.: "I had hoped some one would bring us a sample of the San Jose scale and of plants injured by it, so that by this time we could appreciate the danger, grasp the situation and learn something. We hear a great deal about the pest, but at least in our country we do not see any results. We read of the gypsy moth and its disastrous work in Massachusetts where it promised to drive the human race off the face of the earth. But when we come here we do not find any one who will say, 'I have the San Jose scale in my stock. Here is a sample. Take warning.'

"Now, we have not seen this scale. We do have laws and we have officers who go forth to execute the laws; but we see nothing. I want to see and hear of more actual work in the field at our conventions. Let a man stand up here and say, 'I have it,' or 'My neighbor has it.'

"We are hammering along year after year on this subject of San Jose scale. We are paying the expenses for its suppression. But have we got the scale? If we have we want to know it at once. If not we want to know we have not. Mr. Alwood at the St. Louis convention turned on me and said, 'I am very sorry you have the scale in Texas.' But I have traveled all over Texas and I cannot find it, nor can I find anyone who has found it.

"Bring the scales along and spread them out before me and show me characteristics so I may say which is the scale to fear. They tell us there are thousands of them and that it is difficult to tell which is the true San Jose scale. We want knowledge we can apply; science we can take home with us. We want to know what progress is being made; whether the enactment of laws is beneficial; whether the scale laws have made it possible to ship trees and plants with less friction and annoyance, or whether they have made it more difficult to import and export stock; whether the scale laws are not a real detriment."

A voice: "They have been a detriment."

"We want to know," continued Mr. Kirkpatrick, "whether San Jose scale agitation in the United States has not led Canada and Germany to enact laws affecting nursery stock; whether it will not seriously injure business if we go on enacting scale laws. We like to hear long spun out papers by college professors. We like to read them at home better than we like to hear them read here. We want practical discussion here. I am willing to travel to any state in the Union to see the scale. By the way, California has dismissed the San Jose scale as almost a myth. They have now ignored it. Are we to take it up now and go through the same long mill of experience?" [Applause.]

Mr. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.: "In talking with entomologists I find that the San Jose scale is not considered by

many as anything nearly as serious as it has been depicted. It is a fair question whether there are not natural enemies that will suppress it."

Mr. Bissell, Maryland: "Professor Johnson, of Maryland, has published a large amount of data on this subject. There is a great deal of literature upon it. I don't see how any intelligent nurseryman can be ignorant of the danger from the San Jose scale, after hearing what Professors Johnson, Alwood and Bailey have to say about it. I have talked with Virginia orchardists who have been seriously affected by the scale. I think the agitation has done a world of good. We know how to treat and control it. I know many nurserymen who are fumigating all their stock. We have found that in very many cases we cannot grow fruit without spraying."

Mr. Van Lindley, N. C.: "I don't think the entomologists have said too much about the scale. One nursery in Georgia was destroyed by the San Jose scale and several orchards have been devastated. I am not surprised at a Texan who has not seen it. I know the scale and what it has done."

Henry Wallis, Mo.: "The scale may not be as serious as it is called, but I believe it is necessary to watch it."

N. W. Hale, Tenn.: "Our Association struck the keynote in this matter at the St. Louis convention when it recommended the passage of a national law for the transportation of nursery stock between the states. The states should make short, simple and effective laws. We can't be too careful. I think a certificate is an excellent thing. Inspectors should have the right by state enactment to take charge of orchards. I would like to see a uniform law."

Mr. Greening, Mich.: "I will concur in what Mr. Hale has said. In Michigan we have had some experience with the scale, both in nurseries and orchards. I must emphatically say that Professor Taft's paper, read before us, is based upon facts and not upon theories. We at first thought the Michigan inspection laws were too stringent, but we changed our minds. The laws are complicated, but the state should inform the nurserymen of the provisions."

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Rouse, of New York, called for the report of the legislative committee on the scale.

Mr. Watrous, chairman of the committee, said: "A year ago last winter the committee went to Washington and appeared before the house and senate committees and the committee of agriculture. We secured a favorable report from the house committee, and all was in fine order for what we desired with a prospect of getting it within sixty days. But a little circumstance in Havana harbor occurred and congress went into business of attending to Spaniards and Filipinos instead of San Jose scale.

"The situation is thus: Last winter chairman spent stamps in correspondence regarding the drafting of a bill. The result was to show that there was no use to talk about congress in the short session considering the subject. But all said that if we came before the next congress making the same showing we might get what we reasonably asked. The committee has not much progress to report. We laid foundation for what is desired. We ask further time. What we want will entail little expense."

Mr. Hubbard: "I move that the committee be continued."

President Brooke: "It would not be courtesy to the incoming president who has the appointment of the standing

committees. I cannot, therefore, entertain the motion. It would be proper to move that a committee on legislation continue the work referred to."

CANADA'S SURPLUS STOCK.

Mr. Rouse: "In the East, and throughout the United States, for that matter, it is commonly thought that when the Canadian exclusion act was passed, the damage was done. But that is not the case. There is more to come. The Canadians are as active as are any of our people. When they found that they had the Canadian market to themselves they proceeded to buy and plant. It is safe to say that more stock was planted last year than in the ten previous years combined. A local nursery paid \$20 per 1,000 for 5,000 apple seeds. We are hoping that for the next two or three years we shall have a good nursery business. But Canada will be overstocked and there is not the slightest doubt that Canadian nurserymen will send their surplus stock to the states. Thus they will not only keep out our stock by the exclusion act, but they will swamp us by surplus of stock. And these conditions will not affect the Eastern nurserymen alone, for the Canadians are planting millions of apple. The national inspection bill, awaiting action by congress, contains a clause barring out all nursery stock about which there is any doubt. Right there is our chance to retaliate, and we ought to seize the opportunity. Within the last sixty days one of the largest Canadian nurseries burned a large amount of stock on account of the San Jose scale. Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture is not the kind of a man to stand in the way of the strict enforcement of the provision to which I refer. We have the opportunity to keep out of this country the surplus Canadian stock and we should not miss it."

Mr. Manning, Mass.: "There has been an attempt to enact a scale law in Massachusetts. It was opposed by a member of the house who thought the scale a myth. The city forester of Boston has searched diligently for the scale but cannot find it. The bill was defeated."

RETALIATION FAVORED.

Mr. Windsor, Ill.: "I concur with Mr. Rouse. The Canadian exclusion act hit me pretty hard. The Canadians are going to have an over-production of nursery stock. I believe in retaliation when they work such schemes. We should let them burn some of their stock."

The report of the committee on the president's address was made a special order for 2:30 p. m.

CHERRY STOCKS.

The question box was reopened. "Has the cold weather demonstrated that Mahaleb stocks are more hardy than Mazzard?" was asked.

Mr. Wilson, Ia.: "I have a large cherry orchard planted five years; in full bearing. There are alternate rows of trees budded on stock of each kind running north and south. The trees have been killed in streaks running northeast and southwest. I could see no difference as to stock. Where the grass was well up around the roots the damage by the cold weather was not so great. I believe in the theory advanced in Captain Watrous' paper, that an excess of rain is more a cause of injury than an excess of freezing."

Mr. Watrous, Ia.: "I have an orchard of English Morello on Mazzard in one row, and in the next row are Mahaleb stocks. In the latter one-third of the trees are dead. Within fifty yards are rows of Mazzard and Mahaleb. The row of

Mazzard is nearly destroyed, while the row of Mahaleb has nearly recovered from the effects of the cold. At Des Moines the Mahaleb endured the cold much better than did the Mazzard this year."

HEDGE PLANTS.

"What is the most practical hedge for farm purposes and what for park and cemetery purposes?" was asked.

Mr. Windsor, Ill.: "In Central Illinois, for twenty years, the Osage orange has been regarded as the most practical farm hedge. There is the disadvantage that when it is allowed to overgrow it develops into a hedge of trees. But even then it has been of great use, as it has broken the wind and saved wheat crops. It has been found to make the most durable fence posts—more durable than red cedar. It is now an article of merchandise in lumber yards and is shipped by the carload. North of the belt for Osage Orange the honey locust has been used successfully, especially in Wisconsin and Canada. I shipped annually six to eight carloads to those sections until my trade was cut off by the Canadian exclusion act."

Mr. Harrison: "The farmer does not want a hedge fence if he is in the neighborhood of the scale, for it is a harboring place for the pest."

Mr. Albaugh: "Anything that is practical is successful. I have four miles of Osage orange which has to be trimmed twice a year. I believe that the only practical farm hedge is a barbed wire fence."

NURSERY COMBINATION.

"Is a national combination of nursery interests advisable?" was asked.

J. H. Dayton, Ohio: "If I could be secretary and treasurer, it would be; otherwise not."

Mr. Hubbard: "If I could sell out for double the value and then start in again in opposition, it would be advisable."

TREASURER'S BOND.

At the opening of the Thursday afternoon session President Brooke suggested that the Association pay the cost of an indemnity bond given by the treasurer under a resolution adopted by the Association.

Mr. Watrous: "To whom would such a bond run in the absence of incorporation?"

President Brooke: "I suppose to the officers of the Association."

Mr. VanLindley: "I move the Association pay the cost of such a bond, the amount to be fixed by the executive committee." Carried.

Mr. Hale: "Could we get the bond if the surety company knew that the Association was paying for it?"

President Brooke: "Yes."

Mr. Watrous: "I move that the Association constitute the chairman of the executive committee the custodian of the funds of the Association and that the bond of the treasurer run to the chairman of the executive committee." Carried.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The special order of the report of the committee on the president's address was taken up and Chairman Wilson of that committee said: "The committee thought it was asking rather too much of the tariff committee to impose upon it the extra work in connection with custom house affairs, so it recommends the appointment of a special committee of three to look into the matter of the importation of nursery stock."

President Brooke named the following as such special committee, the members being Eastern men: Thomas B. Meehan, Penn.; J. J. Harrison, Ohio; Theodore Smith, New York.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

President Brooke announced that the president-elect, Mr. Peters, had asked him to state that all the standing committees would remain as they were last year.

A paper was read by Professor E. S. Goff of the State University, Madison, Wis., on "Root Killing of Nursery Trees."

PRAISE FOR THE HOTEL.

Chairman Willis of the committee on resolutions reported strongly in favor of the excellent accommodations provided the members of the Association by George B. Ross, manager of the Chicago Beach Hotel and by all the hotel employees, the kindness and courtesy of whom was especially mentioned. The report expressed the thanks of the Association to the proprietor, Mr. Ross, and instructed the secretary of the Association to make a record of this expression and to present to the proprietor a copy of these resolutions. The report was adopted unanimously and vociferously.

President Brooke then briefly congratulated the Association upon the success of its twenty-fourth annual convention and thanked the members for their consideration for him during the time he had presided over their deliberations.

At 3.45 p. m. the convention adjourned until next June.

THE EXHIBITS.

Chairman Jones of the committee on exhibits noted the following: Chicago Carnation Co., carnations; Rochester Lithographing Co., represented by M. B. Fox, plates; P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, herbaceous pæonies; J. Austin Shaw, representing several firms; D. B. Long, Buffalo, catalogue designs; D. W. Rich, Atlantic, Ia., Wallace new red raspberry; Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O., R. C. Stoehr, representative, fruit tree labels; John D. Abel, rapid fruit tree budder; Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., Japanese maple; Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., represented by John C. Chase, fruit tree labels; Joseph Heintz, Jacksonville, Ill., junipers and amaryllis; Stecher Lithographing Co., Rochester, plates.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The American Nurserymen's Protective Association met at the Chicago Beach hotel June 14. Over 40 members were present. It was one of the largest meetings the association has held. Seven new members were admitted. The following officers were elected: President, C. L. Watrous; vice-president, Samuel Lorton; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan; treasurer, Wilson J. Peters; executive committee, C. L. Watrous, C. H. Perkins, W. J. Peters.

The Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association met at the Chicago Beach hotel, June 14. There was a good attendance and matters of special interest to the members were discussed. Five new members were added. The following officers were elected: President, N. H. Albaugh; vice-president, William C. Barry; secretary and treasurer, George C. Seager; executive committee, E. Albertson, Irving Rouse, F. H. Stannard.

It is proposed that the two associations unite, as their objects are identical.

CONVENTION NOTES.

What every one said: The Chicago Beach hotel is all right.

The badge book listed 395 members of the Association. About 150 attended the convention.

From over the sea came William Fell, Hexham, England, and E. T. Dickinson, Chatenay, France.

Invitations to hold the next convention at Niagara Falls or at Saratoga Springs were received by the secretary.

R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., was detained at home by fever contracted during his service in the United States army in Cuba.

More questions and discussions and less long and formal papers are what is needed to enliven the sessions of the annual conventions.

Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo., was enthusiastic over the Hicks grape. His samples of wine made from this grape were pronounced excellent.

Hon. A. L. Brooke made a good presiding officer. The business of the convention was handled with despatch and in a parliamentary manner.

The Association honored the Eastern men by making Irving Rouse chairman of the executive committee and custodian of the funds of the Association.

It is proposed that appropriate silver badges be prepared for the next convention which will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Association.

Examine the proceedings and note that the only discussion of the convention resulted from the operation of the question box which was proposed by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

One of the jolliest of the older members of the Association is Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del. He has a smile and a pleasant word for every one and now and then a good story.

D. Hill, Dundee, Ill., invited the members of the American Association to visit his 100-acre patch of evergreens, offering transportation. His nurseries are but 40 miles from Chicago.

My, O My valley was hard hit when Jacob W. Manning of Massachusetts popped up to answer the challenge of the sage of Phoneton, regarding long service in the nursery business in one place.

A special effort should be made by all who attend next year's convention to aid by every means in their power in procuring a sufficient number of railroad certificates to insure the rate of one fare and a third.

The blank page in the badge book for memoranda was a good thing, but there ought to have been more of it. A dozen blank pages in the badge book would cost little or nothing and would be very convenient for the members.

Several prominent members from the West told the eastern members that they would vote in favor of an eastern city for the next convention if the latter desired it; but the eastern men readily fell in with the suggestion that the Chicago Beach hotel be the place.

"I'm one of those Chases," said a member of the Alabama Nursery Co., introducing himself to a member of the Association. Besides the four Chases, Herbert S., Charles F., Henry B. and Robert C. of that company, there were present Lewis Chase of Rochester, the R. G. Chase Co. of Geneva and John C. Chase of Derry, N. H.

There was no party made up to visit the nurseries of P. S. Peterson & Son, at Rose Hill, because it was thought the Association had too much business of importance to transact. It was found that nearly an entire day's time would be required to make the trip. It was suggested, however, that those who wished to see the nurseries could do so on Friday the day following the close of the convention.

ACROSS THE DIVIDE.

Impressions of a Trip Over the Desert Which Separates the Fertile Eastern and Central Western States From the Great Fruit Country of the Pacific Coast—Almost Limitless Waste of Land to Be Reclaimed—Irrigation In Its Infancy.

While some of those who attended the Chicago convention took time to pay brief visits to nurseries near Chicago, or to others on their way to their homes, a representative of this journal sought acquaintance with the arid plains of the great West and the attractions of the mountains in the heart of Colorado. The achievements of modern railroading make possible such a trip within the limits of the brief respite from daily duties that is allowed in the routine of the nineteenth century. Boarding the Rocky Mountain Limited on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad the tourist was speedily transferred from Chicago to Kansas City, thence across Kansas and the arid plains of Colorado to Denver. How thoroughly are the comforts of modern traveling appreciated on such a trip. The solid vestibuled trains of the Rock Island, provided with all the comforts of a traveling hotel, make such a long trip a pleasure. All the officials of this road, from General Passenger Agent Sebastian down, spare no effort to insure the comfort of the passengers from beginning to end of their journey. The nurseryman seeking recreation and rest could not do better than to spend three or four weeks in the Rockies. He may leave Chicago on the Rock Island at 10 p. m. and awake the second morning in either Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. Then he is within easy reach of any point of interest in the mountains, on the Denver and Rio Grande or the Colorado Midland railroad. Leadville, Cripple Creek, Creede, Silverton and other noted mining towns are within a day's journey, and few hour's ride takes him to Manitou Springs and Pike's Peak.

This is a mining rather than a fruit country, yet irrigation is doing much for Colorado and in the fertile valleys considerable fruit is grown. Encouragement for the extension of horticulture in the state is found in the well-equipped nurseries of Edward Hubbard, at Boulder; DeWeese & Dye and the Jewett Nursery, at Canon City; the Rocky Mountain Nursery and Colorado Nursery Co., at Denver; G. J. Carpenter and the Grand Valley Nursery and Orchard Co., at Fruita; George J. Spear, at Greeley; Edward Sharpe at Montrose and J. N. Bartels & Co., at Pueblo.

Returning, one may leave either Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo on the limited express train which runs every night on the Rock Island, spend the next day in a Pullman coach, in a thoroughly equipped library and buffet car and in a dining car, the service of which is unsurpassed and at rates which are far more attractive than are those of diners east of the Mississippi, and arrive at Chicago the next morning in time to connect with any train in any direction out of that great railroad center of the West.

The scenery afforded by such a trip is unsurpassed in this country and is but seldom equalled abroad. It includes a ride through the royal gorge of the Arkansas, over the famous Marshall pass, across the continental divide, through the Black canon of the Gunnison, Eagle River canon, the canon of the Grande and Tennessee pass.

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The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Wilson J. Peters, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Robert C. Berkmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1899.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

There was no talk of biennial conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen at the recent gathering at Chicago. On the contrary, so large was the attendance, so enthusiastic were the members and so satisfactory the hotel and convention hall accommodations, that, as one man, the members rose to their feet and said: "We will come back here in June, 1900."

There was, however, a demand for a change in the form of programme. "We do not want more than three papers to be read before the convention," said the president to the writer "The most of the sessions should be devoted to business and discussion. The members do not want to listen to the reading of several long papers. The question box is a good thing. It has proved the one thing at this convention to provoke discussion."

Four months ago the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN suggested the importance of providing the right kind of a programme,

and ventured the assertion that a programme that would draw out discussion, put the members on their feet and arouse activity during the sessions, would do more than any other thing to increase the attendance, and with increased attendance will come an increased balance in the treasury, railroad certificates without trouble and other desired conditions.

Reference to the proceedings will show that the question box caused the only discussion of the convention. Not a single paper that was presented provoked any discussion. The very appropriate questions sent in to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, and published in the April and May issues, were inadvertently left behind by the secretary, but he promises to look out for this feature of the programme next year.

There was evidence of a generally stronger market for nursery stock. Comparatively few sales were made as the nurserymen evinced a disposition to await developments. They felt assured that prices would at least be no lower later on. The surplus of stock in the states is believed to be small.

The greatest satisfaction with the hotel accommodations was frequently expressed, and resolutions thanking Manager Ross for his courtesy and efforts in behalf of the members were adopted promptly and unanimously in the convention. At no time in its history has the American Association been quite so well entertained.

SOUTHERN NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

The Southern Nursery Association was formed at Chicago during the convention of the American Association. For some time it has been thought desirable to have in the South such an association as the Western Wholesalers or the Eastern Nurserymen's Association.

N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the South, as evidenced by his address published in this issue. A number of nurserymen from the South met at the Chicago Beach hotel, June 14, for the purpose of organizing an association. N. W. Hale presided. It was decided to call the organization the Southern Nursery Association. The membership will include nurserymen east of the Mississippi river and south of the Ohio river.

The following officers were elected: President, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice-president, W. D. Griffing, Macclenny, Fla.; secretary and treasurer, Amos Newson, Nashville, Tenn. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to report at a meeting of the association to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the first Wednesday in August.

NATURAL ENEMY OF THE SCALE.

Inasmuch as the San Jose scale was one of the principal topics at the Chicago convention, though one in which comparatively little interest has been taken of late, it is of interest to note what E. Dwight Sanderson, an entomologist of Maryland, says in American Gardening:

The value of our common lady-bird beetles as destroyers of injurious plant lice and scale insects is not appreciated as it should be, for very frequently they are killed by persons who think them injurious.

Besides the little orange or red beetles, spotted with black, which are ordinarily known as "lady-bird" or "lady-bugs," there are a number of forms included in this family of beetles, the coccinellidæ, which

are colored exactly opposite to the others, being of a brilliant black, marked with yellow or red. Most of these latter forms feed on scale insects, while those with the black spots live mostly on plant lice.

Never has the true worth of these insects been better shown than by the persistent way in which they have met the invasion of the San Jose scale. For a time it seemed as if the fruit grower was to be obliged to do battle with this pest single handed, but old Mother Nature always comes to his assistance in such cases after a time, and this instance was no exception. Hardly had the San Jose scale commenced to get a start in the East, before it was attacked both by internal parasites and the predaceous lady-bird beetles. Of the latter, but two specimens are commonly found on scale infested trees in the East.

Even more efficient are the little black beetles known as *Pentilia misella*.

STATE CONTROL OF INSECTS.

Prof. L. R. Taft, of the Agricultural College, Michigan, read a paper at the Chicago convention on "State Control of Insects and Diseases," in which he gave a history of all legislation had in Michigan relating to insects and diseases that infest fruit trees. Michigan now has on her statute books three such laws, the first being what is known as the "yellows law," providing for a commission for inspecting orchards and enforcing the absolute destruction of all infected trees. This law has proved very efficacious and many valuable orchards have been saved through its agency. A second law, known as the Michigan Spraying law, was passed for the purpose of securing prompt and effective treatment for any insect and disease, and was especially aimed against the San Jose scale and canker worm. The third law is the nursery and orchard inspection law, providing for a state inspector of nurseries.

WINTERING STOCK.

N. H. Albaugh, commenting upon the effect of the cold weather upon nursery stock, said at the Chicago convention: "The problem is, how to protect for spring sale marketable stock when fall comes on. Peach and dwarf pear stock must be protected. The nurseryman who does not do this must be deemed shiftless. In the first place dormant buds must be prepared for winter. Ridges should be plowed up on each side of the rows so as to form a hollow around the roots in which the snow may lodge. Some cover the trees at the roots with earth, but there is danger in this if there should happen to be a wet winter. Avoid late cultivation and let the stock mature as early as possible in the fall.

"A storage house is essential, and I have learned much by experience, regarding the manner of construction. I would never make it below the surface of the ground. There is more danger of dampness collecting in it if you dig down at all. Then again it is harder to put stock in and to take it out. You cannot drive a full load into a cellar. A space 30x100 feet should be selected and it should be covered a foot thick with gravel. Then build up your stone walls several feet and side up with matched lumber, putting in a paper lining. Leave an air space and then put more paper under the inside wall. Building paper should also be placed under the roof. At first we used saw-dust between the double walls, but we found that it settled down, got wet, and rotted the frame work and that it was worse than useless. Such a storage house will hold 35,000 peach trees. We found that heeling in the stock caused premature sprouting in spite of all precautions. We learned

that cording up the stock was the only satisfactory way. You must be very careful that no moss gets upon the tops or bodies of the trees, and the moss used must not be too wet. Ordinary moss will not do to rig up trees in the storage house. We spread out the moss to dry, but it was caught in the rain and we found it more convenient to buy dry baled moss and wet it from a sprinkling can as we wanted it. Begin at the bottom of the pile with dry moss. Push it well around the roots. Leave a space two feet wide next to the wall. Place the tops of the trees together with the roots out. Leave a passage way four feet wide between the corded trees. As you get near the top of the pile the moss may be more moist, but great care must be taken to keep the tops and trunks of the trees bare. The varieties are piled separately and an order can be filled without delay. Last year we put in a wood stove to be used in long protracted zero weather. A little heat goes a great ways in such a house. The cost of such a house is \$600. No nurseryman who raises a considerable amount of stock in the central states ought to think of continuing in the nursery business without some kind of a protection house."

AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Seed Trade Association was held in Cincinnati, June 13th. Forty-five members were present. Resolutions protesting against the free distribution of seeds by the government were adopted. Alexander Rodgers, of Chicago, was elected president; S. F. Willard, Wethersfield, Conn., secretary.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Growers are urging the placing of orders early, declaring that there will be an advance of from 10 per cent. to 100 per cent. in prices before fall shipments commence.

C. C. Elwell, Waterloo, N. Y., has disposed of his interests in the Empire State Nursery Co., which will be continued under the management of Frank Pierson, who has been for some time closing up the Canada office of Pierson Brothers. Mr. Elwell desires to locate in Rochester, N. Y.

A single carload of California fruit, mostly cherries, with some apricots, etc., shipped from Suisun in C. F. X. car 19,426 on May 11, sold in New York for over \$4,500 gross. This car will net the growers in California, after deducting freight, refrigeration, and other expenses, about \$4,000.

Luke Brothers Company early in May dissolved their relations with A. D. Pratt, who for the past two years has managed their Rochester office. This change does not in any way affect the standing of the company, financially or otherwise, and they will continue, as heretofore, to do business from Montreal, Chicago, and Rochester. The office last named is under the management of E. M. Luke.

PROOF THAT THEY LIKE IT.

J. O. KELLY & SONS, Jeff, Ala., June 12, 1899.—"Enclosed find check for \$1, for which please send the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN one year. The journal meets with our approval. We are perfectly willing to pay the dollar for it, and we think that is about the best way to tell whether a man likes a thing or not."

WILSON J. PETERS.

Herewith is presented a portrait and sketch of the new president of the American Association of Nurserymen. Mr. Peters has long been one of the most prominent members of the Association. He is popular, affable, and thoroughly posted as to his business. He has been a member of the executive committee of the American Association and he is treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the American Nurserymen's Protective Association.

Wilson J. Peters was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1849. Nineteen years later, with his father, George Peters, he moved to Ohio, and they engaged in the nursery business at New Carlisle, under the firm name of George Peters & Son. About eight years later they removed to Troy, Ohio, where they continued in business until the father's death in 1883, since which time the business has been carried on by the two sons, Wilson J. and Norris B. Peters, under the name of George Peters & Co.

George Peters & Co., in partnership with J. H. Skinner, also have a nursery of some three hundred acres at Topeka, Kans., known as the Capital Nurseries, Peters & Skinner, proprietors. The land devoted to the business in Ohio amounts to over 700 acres.

In 1872 Mr. Peters married Miss Jennie Foresman. To them were born two children, a daughter, dying in infancy, and a son, now a young man.

IN THE SOUTH.

N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., entertained the members of the American Association at Chicago with a description of the advantages of the South from a nurseryman's point of view.

"There are thirteen states in the South," said he, "which may be considered in connection with the nursery business. In this area are 118,150 square miles and a population of 25,000,000. We have all kinds of climate and soil, except the northern climate, and we got a little of that last winter. We grow all kinds of fruits that can be grown in the United States, all kinds of vegetables, over one-half the cotton that is produced on the face of the earth, all the rice grown in the United States, all the sugar cane and a large proportion of the nuts grown in this country. We have in this territory all kinds of natural resources, gold, silver, marble and timber. We think we have the best part of the United States. Besides, it is a new country. The old dream of the plantation has passed away. The old idleness has given place to industry upon all sides. This result has been reached out of sheer necessity. Those who have hung idly about the green plantations have been forced to go to work. The people as a whole are happy. It is true that a little trouble now and then occurs between the colored people and the white people. But in

this not over one to five per cent. of the population is represented.

"I mention all these things to show that the field is open to the nursery business. It is a peculiar field. I doubt that a northern nursery firm sending solicitors through the South would accomplish much, but that firm would do well to start a nursery in the South. We are not green with envy. You of the North send good men to talk up the business in the South and we take the orders. By reason of the climate we can sell trees twelve months in the year. We can deliver during six months, from October 15th to April 15th. We can grow trees as well as in any part of the country. Our season is from two to three weeks earlier and lasts some time longer than does that in the North. There is a larger period of growth. We can do a business of \$65,000 to \$100,000 without packing houses, although of course it is better to have them. I think this is a considerable item.



WILSON J. PETERS.

"In all this southern area there are not as many first class retail nurseries of standard integrity as there are in Rochester, N. Y. Yet we do have some. The Chase boys have one and Brother Heikes has one. They do not effect us much for they wholesale mostly. The field is ripe. The nursery business in the South is in its infancy. All previous prejudices and conditions have forever passed away. There is no country more loyal to the flag than is the South, and we have proven it lately. [Applause.] There are no people more anxious to encourage manufacturing, mining, immigration and business generally. If all the year around you would enjoy magnolia blooms and hear the nightingale morning and night, instead of going West or staying North, come South. I speak particularly of the country of which Knoxville, Tenn., is the hub.

"We need in the South a Southern Nursery Association which has just been organized. We need more uniform methods of doing business. We have unnatural and unusual delay in shipment of stock. We have a minimum car weight of 24,000 pounds when it ought to be 20,000. We have high rates of tariff. The railroads are enterprising. They encourage large orchards, manufacturing and agricultural pursuits and all that promises freight. I believe that if we were properly organized we would get all the concessions we need. We need more live men like the Chases and Mr. Heikes. If you want health, business, pleasure, Eastern Tennessee is a fine field for you. If you want to get a foretaste of Heaven come to eastern Tennessee and become acclimatized."

EMPLOYEES LIKE TO READ IT.

CUMBERLAND NURSERIES, HENRY S. RUPP & SONS, Shiremans-town, Pa., June 12, 1899 — "Find enclosed \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. We could not very well get along without it. Even our employees are wild for the paper, and have it among themselves as something of a treat."

HOW TO FUMIGATE.

Explained by Orlando Harrison of Berlin, Md.—Certainty of Effects—The Question of Injury—Warning That Rules Must Be Observed Closely—Much Yet to Be Learned Regarding Fumigation—Process Is Expensive.

Orlando Harrison, of Berlin, Md., read the following paper at the Chicago convention:

Why do we fumigate and what we are fumigating for? Not because the enemy is here but generating gas for fear he may enter. Up to this date, there has never been found a single case of San Jose scale in our county. Probably there is not another state in the Union that has been as thoroughly hand-picked from orchard to orchard as Maryland, and hundreds of cases have been found. Our state entomologist, Professor W. G. Johnson, has done a great work throughout the state. You have doubtless read all about it and were it not for the good management in which this work has been done it would have been an entire failure to have attempted it. The amount this investigation has saved the fruit grower is beyond estimation, although it is expensive for the nurseryman to begin with. But one dollar spent in this way may save the fruit grower thousands.

The object of the fumigation first was to prevent the spread of the dangerous San Jose scale and we are willing to do this to keep the fruit grower from fumigating and uprooting trees after they had been set only for a few years. A part of the best orchards in the state, where this was not discovered in its infancy, were totally destroyed. If there be thorough fumigation, the black aphid, which sometimes winters over on the roots of the trees, will be killed and we will have no complaint of the young trees being killed by the aphid in the early spring after being set in the orchards.

The next point is how we fumigate. We have two large rooms built especially for this purpose, 13 x 16 x 10 feet; sheathed and double coated with cyclone building paper large double doors to admit a wagon, built on the same style as refrigerator car doors. Movable cleats are used at the bottom, to be sure they are perfectly tight and one window and one small door, yet I consider a refrigerator car or a furniture car, paper-lined, equally as good for the purpose. After the trees are put in, the room is closed tight except the small door where we place a snuff jar inside and pour in water 40 ounces sulphuric acid 27 ounces, potassium cyanide $18\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. The door is quickly closed tight for 30 minutes. At the expiration of this time the doors are thrown open, but no one is allowed to enter the room for at least ten minutes and by that time the deadly gas has escaped sufficiently to allow one to enter safely. It may be well that different sizes of rooms be built, as in our large rooms it would cost the same to fumigate one bundle of trees as it would a thousand. Our entomologist tells us that from experiments tried he gets best results when he uses 25 grains, little less than an ounce of potassium cyanide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces by measure of sulphuric acid, best grade commercial $1\frac{7}{8}$ ounces water for every 100 cubic feet of space enclosed, yet this amount can be used for every 75 feet if desired, but not necessarily.

The question may present itself to some one's mind, "Are we sure that this gas will kill insects?" There is no question about it. If the gas is properly generated and handled it will

destroy every living creature you put in the room and if you wish to test the strength of the gas, before fumigating throw in a cat, rat or any other worthless creature and note the result, which will be instant death. We have never known a single failure, and we have cautioned our men to be very particular about handling this, as one must remember that potassium cyanide is one of the most deadly poisons known, and that there is nothing more destructive to animal life than the inhalation of hydrocyanic acid gas, and one should never get careless in handling this deadly poison. Unless rules are strictly observed life is in danger. After the fumigation is over, in emptying the refuse from the jar, great care should be taken in covering same, as if left open in the reach of any kind of fowl the result would be the same as with the cat in the other experiment. We throw this on the compost heap and utilize it for fertilizer purposes.

Can we fumigate without injury to trees? We can, most assuredly, if trees are in perfectly dormant condition and they might be allowed to remain in the room for hours and even over night without injurious effect at the strength we now use the gas; but if the trees are allowed to be fumigated two or three times we find that the roots will be affected or dried out. Our entomologist says that it will take about eight times the standard strength to injure the trees in any way. June-budded trees will not stand fumigation as do the one-year trees, as they grow later and start out earlier and are not as well matured as the one-year trees, hence there has been serious damage done by fumigating them. Trees can only be successfully fumigated late in the fall and winter after the leaves have fallen and I consider it a risk in late spring as there are some varieties that push bud much earlier than others and one is taking a great risk just at the time the bud has swollen. I don't think fumigation can be done in large cellars successfully to use gas strong enough to be effective where there are different kinds of fruit trees packed damp, as some will doubtless have swollen buds.

The question now arises, are we working intelligently? My candid belief is that fumigation where it is necessary is the nurseryman's duty to the fruit grower and no one should ever complain of the extra cost of same. But if the whole country gets on its feet and says that every tree must be fumigated that is grown, we will have more complaint about the first of June when it comes pay day than the nurserymen have ever heard of. While there will be some benefited there will be numbers of cases where there will be losses of trees by fumigation unless there is a perfect system, and some experimenting along this line done a little more thorough before the whole thing leaps at once.

Is it expensive? Yes; handling trees at a season when one hour is worth more than two in the summer is surely no encouragement during the packing season to add any extra labor that can be avoided. The ingredients are bought from our state officials at wholesale. It is not necessary that we buy from them, but it is a matter of convenience to the nurserymen. To fumigate one of our rooms the cost is 40 cents for ingredients each time and we oftentimes have to fumigate a half dozen times a day or more, but usually arrange for dinner hour and night for this purpose so far as possible. We are willing to fumigate and expect to continue if necessary, but we hope the time is near when our fumigating rooms can be used for grafting houses or some other purpose that there might be

some revenue from the use of same and not an extra expense. After the trees have been grown, pruned and graded, they must stand that severe test of potassium cyanide before they are planted the world over to grow luscious fruit. We are sincere when we say the extra handling and expense of the deadly poison is more than the nurserymen will ever appreciate. If we fumigate, shall we not be rewarded? If so, in what way?

We were among the first to take the step of fumigation and are not at this time making any kick against what it costs and we have given the law our hearty support, believing at the same time that under the circumstances it is a wise precaution, although we find that there is considerable more to be learned about fumigation than we have learned as yet and our advice would be, "Go slow and sure."

NURSERYMAN AND ENTOMOLOGIST.

In his paper on "The Nurseryman and the Entomologist" Professor S. J. Hunter, of the University of Kansas, said:

Sometimes both nurserymen and entomologist are given to taking a dark view of the picture. When the unnatural increase of the insect enemy reduces the season's profit, some are wont to recall the good old times when none of these pests existed. They forget that in those times there were no orchards and the apple industry was represented by a few seedling trees growing about the pioneer's log cabin. Some inimical forms which in the past have arisen to cause grave fears are no longer a source of anxiety; they have passed their meridians. Other forms arise in great numbers, a prey to parasites, which having devoured their own source of existence, succumb and the host increases; so that the alternate struggle proceeds. While this warfare has been going on in the United States, we have been advancing until we are producing more and better fruits than any other country in the world.

Long and Short.

The Grimsby Nursery, Grimsby, Ontario, is for sale

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., is rushed with orders for tree labels.

A general line of nursery stock can be had of Brewer & Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

The Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O., is reaping a harvest sown at Chicago.

The Whiting Nursery Co., Boston, Mass., offer Hale plum buds grown at Geneva.

Ornamental and fruit stock in great variety at Ellwanger & Barry's, Rochester, N. Y.

J. Rice & Sons, Geneva, N. Y., offer a general line of nursery stock at reasonable prices and guarantee satisfaction.

The Storrs and Harrison Co., Painesville, O., are headquarters for anything in the nursery line. All wants may be supplied there.

The demand for cherry is bound to be brisk. Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., offer a good supply of Mazzard and Mahaleb stocks and seeds.

Apple and peach, as fine stock as can be grown, are offered by W. T. Hood & Co., Baltimore, Md. They have 300,000 peach seedlings, from beds of natural seed.

Japan plums are a specialty with the Griffing Brothers Co., Macclenny, Fla.; also peaches, persimmons, pecans, mulberries, figs, roses, etc. Freight prepaid to Philadelphia on northern and eastern shipments.

An attractive list of buds of the famous new peaches and the standard varieties is presented on another page by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.; also apples and plums. This firm is making a specialty of the Delaware peach.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Having had a pleasant time at Chicago, meeting old friends and making new acquaintances, I left Chicago Friday noon with Mr. Peters of Snow Hill, Md., Mr. Harrison of Berlin, Md., and Joseph Davis of Baltimore, Md., to visit several of the large nurseries on our way home. Our first visit was to Monroe, Mich., and we spent Saturday looking over the grounds of J. E. Ilgenfritz & Sons and Greening Brothers. The Messrs. Ilgenfritz met us at the hotel early Saturday morning with a fine team and drove us over their nurseries, which took until noon, and after giving us a fine dinner showed us through their offices and packing grounds and large cellars, and then Mr. Ilgenfritz drove us up to the Greening Brothers nursery, and Mr. Greening got in with us and showed us over their nurseries and through their offices and cellars.

I think I can say for our party that it was a day of pleasure spent in seeing fine nursery stock and with very little effect from damage by the cold winter. We found everything cultivated and hardly a weed to be seen. It looked as though each firm was trying to see which could grow the finest stock.

We left Monroe on Saturday evening, going to Painesville, Ohio, spending Monday at the Storrs & Harrison Company's there, and the L. Green & Son Co. at Perry, O. On Monday morning we drove out to the Storrs & Harrison Company's nurseries and Mr. Storrs and one of the Messrs. Harrison showed us around their packing grounds, which included their offices, large cellars, green house and stables. They very kindly gave us all the information about their labor-saving implements, and then drove us around their large plant, which included almost everything one could call for in the nursery line. Their nursery did not look as if they were hurt by the winter. They showed us large stock of trees that could not be any better if they had moulded them, especially a large block of two-year dwarf pear. We found their nurseries very clean, hardly a weed to be found.

After leaving the Storrs & Harrison Company's we drove to the L. Green & Son Company's, and after getting our dinner were shown around their grounds by Fred Green, of the firm. Like the other nurseries they had a fine stock and all trees in fine condition.

After leaving there we went to Fredonia, spent Tuesday morning with three of the leading firms in a pleasant drive through large nurseries of grapes, gooseberries and currants, all in fine condition.

We left Fredonia at 1:30 p. m., starting for our homes, and I can say for myself and the others that we had a very pleasant trip. For the time I spent away from business I think I can put on new energy, and while I did not find some things as I should like to see them on my return, I found a great improvement in the growth of stock.

W. T. HOOD.

Baltimore, June 21, 1899.

ANOTHER CUSTOM HOUSE COMPLAINT.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have read with considerable interest the article Mr. Kelsey wrote for your June number about foreign importations and the custom house. It is some consolation to know there are others; I am a loser myself, in a small way, through unnecessary delay at the New York custom house. I do not know

why these delays should occur, but I do know that in my case the delay was altogether unreasonable. A shipment of perishable plants from abroad was held at the custom house for exactly twenty-two days, occasioning a complete loss of nearly twenty thousand young plants, all perishable, and nearly all evergreens that could not well stand such a delay. Of course, when I got the cases, the plants had apparently been unpacked and repacked, and were as dry as dust, though evidently had been as fine plants when started as I ever saw. That was a dead loss to me. I hope something may be done to secure prompt handling at the custom house as it practically bars those far from New York from buying anything abroad, and we are from ten days to two weeks from New York by water.

Yours very truly,

STANLEY H. WATSON.

Benham, Tex., June 12, 1899.

PLUM STOCKS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I note on page 60, June issue, what Professor Van Deman has to say on the subject of Japan plum for stocks for both plum and peach. I found to-day one Abundance Japan very badly infested with peach borer and a second tree slightly infested—there were only two. These trees were on Mariana, but planted so deep as to put roots above Mariana. I think peach as good stock, as far as borer is concerned, as Japan plum.

C. H. BIRCH

Covesville, Va., June 22, 1899.

LESSONS FROM THE FREEZE.

Professor Goff, of Wisconsin, in a paper on the damage to stock by the February freeze, said:

Where the ground was bare of snow for several thousand square miles, one, two and three-year-old fruit trees were more or less damaged. The loss was practically complete in many places. Much injured stock has been planted. The weather had not much respect for varieties. Trees on sod fared better than those on bare ground. There are many anomalies not to be explained yet. What are not considered especially hardy trees were found to be least damaged. It was found that roots on crab stock were the hardier. We should confine plum to Americana stocks. Nursery grounds should have a cover crop as, for instance, oats sowed about the middle of August. There should be evergreen windbreaks. The greatest damage results from alternate freezing and thawing.

Should root-injured trees be sold? It is a practical question. The injury to roots is from the tips backward. The results are not much different, whether the roots are frozen off or are clipped off by the digging machine.

Shall the nurseryman who has been cleaned out by freezing weather continue to plant? A Wisconsin nurseryman said this spring that it was the time to plant heavily. I was surprised at first; but I think now that he was right. The demand for nursery stock has not been frozen out. Root-killing, after all, is not so rare.

Obituary.

William Jennings, president of the Jennings Nursery Co., Thomasville, Ga., died May 31st.

James Kelway died at Langport, Somerset, England, May 18th, aged 83 years. He was one of the most prominent horticulturists of England. He was the father of William Kelway, the nurseryman.

From Various Points.

Inspector D. W. Trine, Lansing, Mich., says there are 22 orchards in Michigan in which San Jose scale has been found, but that the scale has not been found in any nurseries of Michigan.

A number of the eastern nurserymen went to the Chicago convention via the Wabash railroad which furnishes excellent service between the East and the West and which has been securing an increasingly large share of the through traffic. Many florists attending the Detroit convention next month will go via the Wabash.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., sent us samples on July 3rd of the new Bing cherry. This is a large cherry of excellent quality; flesh sub-acid, juicy and very firm. All the samples measured three inches in circumference. Mr. Willard rightly regards this as an acquisition. He says: "Taking quality, productiveness and time of ripening into consideration it seems to me it has no equal. Some specimens measure three and one-half inches in circumference."

The American Park and Outdoor Art Association met in Detroit June 28-29. An interesting programme was presented and the following officers were elected: President, Charles M. Loring, Minneapolis; vice-presidents, Thomas H. McBride, Iowa City, Ia.; Louis Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.; John C. Olmsted, Brookline, Mass.; E. J. Parker, Quincy, Ill.; Lewis Johnson, New Orleans; M. L. Moore, Toledo, O.; secretary, Warren A. Manning, Boston, Mass.; O. C. Simonds, Chicago.

IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

Through the kindness of Frederick W. Kelsey, New York city, we are enabled to give our readers the requirements by the government regarding the importation of nursery stock.

First:—All cases must be distinctly marked in English letters, with the name of the country whence they are shipped, viz: from England marked "England," from Holland marked "Holland," etc.

Second:—All invoices must specify the contents of each case opposite the marks of each case in invoice.

Third:—The contents of each case should indicate the sizes (age if possible) and price of each size, if more than one size and price in a case. Also whether the plants are named, "of sorts," or seedlings.

Fourth:—Invoices of \$100 (U. S. money) or more in amount must have American Consular's certificate attached to invoice. Each shipment must be covered by separate invoice.

PROFESSOR GOFF'S OPINION.

Professor E. S. Goff, of Madison, Wis., who read a paper at the Chicago convention, says of fumigation:

In a state like Maryland, or New Jersey, that is thoroughly infested with the San Jose scale, the fumigation of nursery stock is the only safeguard a purchaser can have, but in the Western states where the scale has scarcely been introduced at all, it seems to me unnecessary to require the fumigation of nursery stock. A careful inspection would discover the scale if it were present in any large numbers.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Returns from all districts show that on June 1 there was promise of an apple crop ranging from moderate to large in all the states between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains, says the American Agriculturist. The spring was cold and backward until about the middle of April, but from that time forward there was no frost experience sufficient to materially damage the bloom, which by reason of the cool spring was late in appearing. The very severe weather of the winter did not materially kill fruit buds, and the absence of spring frosts served to save almost the entire bloom of the year. In New England, always an important apple section, conditions are much as outlined in our report of May 20, apples not blooming especially well in Maine or Massachusetts. A good supply of apples is in prospect in New York state, with the exception of a few varieties, such as Baldwins, but it remains to be seen what the June drop amounts to, here and elsewhere.

At the present time there is promise for more than an average crop in Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, fully an average in Iowa, with possibly a little less promise in Missouri and Wisconsin than earlier. Last year the crop was very short throughout all the West, with the most fruit in the northern part of the territory. This year while there is no complete failure in any section, the best promise is in the more southerly districts.

Recent Publications.

Part I of the transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for 1898 has been issued by the secretary.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletins: Experiment Station Record, Vol. X, Nos. 9 and 10; Three Insect Enemies of Shade Trees, L. O. Howard.

THE PRUNING BOOK, second edition, by Professor L. H. Bailey, is proving one of the most valuable and popular of the Garden Craft Series, issued by the Macmillans. It is a monograph of the pruning and training of plants as applied to American conditions. The subject is quite exhaustively treated in two parts, the first devoted to the fundamentals and the second to the incidentals. The first twenty pages are devoted to the philosophy of pruning. Then the development of the fruit bud and the healing of the pruning wounds are discussed. Chapter IV is devoted to the principles of pruning. Under the head of incidentals specific advice is given regarding pruning in general and as related to the fruits, shade trees, hedges and ornamental plants. The European practice is described. Chapters VII, VIII and IX are devoted to the pruning and training of the grape vine. Almost any information sought regarding pruning can be found in this latest work of Professor Bailey. Cloth; uniform with other volumes of the Garden Craft Series. Pp. 545. Illustrated. \$1.50. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

EVERY NURSERYMAN CAN WELL AFFORD IT.

E. S. WELSH, SHENANDOAH, IA—"I enclose \$1 for the ensuing year's subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. I am well pleased with the journal. Every nurseryman can certainly well afford to take it."

WANTED: A foreman of experience thoroughly competent in both the fruit and ornamental line of the business, of good habits, sober, and capable of handling large crews of men. Address Fancher Creek Nursery, Fresno, California, giving age, references and whether married or single.

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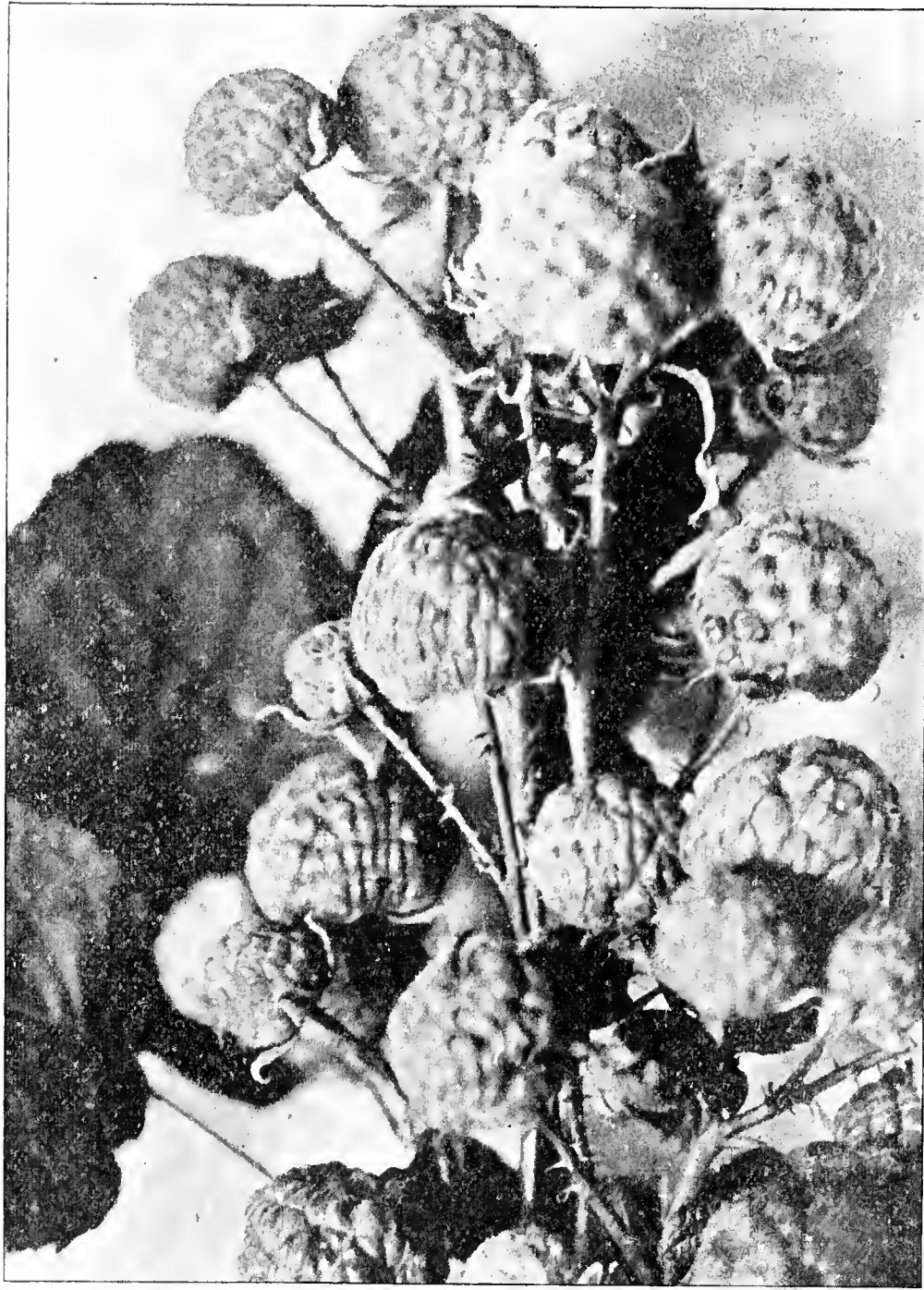
"The Chicago Beach Forever"

would have been the title of Sousa's famous march if he had composed it after attending the last NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION. We are back at work again and ready to fill orders . . . for Labels with our usual promptness. . . .

BENJAMIN CHASE,

-

DERRY, N. H.



CARDINAL RASPBERRY.

INTRODUCED BY A. H. GRIESA, - - LAWRENCE, KAN.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The trees may be justly numbered among our best friends."—F. Schuyler Mathews.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1899.

No. 7.

WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting in Kansas City—The Firms Represented—Supply of Stock Light—Varieties of Apples Unobtainable—Effort to Secure Concessions on Freight Rates—President A. L. Brooke in the Chair—The Officers.

The seventeenth semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen was held in Kansas City, July 11. The following members or nursery firms were present: Blair & Kauffman, R. H. Blair & Co., of Kansas City; Brewer & Stannard, of Ottawa, Kan.; A. L. Brooke, North Topeka; Bush & Son & Meissner, Bushberg, Mo.; William Cutter & Son, Junction City, Kan.; A. C. Griesa & Bro., A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; W. H. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.; Holman & Bente, Leavenworth; Jewell Nursery Company, Lake City, Minn.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Peters & Skinner, Topeka; Schutte & Czarnowski, St. Louis; Stark Bros.' Nursery and Orchard Company, Louisiana, Mo.; L. R. Taylor & Son, Topeka; Sedgwick Nursery Company, Sedgwick, Kan.; E. S. Welsh, Shenandoah, Ia.; Louis Williams, Parsons; A. Willis, Ottawa; Younger & Co., Geneva, Neb.

The executive committee is composed of A. Willis, Peter Younger, Jr., E. S. Welsh, J. L. Bagby, W. F. Heikes.

President A. L. Brooke, of North Topeka, presided. The officers present were: R. H. Blair, of Kansas City, vice-president, and U. B. Pearsall, of Fort Scott, secretary and treasurer. In the afternoon an interchange of views was given on the condition of the nursery stock and the supply. The supply of stock was found to be light, which naturally had a tendency to advance prices. From reliable sources it was learned that the same conditions existed throughout the United States. Some of the leading varieties of apple trees it is found impossible to supply the demand for. Stock in general is in fair condition, but the growth has been somewhat retarded until July 1.

The principal topic under discussion was freight rates. As a result of the discussion the association appointed the following committee on transportation: A. L. Brooke, North Topeka; Peter Younger, Geneva, Neb.; F. L. Schutte, St. Louis. The transportation committee will endeavor to get some relief or modification of certain rules now in force in the Western Freight Association, which it is claimed are operating injuriously. The association adjourned to meet in Kansas City, December 20, 1899.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Georgia State Horticultural Society will be held at Tallulah Falls, Ga., on August 2-3. P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., president; G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga., secretary.

THE NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY.

Of this new raspberry, an engraving of which appears as the frontispiece of this issue, the originator, A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan., says:

"For the past few years I have been watching a seedling raspberry on my place, that for vigor and hardiness was far better than any other I ever saw. I had grown one before and sent it to the Geneva station on trial, where one year it was second and the next first in productiveness, as a red kind. But this new comer was so much more impressive of its future worth that I did no more to introduce the other, and later results have proved my conclusions correct.

In this New Cardinal the merits are so pronounced that it requires no critic to see at a glance its superior worth. It is of great growth, with large, wrinkled leaves that are free from any disease or weakness; free from vicious thorns; entirely hardy, summer and winter; of great productiveness; a dark red berry of Columbian or Shaffer style, though better than either in all respects, its color is more like the Loudon; the fruit is quite firm, of good quality, and sells readily in the market at prices above other kinds.

"On July 5 I sent a crate to Denver, Col., and asked the dealer to report on its condition and desirableness in that market. The berries were over ripe, as none had been picked since July 3, at noon, but they went the distance of 600 miles well and got the following report:

DENVER, Col., July 6, 1899.

DEAR SIR—Your berries came to-day. You ask what we think of them in this market. They are all right, a very nice berry. Had they been sent in pint boxes we could have got a good deal more for them. They had settled some, being so heavy; but we sold them for \$4. Our market could use lots of them.

E. J. DAVIES & Co., Succ'rs to B. F. Bowen & Co.

"Samples of fruit on branches and in a box were shown to the nurserymen in convention at Kansas City, Mo., where a committee reported on them as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee to examine and report on the New Cardinal raspberry, introduced by A. H. Griesa, would say that they find the new raspberry, originated by A. H. Griesa, and named Cardinal, is of superior vigor, and probably the most productive of all dark red raspberries. It seems especially adapted for canning and market.

We therefore esteem it highly meritorious and would recommend it for trial.

Peter Younger, E. J. Holman, W. P. Stark.—Committee.

"It sold this season in our local market and in Topeka at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per crate.

"William Brown, our most successful small fruit grower, as a committee on new fruits, at the Douglas County Horticultural Society meeting in August, 1898, reported as follows:

While the Columbian is a grand variety, I regard the New Cardinal (a new variety not yet offered to the general public) as better. I obtained two plants from Mr. Griesa last year upon the condition that I would grow them with other kinds for comparison, and if, after the first

fruiting, I was convinced of their superiority, I was to pay him the introductory price for all plants on hand; if not, I was to return the plants without cost. I was so well satisfied after wintering them that I paid Mr. Griesa \$10 for one plant and now since fruiting them, I am so much more so that I would be glad to pay Mr. Griesa \$10 for the other plant and its products if he will accept it.

"Mr. Browne made the above report and offer without any previous consultation with the owner.

"Since the recent severe weather which has destroyed nearly all raspberries and blackberries throughout the West, this New Cardinal has escaped with slight if any injury, and we are willing to place it on extensive trial throughout the country on very liberal terms."

In Nursery Rows.

WHITE IMPERIAL CURRANT.—Mr. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y., is the introducer of this valuable currant. There is no doubt that the White Imperial excels all currants as a choice table fruit. The fruit is large, in attractive bunches, and mild, yet rich in flavor. Comparison with Fay shows the White Imperial to be far in the lead for table use.

CZAR PLUM.—John Charlton and Sons, Rochester, N. Y., sent us samples of the Czar plum on July 25. They were ripe and proved to be of excellent quality, of good size, round and of dark blue color. In flavor few plums surpass it. It is one of Thomas Rivers' seedlings and is a very early variety; indeed we know of no other quite so early. Samples of Abundance sent at the same time showed a marked contrast, the Abundance being still small, hard and green. The Willards were about as green as the Abundance.

DIKEMAN CHERRY.—In the September, 1898, issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN appeared an engraving of this cherry, introduced by S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y. Samples received from Mr. Willard the middle of last month bear out to the last degree the many statements in its favor. The fruit is black, very firm, of good sweet flavor and good size. It is of Bigarreau type and very productive. It is the best late cherry and a most excellent shipper. Coming later even than the Californias, it is already a favorite with the commission men.

WILSON PLANTS WANTED.—Do you know of any party that raises Wilson strawberry plants to sell, asks a correspondent in Country Gentleman. I want to set 500, and I cannot get them. The strawberry growers have left them behind and brought out new varieties, but have not improved in quality or quantity. The Wilson properly cultivated has the best flavor and will bear transportation better than any other I have ever raised, and I have tried a large part of the newer kinds. With the right cultivation, Wilsons are large enough, and no other kind I ever tried would yield as much fruit.

DEWEY CLING PEACH.—H. W. Jenkins, Boonville, Mo., is receiving many testimonials in praise of this peach which he has fruited for three seasons. Following is his description: "In shape, nearly round, no swollen point. Color, nearly pure white, occasionally one with a slight coloring of small dots of red. Skin thin and very smooth—never saw a specimen with any black or shriveled sides. Flesh clear white through to the seed, very juicy and sweet; seed very small. A peach that will meet the wants of the most exacting fancier of White Cling peaches and wants a beautiful peach, either in the basket or in the can. The tree is hardy, productive, and vigorous—a fine grower in the nursery row; ripens about September 15th.

ICEBERG BLACKBERRY.—Samples received from Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. J., July 26 were damaged considerably in shipment, being overripe when picked. However, from the few that were firm, it could be seen that it is a most attractive variety for dessert fruit. It has the true blackberry flavor and shape and is novel because of its whiteness. The core is small and soft. Jackson & Perkins Co., say: "A point in which the berry has exceeded our utmost expectations is its hardness. We had an exceedingly severe winter here last winter, the thermometer going 18 to 20 degrees below zero and this intense cold weather continuing for several days at a time. In spite of this our plants of the Iceberg, although they had made very strong rapid growth the previous summer and had many long slender canes six feet

or more tall, were not frozen back more than two or three inches at the very tips. They are now simply loaded with fruit, proving the variety to be an exceptionally large heavy cropper.

PRESIDENT WILDER CURRANT.—S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y. sent us last month samples of President Wilder currant which he declares the most productive and valuable of all the currants he has fruited. Judging from the heavily-laden branch he sent, this currant is hard to beat on any point. The productiveness is apparent at a glance. The clusters are large and well filled, the fruit juicy and of rich tart flavor. This currant has been tested in the grounds of the Rural New Yorker, and that journal in the issue of July 8th says: "It is later than Fay, Pomona, Red Cross and Filler. The growth is more upright than that of Fay, and it is fully as prolific. The berries are nearly the same size. It is especially valuable for a late succession. Our choice of currants to-day would be the Red Cross for early or main crop and the Wilder for late." Mr. Willard says under date of July 11th: "Yesterday we picked bushes, three years planted, that yielded from six to eight quarts to the bush, heaping full, and the fourteen-year-old girls who did the work earned from \$1 to \$1.25 each on their day's work."

GROWTH OF STOCK IN THE SOUTH.—There is a period every summer in the South when budding becomes uncertain or impossible from drouth. In order to keep the budders at work through this season of tight bark, F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Tex., has run his tree digger very deep under the young seedlings. The idea is that the sub-soiling will enable the water of rains to go deeper and stay longer than it otherwise would, thus extend the budding season further into or perhaps through the drouth. On the theory that a penny saved is a penny earned, Mr. Ramsey has been looking for a less expensive method of cultivation for young nursery stock just up from the seed. He thinks he has found it in the "weeder," such as are made at Zanesville, O., and York, Pa. After cultivating the young seedlings instead of putting in ten men with hoes he puts in one man with a weeder and runs it across the rows. It takes out the weeds, provided they are quite small, and the injury done by the horse and man walking across the rows is imperceptible. When competition is close and prices are low this saving represents considerable profit. This tool cannot be used on budded stock, of course.

Foreign Notes.

Statistics just published by the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain show that there has been a marked decline in recent years in the total area of land under fruit, traceable in many places to the increase in building operations, railway extensions, the formation of open spaces, etc. There is a total acreage of small fruits in England of 63,438. The total acreage of orchards in 1898 in England was: England 220,220; Wales, 3,690; Scotland, 2,149; Isle of Man, 424; Jersey, 1,113; Guernsey, etc., 321.

In 1861 there were in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia 7,009 acres under vine cultivation; in 1896 the area had become increased to 58,642 acres, the product being 5,606,035 gallons of wine, 7,901 gallons of brandy, 63,665,280 pounds of table grapes, and 2,145,360 pounds of raisins. The grapes grown in New South Wales are equal in size and flavor to the finest grown in Continental Europe, but both their cultivation and production of wine from them remain imperfectly developed as a whole. In 1897 the area under wine cultivation in the colony was 8,061 acres, producing 794,256 gallons of wine, 7,134 gallons of brandy, and 6,462,400 pounds of table grapes. The raisin manufacture is still one of the industries of the future in New South Wales.

LOOKED FOR EACH MONTH.

J. WRAGG & SONS CO., WAUKEE, IA.: "Enclosed you will find our check for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the ensuing year. We are lost if it don't come every month."

TOO VALUABLE TO MISS.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY COMPANY, KALAMAZOO, MICH.: "The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is full of too valuable information for us to consider a discontinuance of our subscription. Please find enclosed our check for \$1 to cover our renewal for the coming year."

PLEA FOR CLEAN STOCK.

S. M. Emery's Paper Prepared for the Chicago Convention—Experiences of an Experiment Station Director Who Was Formerly a Nurseryman—Thinks Canada Acted Wisely—He Says That Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Safety.

S. M. Emery, director of the experiment station at Bozeman, Mont., prepared the following paper for the Chicago convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, under the title: "The Duty of the Nurserymen in Eradicating Fruit Tree Pests:"

A year ago in a talk to this august body, you were told that Montana orchards were clean and that please God steps would be taken at the coming session of the legislature to keep them so, if such could be accomplished by legislation. Senate Bill No. 12 being the fourth signed by Governor Smith created a State Board of Horticulture for Montana, consisting of five members with the governor as ex-officio and the sixth member. These board members must be residents of the district they are chosen to represent and cannot under the law be nurserymen or men interested in the sale of nursery stock.

Last November it was my privilege to attend the annual meeting of directors at Washington, D. C. As horticulturist of the Montana Station I was principally interested in the section devoted to horticulture and the sessions were attended very regularly. I may say that their sessions as were yours in Omaha last June, were quite largely devoted to discussions of existing insect pests, legislation pertaining thereto and remedial measures.

INSPECTION METHODS.

I came out of both of these meetings convinced that the whole system of inspection as then enforced over the most of the country was a screaming farce. Men talked of driving out from college duties in the afternoons, crossing a fence, walking down through the nursery rows taking a casual glance at the stock and writing a certificate, which states that apparently the grounds and stock are free from insects or fungus pests. Upon these worthless certificates millions of trees are annually sold and the customers with them, and without doubt these very worthless certificates are placed in evidence as good and sufficient cause for justifying any man in dealing with the firm thus inspected.

You may be sure that the candid opinion of the man who has honestly and conscientiously looked into these matters, is never quoted while the sale is being affected. Under just such laws pests are being disseminated quite as rapidly as it is possible for them to be.

This body, if I may be allowed to express my mind clearly, is not rising to the occasion. There is altogether "too much or too little *Kentuck*" about it (vide address of Hon. H. H. Albaugh in '98, Omaha), depending from the point of view.

Upon the nurserymen of the United States must depend in large part the extirpation of these pests, even as it has been through them so terrible a foot-hold has been gained. Instead of wasting time in assuming that much of the recent legislation enacted is for the purpose of the prevention of the sale of nursery stock, why not credit the promoters of such legislation with a disposition to improve conditions and to control these terrible pests, for terrible they are, much as their importance has been belittled. For example the San Jose scale introduced

but a little over a decade ago has made its unwelcome entrance into thirty-five states and territories and it is safe to say will soon be in all of them unless the nurserymen arise to the occasion and stamp it out. How may this best be accomplished? In Montana the assumption is taken that every bundle of trees put on the market is pest full and it is on this assumption that our board proceeds. Quarantine stations have been established on the various lines of railway entering the state, as nearly at state lines as it is possible to locate. In two instances, Missoula and Billings, which are prominent junction rail points and the seat of orchard activity it is proposed to make a clearing house for shippers and to there provide needful appliances so that all stock coming there for farther distribution or planting in the immediate territory thereto tributary, can be fumigated with hydro-cyanic. The time is coming, it is near at hand, when the treatment house will be as much a part of the outfit of each prominent energetic nurserymen as is the packing house or the cold storage cellar. It does not, it will not answer to trust to incidental inspection of orchards and nurseries. It must be taken for granted that every tree and plant coming onto a packing ground is infested and that the only safe and proper course to pursue is to subject it after being packed to such a chemical or vaporial bath as will exterminate everything thereon detrimental to the health and well-being of the article. It is so much easier to stand back and damn the other fellow for opening up this pandora's box of insect evils, than it is to right manfully pull your coats and go at it hammer and tongs to exterminate the pests. True, it is, that there are many old orchards which are the breeding grounds of pests and that to handle these is a herculean task, and that if noxious insects are not destroyed therein, new plantings will be speedily destroyed. Very true, but there is no more potent argument than the pocket-book of the individual. You as nurserymen are not banking upon old orchards for an existence. True, there are occasional orchards owned by nurserymen, but your interest is in the new unset orchards, and it is there where your future business prosperity lies, and your best card is to send out only clean stock hereafter.

EARLY EXPERIENCE WITH GALL.

I well remember in '83 going to Geneva to buy goods. I found the stock desired, and while on the packing grounds I noted some singular galls or excrescences upon the roots of some very choice apple stock. I questioned as to what it was and was told that as young trees, the woolly aphis had stung the roots, but that it had not hurt them at all. With the broader experience of after life I could then have known that there was not nearly the gall manifested upon the innocent apple roots that there was in the man who assured me that this was a trifling matter and not to be considered. *Now*, such stock would be classed as double extra suspicious and would not be tolerated under any circumstances. Formerly many trees were planted in the broad West, which had but an ephemeral existence, they were dug, delivered and died, much as the corpse of the man which was lying in state in his coffin prior to the funeral proper. He had not been a bright and shining mark or exemplification of all that was pure and good and holy in his daily work. Unknown to the friends, a wag who knew him well, slipped onto the coffin lid a card bearing the three letters D. D. D. Some one said he did not dream that "Mr. So and So," was a double doctor of divinity. "He

wasn't," said the wag, "that means he is dead, damned and delivered." We charged up the loss to an excess of climate or a lack of moisture, to the inexperience of the planter or the thousand and one excuses for non-thrift of the tree. I now firmly believe that in too many instances the vitality of the tree was sadly impaired by insect pests, prior to its delivery to the customer. A tree is a vital organism and we must recognize it as such, and you as tree producers must awake to the fact that no tree ever possessed too much of vigor and reserve force, that it must be so nurtured and cared for while in the nursery that it will be storing up within its body abundant supply of those elements which are required to start it out on its new cycle of growth, that it's a science to so develop it that in the right season it will be thriving even as the historical green bay tree, that in ample time it will be permitted to enter the best state, or the accumulation period, that when fully matured and not before that it will be so handled that it will reach the planter in the best of condition. Too often it is permitted to be dug and packed when as a matter of fact, every particle of reserve force has been expended in maintaining an existence against the ravages of the myriads of pests which have infested it.

The spray pump has come to stay, the agricultural chemists are advising of the quality of arsenites to be employed to destroy insect life, the entomologists are writing the life histories of the pests which are greatly troubling us and the biologists are giving instruction in the best methods of destruction, but it devolves upon others than these to awaken the profession to the requirements of the case. That the fruit interests of the country are seriously imperiled by the existence of the most dangerous of foes insidious, in that their damage is done before we are aware almost of their existence.

Eternal vigilance is the price of safety, is a sad fact not only in the case of republics but of nurseries as well, and we of the trade must take the proper stand in these matters.

NECESSITY FOR KEEPING POSTED.

A recent bulletin was issued from a western state. A local paper in referring to it, remarked that the wisdom of such publications was doubted, that it would not prove to be a good immigration document. Too many people are proceeding on the same lines as to insect and fungus pests, they are afraid of injuring their own or others business by referring to the actual conditions. The same policy would close every church in the land. It's a drastic theology which states that sinners are born to be damned if they do not repent of their sins, and the nursery business is doomed to destruction if the men owning and operating them persist in closing their eyes and ears to the existence of these destructive pests.

A distinguished naturalist claims that if there were no foes devoted to the destruction of the green aphid, a single pair of these minute insects would increase at such a rate that in a decade they would cover the world with a layer of aphides ten feet deep, and it is measurably so with other fruit pests. A few years ago, a German entomologist living in Massachusetts secured from the old country two specimens of the Gypsy moth. They were permitted to escape and to breed and that state has paid out more than a million dollars to exterminate the progeny of these destructive insects and the end is not yet. Large sums of money must yet be spent before the evil is cured.

The system of specialization is carried to such an extent by nurserymen that the product of a single nursery is likely to turn up on the packing grounds of 90 per cent. of the nurseries of the United States. Canada made you wince by excluding bodily all the products of the American nursery, and when I hear men in open convention decrying the necessity of legal action to control these evils I can but think that Canada did only her full duty to her orchards and her nurseries. It may be said that any thorough system of treatment would be prohibitive from the expense thereof. Add the cost to the price of the tree you sell and give the planter absolute assurance and insurance that the stock is clean and free of pests or disease, and you will find him perfectly willing to stand the required expense if by such expenditure he is safe from infesting and infecting other trees that may be doing well for him.

RISE TO THE EMERGENCY.

Look this difficulty squarely in the eye, rise to the emergency, acquaint yourself with the current reliable literature on the subject of insect pests, study the various classes and familiarize yourself with all there is to be learned concerning them, send your boys to agricultural colleges, drill them in chemistry, botany and entomology, and thus place your business on a sound enduring basis, by fitting them to carry on work on scientific lines, instead of the main strength and awkwardness theory on which practically every nursery in the United States has been developed to date.

You owe this much to your country and your family. Who among you has realized sufficient of this world's goods from the profit of a nursery business to warrant you in exterminating the work of a life time and to turn your back on the business forever? If we have no dividends to draw in the future from the sincere gratification which insures to every man who has created a successful business, small indeed will be the reward for exceeding toil. The nurserymen of the United States have it in their hands to effectually put a stop to the pest destruction of nurseries if they go at it in the proper manner and spirit. But a trifle over a century ago the civilized world was thrilled by the announcement that Chicago was burning up; the sweep was a clean one, and yet to-day we need the printed page of history to tell us that this greatest of all modern cities has arisen Phoenix like from the ashes. The fire consumed a few hundred blocks of buildings, numerous stocks of goods, public and private improvements, but did not cremate the business pluck and push of the Chicago business man. That was left to him, the best working capital he ever enjoyed and with it he has forged to the front and has replaced all losses more than a hundred fold, and so with this great menace to the future of a business without whose beneficent results, life would not be worth the living. The same intelligent industry which created a great business supplemented by the aid of science, will stamp out every dangerous insect foe and leave clean nurseries, clean orchards and clean homes.

NO OTHER LIKE IT.

CLAWSON BROTHERS, WINDSOR, ILL.: "Enclosed find \$1 to pay for one year's subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. The journal fills a vacuum in horticultural literature that no other paper published can fill."

CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT IT.

L. A. SOUTHERN & BRO., WASHINGTON, W. VA., July 15, 1899: "You will please find enclosed \$1 to pay for renewal of your valuable journal for another year. We cannot afford to do without it. We wish you and your valuable paper prosperity."

A. H. GRIESA.

Augustus H. Griesa was born in Bielefeld, Prussia, where he lived and grew up and had the advantages of its city school till he came to this country, in 1856, settling at Lima, N. Y., with his parents. The next spring he moved to Naples, N. Y., where he got work in a nursery, and remained there ten years, going to school in winters.

In the spring of 1867 he went as a young man to Lawrence, Kansas, bought a small place, and began the nursery in a small way that has since grown to be the Kansas Home Nursery; increasing its capacity and extending its trade; was married in 1869 to Miss Amelia H. Beebe of Lima, N. Y., who has always been a constant and ever ready helpmeet in every effort.

Aside from growing trees, he has done much experimental work, especially testing the comparative value of fruits and flowers, and fruit for market. His first effort was to get a later grape than those we now have, as all ripened too early to keep well, but no satisfactory kind was grown; then raspberries were tried. He originated the Kansas and has been gratified to know it succeeds so well over so large an area of country. Then the Mele strawberry was a good kind for family use and the Superb apricot was one of over 100 seedlings of the Russian type, and that will take first place in time. The Massachusetts State Horticultural Society awarded it a first class certificate of merit. Color and quality only ruled.

Now he has the New Cardinal raspberry that will add more to the laurels of new fruits than any others.

JULY CROP REPORT.

The crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the following conditions on July 1:

APPLES—There has been a general decline in the condition of apples during the month of June, and there are few important apple states in which the condition is not considerably below the average for the last fifteen years. In New York, Michigan and Missouri it is 18 points below, in Kansas 13, Kentucky 9, Tennessee 7, North Carolina 21, Virginia 10, Iowa 3, Illinois 2, and Maine 48 points below. On the other hand, it is 11 points above the fifteen-year average in Ohio, 5 points above in Pennsylvania, and 5 points above in Indiana.

PEACHES—The department has no previous record of so general a failure of the peach crop as the condition of July 1 foreshadows. There is not a state from one end of the country to the other that is likely to have an average crop, while in many states the indications point to a total failure. Of the 18 having 1,000,000 or more bearing trees at the last federal census, 8 are unlikely to have more than one-tenth of a crop and in 5 others the indications are for less than one-fourth of a crop. In the midst of this gloomy outlook, New York, with indications pointing to rather more than a half crop, and California, with the prospect of something less than three-fourths, seem highly favored.

GRAPES—The condition of other fruits reported upon is in the main

so extremely unfavorable that correspondents seem to have taken peculiar satisfaction in emphasizing the promising outlook for grapes. Careful comparison with the average for the past fifteen years, however, shows that of the 8 states having the largest acreage in bearing vines, New York alone reports an average condition. In Ohio the condition is 2 points below the fifteen year average, in Virginia and Indiana 7 points below, in North Carolina 1 point, in Kansas 41 points, in California 14 points, and in Illinois 22 points below.

Long and Short.

Peach trees in car lots may be had of John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.; also apple and Japan plums.

Peach seed is rather scarce, but it may be obtained of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

High grade trees are offered by Hoopes, Bro. and Thomas, West Chester, Pa. They have 600 acres.

A list of your wants will be attended to promptly by the Spaulding Nursery and Orchard Co., Spaulding, Ill.

Apple 2-year, and peach 1-year, may be had of H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; uninjured by cold weather.

A positive insecticide and fertilizer is what is claimed for the caustic potash whale oil sold by W. H. Owen, Catawba Island, O.

James Truitt & Sons, Chanute, Kan., have apple, peach, plum, apricot, Carolina poplar, white ash and soft maple in carload lots.

Ellwanger & Barry have issued a handsome catalogue of strawberries, Holland bulbs and specialties for the summer and autumn of 1899.

Norway and silver maples, Irish junipers and American Arbor Vitae are specialties with George Achelis, West Chester, Pa., for next fall and spring.

The University Avenue Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., John Charlton & Sons, offer a well selected stock of specialties as well as a general nursery stock.

The exclusive right to propagate the Dewey Cling peach east of the Rocky Mountains is offered for sale by the owner, H. W. Jenkins, Boonville, Mo.

Evergreens, seedling and transplanted, may be obtained at the Evergreen Nursery Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; also American Basswood, High Bush Cranberry, Sugar Maple, Black Birch, etc.

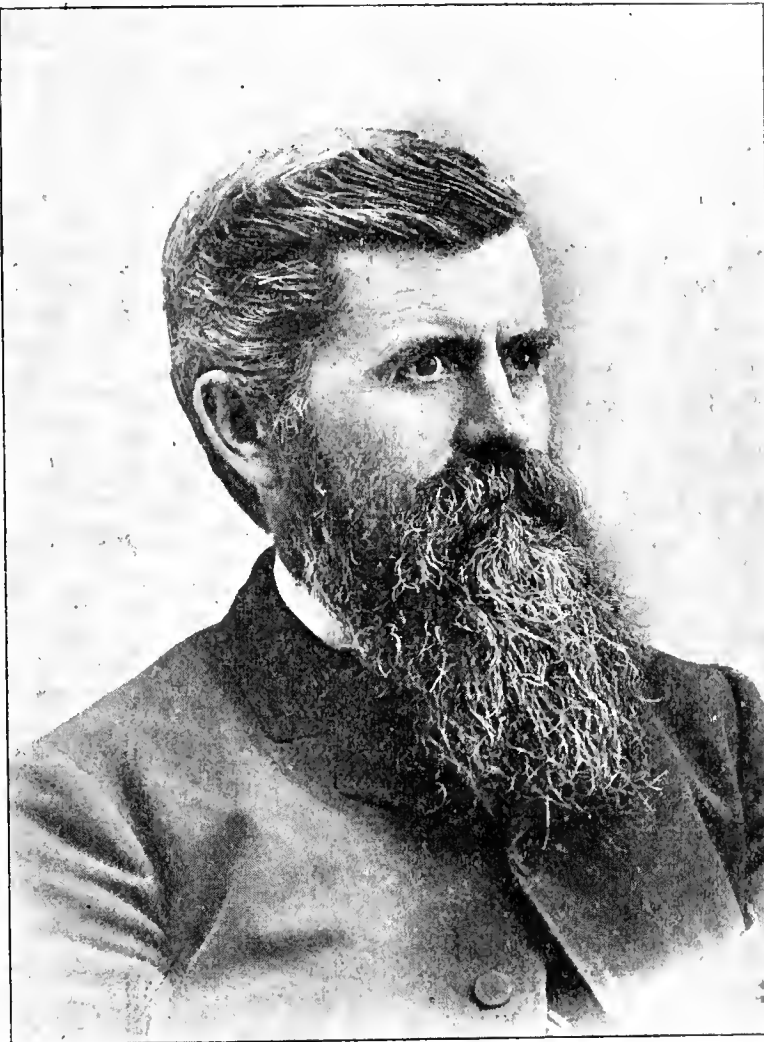
A new seedling peach, the Clifton Park, is offered by Wiley & Co., Cayuga, N. Y.

The most complete line of nursery stock in France is claimed by Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France. Herman Berkhan, 39 Cortland St., New York city, is sole agent for the United States and Canada.

The largest stock of maples, elms, chestnuts, etc., in the country is offered for fall and spring trade by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.; also October Purple plum, Green Mountain grape, Japanese maples, etc.

Toledo is to be the scene of the Ohio Centennial Exposition in 1902.

Red and yellow scale in large quantities was found in trees certified to by Inspector R. E. Drummond, of Los Angeles, as clean. The Riverside officials were much exercised over the matter and now the Los Angeles Horticultural Commission has declared that it will issue no certificate on nursery stock except after most rigid inspection.



A. H. GRIESA.

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
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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1899.

PROTECTION FOR ORIGINATORS.

From time to time the question is raised: Can an originator of a variety be protected by law with regard to the dissemination of that variety? And each time it is concluded that he cannot. Yet the matter is of so much importance that each discussion is of interest.

A. B. Choate, a lawyer, of Minneapolis, after working upon a case in point has arrived at this decision:

"There is no statute in this state, nor in any other that I know of, which attempts to give protection to the originator of a seedling. But, after careful consideration, I am of the opinion, that independently of any statute, by common law in this state a man who originates a seedling plant is the legal owner of such seedling and may absolutely prohibit any one else from propagating any plants from it, and may exercise as absolute control over the seedling and its increase and the disposition of such increase as he may over a domestic animal

which he owns; and if any one gets possession of buds or slips without the originator's consent, or having lawfully gotten possession propagates others without the consent of the originator, either express or implied, he may be enjoined from propagating or selling them, and is liable for any damages which the originator may suffer thereby. But if the originator sell any of the products of his plant, without limiting the purchaser in his right to propagate and sell, then the purchaser has, by implication, an unlimited right to do as he may see fit with his purchase. It was upon this theory of the law that I secured a temporary injunction, prohibiting the sale of the yearlings in question until their ancestry could be determined by a trial in court."

The difficulties are of a practical rather than a legal character. In an address before the Minnesota Horticultural Society, Mr. Choate said:

"When you, gentlemen, get the questions of individuality and heredity of plants settled, and become so expert in distinguishing them that you can give the courts definite and positive testimony in regard to the ancestry and consanguinity of all the little plant waifs which are continually presenting themselves for classification, I assure you that the courts will furnish legal protection to the midwife who officiated at the conception and birth of the waifs."

THERE MAY BE MUCH IN A NAME.

What has often occurred to many is voiced by Denske Danbridge in Gardening, probably as the result of sympathy, yet none the less to the point:

Why should roses be misnamed? We always speak of them as feminine, and yet their introducers do not hesitate to name them for generals, dukes, or canons. What a mistake to call a beautiful flower Reynolds Hole, Dr. Hogg, or Heinrich Schultheis. Such names as Princess Bonnie, American Beauty, Bride, and Bridesmaid are really fortunes to good roses. It is hard to imagine such new roses as Reichsgraf, E. V. Kesselstatt, or Frau Geheimrat Von Boch becoming very popular in America. Could anyone ever learn to love Baron T. Knib de Rodenbeke or Comtesse Gedeon de Clermont-Tonnerre? I would like the fine old Bougere much better than I do if the name did not suggest something big, bulging, and clumsy to my fastidious ear.

What we want, says the Gardeners' Magazine of London, is more names after the style of Sunrise, Clio, Medea, Enchantress, Purity, etc., and fewer like Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi and Empress Alexandra of Russia. All of which is respectfully referred to the American Rose Society.

A NOTED GRAPE GROWER.

Elsewhere in this issue is the announcement of the retirement of Theodore S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, N. Y., from the nursery business. Mr. Hubbard is one of the most noted grape growers in the country. He began the growing of grapes over thirty-three years ago, near Fredonia. He started then both in the grape and nursery business. He made himself master of the business by extensive travel, reading and careful observation and experiment in the field. He bought out the stock in trade and list of customers of half a dozen grape growers and was for several years the only one in the East who grew grape vines on an extended scale.

Mr. Hubbard took the Wilder medal at a meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, for an exhibit of

grapes, 157 varieties, believed to be the largest number ever exhibited in the United States in one collection. He was the chief introducer to the trade of the Niagara grape. He also introduced the Prentiss and the Eaton grapes. He was actively engaged in organizing the American Association of Nurserymen and early in its history held the office of president. He is an active worker in the Presbyterian church. Strict integrity has been the foundation of his success and he has earned the rest from business cares which his retirement will afford. An excellent likeness of Mr. Hubbard appeared in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN in March, 1895.

CANADIAN SCALE LAW.

At a recent meeting of Niagara fruit growers at Grimsby, Ont., a resolution was passed expressing regret that operation of the San Jose scale act had been suspended just when the scale was beginning to spread, and asking for its prompt and vigorous enforcement; also for increased compensation for trees and orchards destroyed.

Mr. McKinnon was surprised to find, when action was so important, that the government seemed to be weakening in the enforcement of the law.

Inspector Fisher said he had examined over 75,000 trees since March 1st, and believed he had located the infected orchards. It remained to examine surrounding orchards for any trace of scale. He believed it spread much more rapidly and was more destructive than at first supposed, and its early destruction was highly important. There are only two infested districts in Ontario, one in Niagara, one in Essex, both of limited area and near the border of the United States. He had found no forest trees affected. In answer to a question, Mr. Fisher said he did not think fumigation practicable for cleansing trees, except in a limited way, and then the expense is too great.

THE FLORISTS' CONVENTION.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held in Detroit August 15-18. Business and pleasure are mingled in the programme for the four days' convention. Provision is made for but four papers to be read and a question box is to be provided.

These are the features urged by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the American Association convention—fewer papers and more discussion, with a lively question box. If four papers are sufficient at a convention lasting four days, how many are necessary for a convention of two days?

The programme contains this plea:

To increase our usefulness, to broaden our influence and enlarge our scope, we need and are justly entitled to the loyal support of everyone in the land who makes floriculture a study or a business. It is particularly important that the coming meeting be well attended, to the end that increased vigor and efficiency may characterize our future work, and our efforts be so directed as to secure the greatest good to the greatest number. We want the name of every live florist in the country on our membership list. If you are already a member you can help the organization and through it benefit the profession by inducing others to join.

NURSERIES AT WINCHESTER, TENN.

Winchester is rapidly becoming known as one of the largest and best nursery points in the South, says the American Florist. The first nursery was established there by Shadow & Cherry in 1871, who grew probably about fifteen or eighteen acres of apple, peach and plum trees. Shadow & Cherry were succeeded by Shadow & Son, who continued the business in a small way until 1875, when they, in turn, were succeeded by Shadow & Wilson. Mr. Wilson withdrew from the firm in 1890, at which time the business had gradually grown until they had a nursery of about 100 acres. J. W. Shadow continued the business during 1891 and in 1892 he organized the Southern Nursery Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and was made treasurer of that company. Associated with Mr. Shadow in this company were Messrs. J. C. and N. W. Hale, of Knoxville, Tenn., both experienced nursery-men, and from the date of the organization of this company the business grew rapidly and soon reached a planting of several hundred acres.

In 1896 J. C. Hale drew out of the Southern Nursery Company and established the Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries, with the object of doing an exclusive wholesale business. This meant another expansion of the nursery interests.

In January, 1899, Mr. Shadow withdrew from the Southern Nursery Company, and organized the Cedar Hill Nursery Company, of which he is general manager. The Southern Nursery Company reorganized with N. W. Hale, president; H. N. Camp, vice-president, and W. Lee Wilson, secretary and treasurer, who, with F. A. Pattie and F. H. Kean, constitute the board of directors.

To summarize, the planting is now 100 acres by the Cedar Hill Nursery Company, 125 acres by the Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries, and 500 acres by the Southern Nursery Company.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

The following letter is a clear, straightforward statement of facts:

FREEPORT, Ill., July 12, 1899.

NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN—I have received sample copies of your valuable and interesting journal frequently and now send \$1 bank draft herewith to pay subscription for one year.

I feel the need of your journal as a help in my wholesale department. Every nurseryman should read the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. WISE.

There are others who have received copies of the journal for a period long enough to enable them to determine its value to them as a business investment. No other journal they may be taking gives them the information contained in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It is only by publishing in large quantities that a special journal like this can be produced and the subscription price, \$1 per year, is but a small outlay for the business investment it invariably proves to be with all in the nursery business.

Renewals and new subscriptions can be made at once, by return mail. The regular revision of the mailing lists is now in progress.

C. W. HOFFMAN, LITTLE YORK, O., July 24, 1899:—"I herewith hand you check for \$2 for two years' subscription. Can't do without it."

LELONG'S DISCOVERY.

California Horticulturists at Variance Regarding the Originality of the Foster-Mother System of Root Grafting—Salable Nursery Trees Eight Months After Grafting—Salable Conifers In a Single Season—Leonard Coates' Opinion.

The interest excited by the announcement of the Stringfellow theory of root cutting is thrown in the shade by the announcement just made of the "discovery by B. M. Lelong, secretary of the California State Board of Horticulture, by which it is claimed salable nursery trees may be produced in a single season."

For several weeks previous to July 1 the daily press of California industriously circulated a statement that Secretary Lelong had announced a great discovery in foster-mother root grafting. It was explained that limbs two feet long were taken from Washington navel orange trees and united with foster-mother roots and placed in sandy soil, and in eight months they had attained a growth equal to two or three years by the ordinary methods, and that the same results were obtained with the olive, apple, peach and pear, together with other varieties of trees.

The California Fruit Grower having an idea that Pliny, Virgil and other gentlemen of the old school were familiar with Secretary Lelong's theory, wrote first to Mr. Lelong and then to the veteran nurseryman Leonard Coates. Mr. Lelong replied:

While the experiment has been a success, it is yet too early to say whether it will be of practical utility. We have yet to determine whether, after growing the plants in this way they, will become fruitful. However, it is a very important discovery, and one I have a great deal of faith in, especially in growing of plants from the cutting, such as conifers, etc.

LEONARD COATES' OPINION.

Mr. Coates replied as follows:

Wherein is there a "discovery?" Cuttings of any plant, under proper conditions, will make roots, and propagators for thousands of years have known that this process is facilitated by grafting thereon a piece of root. Planted deeply, where there is sufficient moisture, or kept watered, the cutting itself will emit roots, after the "foster-mother" has given the start. This is all there is to the woolly aphid resistant apple stocks. A cutting of Northern Spy, for instance, is grafted on to a small piece of apple root, and planted as above indicated. The next year the plant is taken up, the root graft cut off, and we have a Northern Spy apple on its own roots, which experience has proved to be resistant to woolly aphid, and which itself is used as a stock for other varieties.

There is nothing new in this. California Fruit Grower and other horticultural journals of the state have explained it many times during the past fifteen or more years. For years I have been trying these and other resistant apple stocks, as well as seedlings which were imported from New Zealand. California nurserymen would have supplied such trees long ago, but no one wanted them. The planter wanted the cheapest tree, and he got it.

Coming back to the first proposition, "all plants will take root from cuttings," the question may be asked, why is it not more generally done? The answer is that experience has shown that to keep the stock vigorous the variety must be grafted on to the root of a seedling of its own kind. To grow continuously from cuttings would in time so deteriorate the stock that it would become worthless. Grafting on to a "foster-mother root" (the term is irrelevant and superfluous) and planting in a warm, sandy soil, with plenty of water—the very best conditions—will start the sap very quickly, and a tree of any kind can be so produced in a short time. The permanent result, however, would be likely to be a dwarfed tree, precocious in bearing, but lacking vitality.

Allied to this, and simply a modification of cuttings on a "foster-mother root," is the process of "layering," which is about as ancient as grafting, for Nature herself, without the aid of man, is constantly working at it in the forest and jungle. This, to be brief, is to bend down a branch of the plant at a proper season of the year, cover it with earth, make a slight cut at the joints, and from each roots will grow) Such in time are severed from the parent, and become separate plants. This is the whole theory, and the practice, described very briefly.

Tell me when Adam first worked in the Garden of Eden, and I can better tell when plants were grown in this way.

SECRETARY LELONG'S REPLY.

To all of which Mr. Lelong makes reply:

The system of layering, which is very old, as well as enarching, are understood and have been practiced by propagators from time immemorial, and are fully illustrated by most early writers. The methods I have employed I believe to be original; at least, after consulting all the works at my command in the English, French, Spanish, Italian and German languages, I failed to find mention of any processes similar to those employed by me in the experiments of 1898 and 1899. I regret exceedingly that any mention was made of them so early in the season, as I expected to illustrate them fully the coming winter, and this would have given a better idea than the meager descriptions that have been published.

The comments as to the "foster-mother" root used in the apple grafts to raise resistant stocks, bear no relation to these.

That "trees grown from cuttings do not become prolific bearers (or words to that effect), and also that they become stunted," etc., does not apply to all species of trees, and with few exceptions, is not borne out by facts. Take, for instance, our olive orchards. They were grown from cuttings. The most prolific lemon orchards I have seen were grown from cuttings, and no doubt that tree would be grown in that way at the present time were it not that it is subject to the attacks of the gum disease; and likewise the lime and the citron. The fig, the quince, the grape and various species of plums are likewise propagated. It was only last week that A. T. Hatch told me that the most prolific plum orchard he had reared were trees grown from cuttings.

Propagators well know how tedious it is to grow conifers in particular, which has to be done by either planting the seed or by cuttings, requiring in either case from three to five years to become salable plants. By the process here spoken of, plants suitable for outdoor planting may be grown in a single season.

I have applied these processes to about 4,000 trees, which are now in nursery and which will be suitable for orchard planting the coming spring; two or three seasons at least being required by any other method. Of course outside of the trees already spoken of, we do not know whether trees so propagated from branches are going to be prolific bearers or not, and it will take several years of demonstration.

In 1888 I gave to the public the result of my experiments in budding the olive with large and small twigs, which, to my astonishment, received unfavorable criticism everywhere, because of its being new, no similar accounts being found on record, yet to-day that system is universally used as the only safe method of budding the olive. At one of our fall conventions I exhibited olive plants budded with twigs of twelve and fourteen inches in length, that had been budded the spring before, which with the growth of the season were twenty to twenty-four inches high.

To the casual observer these results may be looked upon with incredulity, but to an experimenter like myself, who has been constantly conducting experiments for a quarter of a century or more, they do not appear so difficult, and the only wonder is that it has not been done before. My experiments are on a broad scale. I have now about 200,000 orange trees in the seed bed, which next spring I shall put through the process, and which in a year or two thereafter I expect will be ready for orchard planting, otherwise at least five years being required.

I have noted carefully all that has been said by the press concerning these methods of hastening the growth of plants, and, as before stated, regret that they should have been mentioned at all, for it has not given me the opportunity to write concerning their worth, the knowledge experimenters must have of the plant, the season, etc., and the many problems that they must confront to be successful. I have made no recommendations and have cautioned all who have asked me, that it will take years of trial and experimenting to prove the practical utility of the processes and the fruitfulness of the trees so grown, which should be heeded.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Your issue of July just received. I am glad to get it as I had heard but little about the convention at Chicago. I never was so put out by being shut in at home. I could not get out either way for three days on account of the washouts. Such a thing never happened here before. I read what our friend Albaugh said as to being a member for twenty-one years. Well, I can discount him as I am a charter member of the American Association and have attended every meeting except one at Rochester and the one just held at Chicago.

I am glad to hear that we are not to be bothered in the future with long papers at the conventions. The question box is much better.

Z. K. JEWETT.

Sparta, Wis., July 10, 1899.

THE TRUTH IS SUFFICIENT.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"It is human to err," and, as men have aspirations, it is also human to complain. Error of the human family is sometimes charged to the deficiency of higher or fixed laws, blaming nature for our own mistakes. To reach the point more directly, there has been a custom, almost from the beginning of the nursery business, to sell the products of the nursery by canvassers traveling from house to house. While this has been profitable to some salesmen, others found it necessary to hustle the business in order to make it profitable, while still others even to make fair wages, had to resort to schemes, tricks and misleading theories that they might instil enthusiasm into the purchaser and thereby unload the stock to an uninformed customer at an advanced price. This line has been worked to such an outrageous rate that the average grower has become suspicious of all persons who sell trees, and in fact the nurserymen and salesmen are all classed on about the line as that of the lightning rod peddlers. The nursery salesman meeting a stranger finds that as soon as the subject is introduced the former recoils and tries to resist all influence the former may try to exert on the would-be customer, who trembles at any further introduction from the salesman.

It is not necessary here to enumerate the multiplicity of frauds perpetrated in the sale of nursery stock on the uninformed buyer. Such things as that should not be winked at by the nurseryman. We have in existence the American Association of Nurserymen, of which the membership is largely composed of the leading citizens of America and Europe, men who would be loath to be charged with a fraud in a single order if they should realize a thousand times the value. There are in America wholesale and retail nurseries. Our interests are mutual and if it is necessary to employ salesmen, why not put catalogues in these salesmen's hands, describing and delineating the various kinds of stock correctly, and in true names, terms and classes, and if any man opens up a false theory with the intent of perpetrating a fraud in the sale of nursery stock, arrest him, as the people of Ames, Iowa, did the man who was selling by the thousands a hardy peach that was alleged to be frost proof, standing the rigid climate of Iowa and Dakota.

The only mistake of Our Horticultural Visitor in giving mention of the above case is in not giving the name of the man who was arrested. Similar cases could be made almost every

day the year around, and should, and will, be done if they come in reach of this vicinity. The nurseryman sometimes hesitates to speak of his profession under certain circumstances, as some one may be ready to make an unwarranted remark about his business. These frauds should be weeded out of the business. The truth in fruit growing is proof sufficient to induce a progressive man to buy trees and plant an orchard either large or small. The nurseryman will realize more in this way in the end than to advance a false theory to an uninformed man who will become discouraged as soon as he finds that he has been duped into buying more theory than trees.

Being associated with the farmers' institutes, lecturing on practical horticulture, the writer often wonders how some men can swindle the people time after time and evade the law as they do. I can't at this time recall a single institute where there was not one or more persons who had some grievance to relate in which he had suffered by buying some great thing at an extravagant price.

S. H. LINTON.

Marceline, Mo., July 21, 1899.

SCALE AND LADY "BIRDS."

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has always been particularly interesting to me in the matter of bugology, because it splices the scientific aspect of the cases with sound practical hints such as those given in the last issue by Mr. Kirkpatrick of Texas.

We have a great reputation for mosquitos and other insect plagues in New Jersey, you know, and we have a most admirable staff of gentlemen to look after them, presided over by Professor Smith who I have heard give delightfully illustrated lectures on the "San Jose Scale." But I failed to identify his lantern slides and descriptions altogether, and the professor didn't have a sample along, either living or dead.

Moreover, an inquiry as to its identity with a scale introduced by Thomas Hogg on plants from Japan about twenty-five years ago, could not be answered satisfactorily.

I knew something about the pest at the time, and have often had a touch of it since, but I am not sure to-day whether the variable beast is quite the same as they make all the bother about, and call the "San Jose Scale." A Japanese correspondent of the Country Gentlemen recently stated that no such scale ever existed in Japan.

So what is a body to conclude? Is the "bug" a mere evolution or not? Maybe it doesn't matter!!

But here is another curious thing. E. Dwight Sanderson, an entomologist of Maryland says (p. 69): "Hardly had the 'San Jose Scale' commenced to get a start in the East, before it was attacked both by internal parasites and the predaceous lady 'birds.' Of the latter, but two specimens are commonly found on scale-infested trees in the East. Even more efficient are the little black beetles known as *Pentilia miscella*."

Now, ought not laws to be passed for the protection of the "predaceous lady birds," and not run the risk of suffocating the poor things with hydrocyanic acid gas?

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., July 12, 1899.

CANNOT KEEP HOUSE WITHOUT IT.

GEORGE A. SWEET, DANSVILLE, N. Y.: "Enclosed find \$1 for another year as we cannot keep house without the monthly visit of your magazine."

Among Growers and Dealers.

G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark., is at Mt. Nebo, Ark., for two months.

Herman Berkhan, New York city, visited nurserymen of Western New York last month.

B. L. Adams is proprietor of the Bonham, Tex., Nurseries succeeding E. H. Adams, deceased.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., last month visited his old home on the seashore in Massachusetts.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York City, visited Rochester and other Western New York points last month.

C. F. Gustin, of the Lenawee Nurseries, Adrian, Mich., says that he lost 90,000 peach and 7,000 apple trees during the cold weather of last February.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., have about 5,000 feet of glass devoted to carnations, and this year they are planting all their plants inside.

The veteran nurseryman and grape grower, Professor T. V. Munson, would make an excellent special representative, at the Paris Exposition, of American grape interests.

J. W. Adams, Springfield, Mass., began business in 1849 in Portland, Me., removing to Springfield in 1867. His sons, Walter and Charles, are associated with him in the nursery business.

The property bearing the name of the Silas Wilson Company at Atlantic, Ia., has been transferred to Mr. Wilson for \$7,000 and he is the sole owner. The corporation has been dissolved.

N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., calls attention to typographical error in report of his address at Chicago convention. The South contains 818,150 square miles, instead of 118,150, as published.

Among those who were on the programme for the twelfth annual meeting of the Texas State Horticultural Society at College Station, July 25, were these nurserymen: State Entomologist F. W. Mally, Hulen; S. D. Thompson, Bowie; T. V. Munson, Denison; Gilbert Onderdonk, Nursery; H. M. Stringfellow, Galveston; G. A. Schattenberg, Boerne; G. A. McKee, Mt. Selman; F. T. Ramsey, Austin; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; John S. Kerr, Sherman.

There has been a change in the ownership and management of the T. S. Hubbard Co., of Fredonia, N. Y. Mr. Hubbard having sold his entire interest, retires from the business. His interest was purchased by E. H. Pratt, formerly for ten years the secretary and general manager of the company; Hon. John S. Lambert, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, and F. R. Green, cashier of the Fredonia National Bank. The present officers are: E. H. Pratt, president and general manager; F. R. Green, vice-president; W. L. Hart, secretary and treasurer. President Pratt was connected with the business of the Hubbard Company as general manager for so many years that the trade may be assured that the business will be continued on the same broad principles as heretofore. The T. S. Hubbard Co. is incorporated.

T. E. BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, CONN., July 24, 1899:—"Enclosed find one dollar. Please renew subscription for one year. Must have the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

Recent Publications.

Part II. of the transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has been issued by the secretary, Robert Manning.

Among catalogues recently received is that of the Montpelier Nursery, D. Hay & Son, established in 1855, at Auckland, New Zealand.

The Orange Judd Co., New York, has published a working treatise on the cultivation of ginseng, by Maurice G. Kains, 12mo., 64 pp., 25 cents.

The fourth annual report of the chief fire warden, C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, like its predecessors, is a most interesting and valuable publication. We shall refer to it again.

The rose number of the Gardeners' Magazine, London, issued July 8th, contained several appropriate articles and was accompanied by a colored plate of the handsome new rose Sunrise, introduced by G. W. Piper, of Uckfield.

A recent bulletin of the New York State Museum, by State Entomologist Ephraim P. Felt, gives in detail instructions for collecting, preserving and distributing New York insects. Another bulletin by the state entomologist gives valuable descriptions and illustrations of shade tree pests in New York state.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue Bulletin No. 24, Division of Forestry. This bulletin is the first part of a paper entitled "A Primer of Forestry," and was prepared by Gifford Pinchot, forester of the department. It deals with the units which compose the forest, with its character as an organic whole, and with its enemies. It is divided into four chapters.

Professor F. A. Waugh, an occasional contributor to our columns, is the author of "Landscape Gardening," a treatise on the general principles governing outdoor art. The treatment of fundamental principles forms the key note of this work. The analysis enables the reader to see the relation of each fact and principle discussed to all the rest, to appreciate its relative importance and easily to remember the whole. The author possesses the rare art of condensation in a high degree, so that the reader of this work secures a great deal of information in small compass. The book will be useful to a large class of readers; not only to the professional landscape gardeners, owners of home grounds, suburban residents, park and cemetery superintendents and teachers, but also to landscape painters, photographers and art lovers and students in general. Illustrated, 12mo., 150 pp., cloth. 50 cents. New York: ORANGE JUDD Co.

The tenth annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden has been issued by the director, Dr. William Trelease, under the direction of the board of trustees. In addition to the administrative reports for 1898 and two scientific papers, the volume contains a sketch of the late Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, who gave his valuable botanical library to the garden, a list of publications issued from the garden in 1897 and 1898, a list of the serial publications received at the garden library, and comprehensive indexes to the contents of the ten annual reports of the garden. The sketch of Dr. Sturtevant is of interest generally because of his deep study of botanical and agricultural subjects and the many valuable publications which resulted from that study. He was for a time the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., and to him is due the commencement of the broad work done there. The Missouri Botanical Garden is in a very prosperous condition. Extensive improvements are effected each year. It is a great credit to its founder, Henry Shaw, and a notable addition to the country's prominent institutions. Since the visit of the nurserymen to the garden in June, 1897, they have taken special interest in it.

CAN'T LET OUR PAPER STOP.

HIRAM GREGORY, LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 17, 1899: "Please find enclosed \$1 to pay for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. Can't let our paper stop."

OUR EFFORTS APPRECIATED.

J. K. HENBY & SON, GREENFIELD, Ind., May 13, 1899.—"Enclosed please find \$1.00 for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Allow us to congratulate you on the able manner in which you are conducting our much needed trade journal."

From Various Points.

Stark Brothers Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo., are building another packing house 150 x 200 ft.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Apple Shippers' Association will be held at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., August 2-3. H. C. Williamson, Quincy, Ill., president; A. Warren Patch, Boston, Mass., secretary.

The coming prune crop of Oregon, it is thought, will not exceed fifty carloads; last year five hundred were shipped, worth \$700 a car to growers. A full crop this year would mean one thousand carloads. There are 19,700 acres of prunes tributary to the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The summer meeting of the Indiana State Horticultural Society will be held with the Noble County society at Island Park, Rome City, Ind., August 9-10. C. M. Hobbs, of the nursery firm of Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., is president of the state society; Professor James Troop, of LaFayette, is secretary.

Professor Slingerland, Ithaca, N. Y., estimates that \$1,000,000 is paid annually in the United States for insecticides, for over 2,000 tons of Paris green. He suggests as cheaper insecticides green arsenite and arsenite of lime. Green arsenite is Paris green without the acetic acid used in that poison, made primarily for paint, and the omission considerably cheapens the poison. In other words, green arsenite is arsnite of copper, whereas Paris green is a double salt of arsenite and acetate of copper. The former is as strong as the latter, and should be used in the same proportions.

CUSTOM HOUSE ORDER.

Assistant Secretary Spalding of the treasury department has issued orders to expedite the appraisal of nursery stock at the custom houses. He suggests that the appraisal be made on the docks. Only one package or sample is in any event to be taken to the appraisers' stores. Hitherto there has been some red tape and delay in the appraisal of imported shrubs and trees to the loss of importers. In some cases importations have been held for reappraisal until the stock was worthless. In these cases the government did not get enough more to pay for the annoyance and delay. So the delays have been stopped.

WHAT THIS FIRM THINKS.

BROWN BROTHERS Co., ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 22, 1899.—“We enclose herewith \$1 to renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We have only words of praise for your magazine, and we congratulate you upon its able conduct. We think it has an important place in all well-regulated nursery establishments.”

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

I Have a Few Hundred YELLOW RAMBLER ROSES.

FINE STOCK. WRITE FOR PRICES.

C. L. YATES, - Rochester, N. Y.

NEW SEEDLING PEACH, CLIFTON PARK.

Very hardy, origin Saratoga county, N. Y.; best quality, handsome appearance, free stone. Awarded first prize at State Fair in 1897. Buds for sale; order now. Also large stock two-year Cherry and Plum Trees.

WILEY & CO., CAYUGA, N. Y.

NEW CANAAN NURSERIES.

We have to offer for the Fall and Spring Trade the

*Largest Stock of Maples, Elms,
Chestnuts, etc., in the Country.*

Also 50,000 October Purple Plum, 1 and 2 years old; 30,000 Green Mountain Grape Vines from 1 to 3 years old; 5,000 Japanese Maples, 18 to 36 inches high. Currants in large quantities, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock. Orders solicited. Address

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Stock for Fall of 1899.

Am. Basswood,
High Bush Cranberry,
Cherry,
White Birch.

Am. Mountain Ash,
Black Ash,
Black or Sweet Birch,
Sugar Maple:

Five, up to 6 feet.

Many other varieties. Let us know your wants. Large stock of Evergreen, both seedling and transplanted.

Evergreen Nursery Co.,

Former address: Evergreen, Wis.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

600 Acres.

Established 1853.

High Grade Trees.

We offer our usual assortment of carefully grown trees and shrubs for the Autumn of 1899. All the most approved and beautiful varieties are our specialties. Exceptional care taken in grading and packing. Send for New Trade List.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

Maple Avenue Nurseries.

West Chester, Pa.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

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An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,
100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

n perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

HIRAM T. JONES, - - Union County Nurseries,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

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Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

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Sole Representatives for the United States.

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A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
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FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
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what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

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Write me for easy terms and prices.

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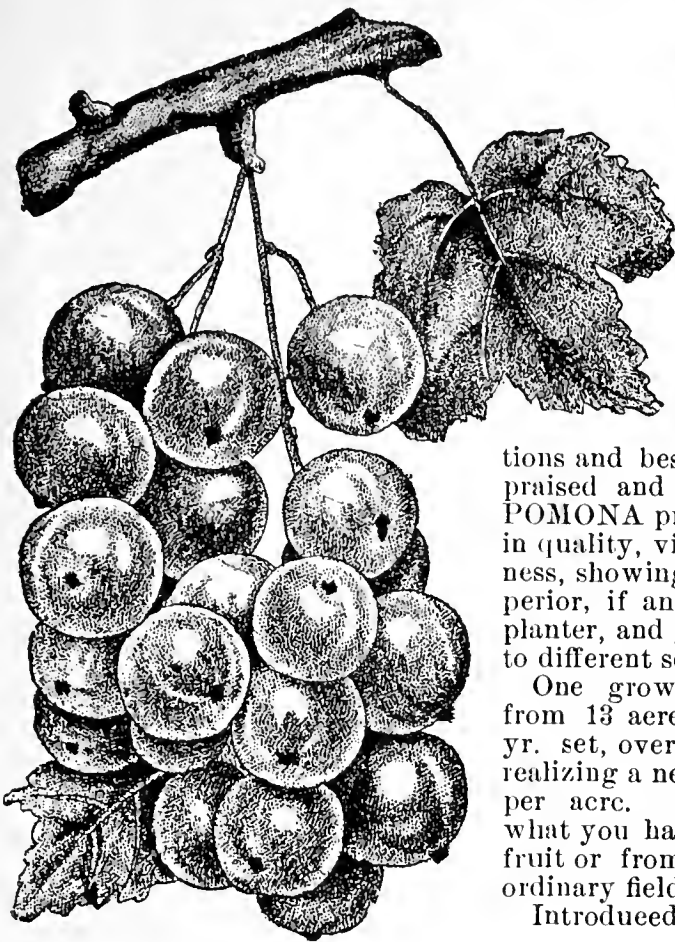
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and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

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We are Headquarters for this Valuable Climber, and will be pleased to receive inquiries from all who may need strong, dormant plants.

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stating how many are needed, and we will make good figures.

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LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

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The Wonderful New

McPike Grape

has not only captured all Premiums wherever exhibited, but has won new laurels by passing through last winter of 27 degrees below zero, in better condition than Concord, Worden or Moores Early, and is loaded with a fine crop of Grapes.

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600 Acres.

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We offer our usual assortment of carefully grown trees and shrubs for the Autumn of 1899. All the most approved and beautiful varieties are our specialties. Exceptional care taken in grading and packing. Send for New Trade List.

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PEACH TREES.

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grown on new land and free from Aphis.

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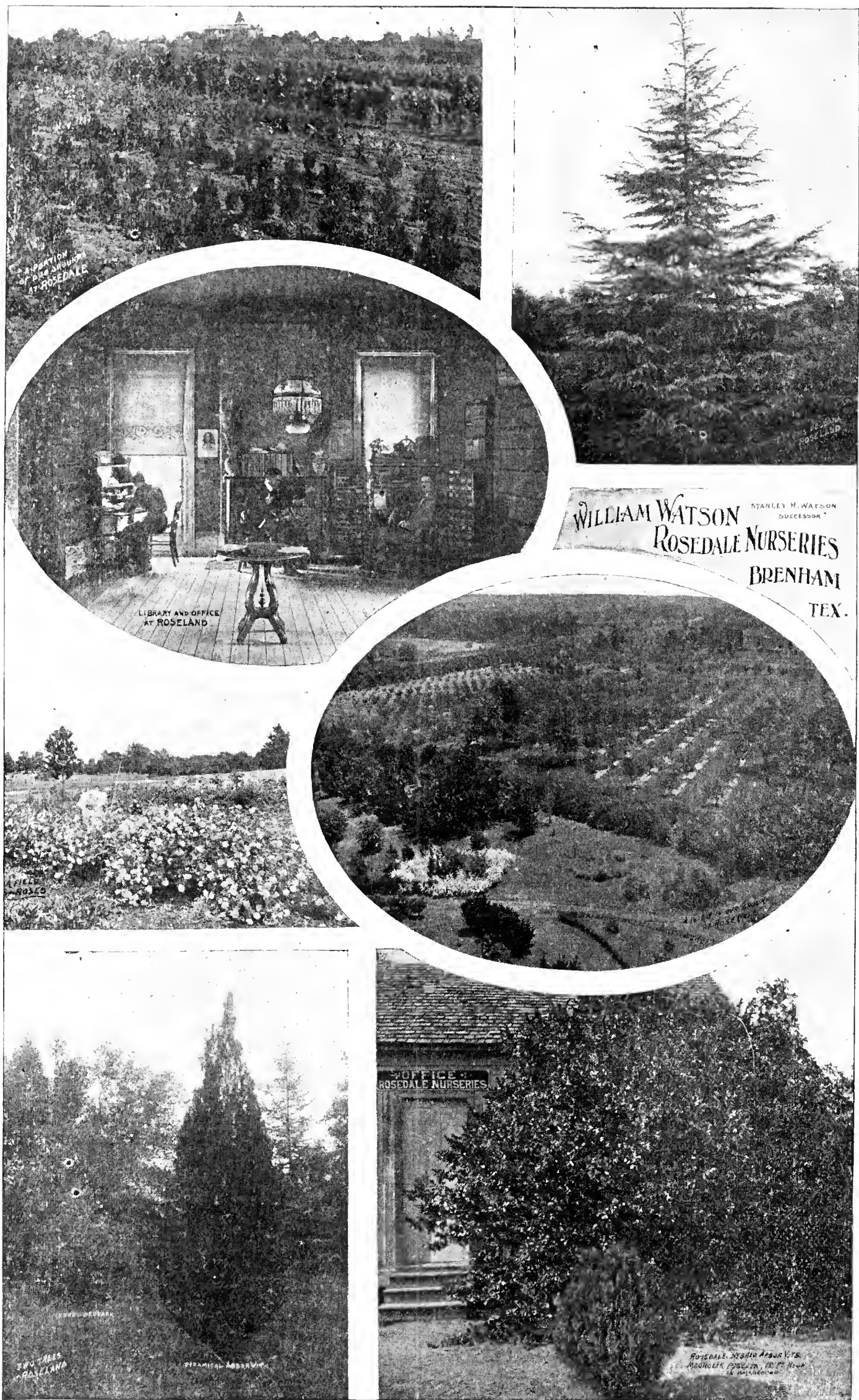
large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including

Forest Tree Seedlings, Osage Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

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Correspondence solicited.

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ROSEDALE NURSERIES, BRENHAM, TEXAS.

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JOHN WATSON, MANAGER.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Selection is one of the most important factors in plant breeding."—Herbert J. Webber.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1899.

NO. 8.

NEW NURSERY METHODS.

Will They Be Adopted in the Light of Recent Information Regarding Root-Killing—Professor Hansen's Advice—The Russian Method—Use of Pure Pyrus Baccata as Stock—Save Siberian Crab Seed—Severe Tests.

At the Philadelphia meeting of the American Pomological Society Professor N. E. Hansen, Agricultural College, Brookings, South Dakota, will present the following interesting and valuable information :

The past winter has wrought wide-spread destruction in the northwestern nurseries and young orchards, and the afflicted area extends far to the south. Hundreds of thousands of apple root-grafts have been root-killed, and the tales of woe come from very many localities. The winter of 1872-73 will long be remembered by fruit men for devastation wrought, the winter of '84-'85 was another, and now that of '98 and '99 is added to the list.

At Brookings we find apple root-grafts root-killed every winter unless deeply covered. Several thousand were root-killed in the winter of 1896-7. Root-grafts that had made a good growth in 1897 were taken up in the fall of 1897 and wintered in cellar. Root-grafts made in the winter of 1897-8 were planted at the same time in the spring of 1898. Both lots root-killed. In all hardy varieties we find the scion alive and sound, but the American seedling root dead. Both Vermont apple and French crab seedlings root-killed. The Hibernial and other hardy varieties had not rooted sufficiently from the scion to carry the tree through ; indeed, the past winter the scion-roots of all (even Hibernial and Duchess) of the cultivated varieties winter-killed. So that "trees, rooting from the scion," will not be hardy enough in winters like that of 1898-9. Several hundred seedlings were grown in 1896 from seed of wild crabs gathered near Des Moines, Iowa, but all but one plant were killed the first winter.

WILL NURSERY METHODS CHANGE ?

Will the experience of the past winter change nursery methods? Probably very little, except in the northern nurseries. Commercial methods change slowly, and the test winters do not come often enough to compel a quick changing. Certain it is that the western American method of winter root-grafting makes possible the production of apple-trees at prices lower than those of Europe with cheap labor.

Let us make a flying trip to the largest empire in the world, Russia, a country containing one-seventh of the earth's surface. We will find that the growers in the northern fruit-growing regions have had the same trouble with root-killing, that our tale of woe was theirs also years ago, but that they have met and solved the problem and are now masters of the situation.

In 1894, with the kindly assistance and advice of my teacher, Professor J. L. Budd, the writer visited the Imperial Agricultural College at Moscow, Russia, and in 1897 the visit was repeated while on a tour of exploration for Hon. James Wilson, to secure new seeds and plants for the United States Department of Agriculture in the dry parts of Eastern Russia, Central Asia, China and Siberia. Professor R. Schroeder, the venerable head of the horticultural department, has been in the government service over fifty years.

THE RUSSIAN METHOD.

He said that the Russian method of preventing the root-killing of apple-trees was to use the true Siberian crab, *Pyrus baccata*, as a stock. The seedlings are transplanted into nursery rows and budded at the usual time in August. The trees make a good growth in the nursery, bear at least two years earlier in orchard, and are dwarfed somewhat in size of tree. In the southern parts of Russia, as at Kiev, where even French pears are grown, I found the nursery stocks to be mostly ordinary apple seedlings from Germany and France, as they were cheaper than apple seedlings of Russian origin, which were difficult to obtain in commercial quantities. (A similar state of affairs obtains in our eastern states where crab seedlings imported from France, or grown from imported seed, are at times cheaper than seedlings from seed saved at our own cider mills).

Pyrus baccata is the hardiest known species of the apple and is hardly even at the agricultural experiment station at Indian Head, about 350 miles west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where the thermometer goes down to 52 degrees or more below zero. It is found especially in the Transbaikial section of Siberia, east of Lake Baikal, where the climate is purely continental.

THE PROBLEM BEFORE US.

It now remains to be settled by experiment which is the best form of the Siberian crab for this purpose. The true *Pyrus baccata* is probably the best, as *Pyrus prunifolia* appears to be a hybrid of *P. baccata* and *P. Malus*, the cultivated apple, according to a recent observation of Professor L. H. Bailey (see Bailey's "Evolution of Our Native Fruits," page 272), who examined, while in Berlin a year or so ago, the specimen in the Willdenow herbarium on which the species is founded. Fr. Th. Koeppen (St. Petersburg, 1888), doubts the Russian or Siberian origin of *P. prunifolia*; of this article the writer secured a copy while in Russia. The Transcendent crab is of this type and blights badly. Seed from Siberia is not yet commercially obtainable. The old Yellow or Red Siberian, with fruit the size of a cherry or less, may prove very useful ; also the old Cherry crab ; old trees, forty years old or more, are found scattered through the older parts of the West. The true *P. baccata* has deciduous calyx segments, that is, the old sepals at the "blossom end" of the apple, fall off towards maturity. A Russian writer recom-

mends especially *Pyrus baccata cerasiformis aurea* and *Pyrus baccata cerasiformis rubra*.

USE PURE *P. BACCATA* FOR STOCKS.

In my judgment, it will be much better to use the pure *P. baccata* for stocks for the cultivated apple. I am making special effort to obtain *Pyrus baccata* seed in quantity direct from Siberia and hope to make it possible to import it in quantity in due time if the experiments under way with it as a stock at Brookings prove successful.

In the meantime, every tree of the *P. baccata* type that may be found in old orchards in the West or East, now neglected because of the very small size of fruit, should be hunted up and the fruit saved for seed this fall.

Experience has already shown that the cultivated apple makes a poor union in top-grafting upon the Siberian crab. Nor will root-grafting on pieces of crab-root be enough. No roots from the scion should be permitted. The stocks for a fair test should be handled much like the Mahaleb or Mazzard stocks for the cherry in the eastern nurseries, setting the stocks in nursery first, and afterwards, when established, budding or grafting the cultivated apples on them. It may largely do away with root-grafting in the winter, and hence make trees more expensive, but the method is worth trying. Perhaps both hybrids and pure seedlings will be too much subject to blight for the method to be successful in all localities. But certain it is, that the present method of growing apple trees on French crab or Vermont cider apple seedlings will not do for a considerable area of the Northwest in test winters.

It will take many experiments fully to settle the question. Let all who can try a few and report results.

TEXAS HORTICULTURISTS.

The Texas Horticultural Society met at College Station July 25-28. It was the thirteenth annual meeting. The season was just right for a lot of Professor Munson's new grapes and he had a magnificent display of about a hundred plates. I agree with the many who believe that some of his hybrids and crosses will soon be leading standards. A number of other nurserymen exhibited promising new varieties of different kinds of fruits.

Professor Mally, our recently appointed state entomologist, read a paper favoring a lenient and fair, yet effective, law for the suppression or exclusion of injurious insects and diseases, and it elicited some enthusiastic addresses for and against the measure. A resolution was passed favoring the enactment of such a law.

Following is a list of the officers elected: F. T. Ramsey, Austin, president (nurseryman); P. I. Burch, Rockport, first vice-president; S. D. Thompson, Bowie, second vice-president (nurseryman); S. H. Dixon, Porter, secretary; D. O. Lively, Fort Worth, treasurer.

A feeling of higher prices seemed to pervade the ranks of the nurserymen. Wholesale prices ran one to two cents higher on fruit trees and two to four cents on ornamentals to the extensive planters. One man said he this year sold \$25 worth of peaches from one Elberta tree. Many new seedling peaches and plums of Texas origin are being praised, and justly too.

PACIFIC COAST FREIGHT RATES.

Freight rates on nursery stock from California to eastern points were advanced on August 18. The Trans-Continental Freight Bureau in Supplement No. 42 provides as follows:

From Pacific coast terminals only, nursery stock, plants not otherwise specified in bales, to Missouri river, Mississippi river, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York, Boston and other common points, \$6 per 100 pounds (old rate, \$4 80); plants not otherwise specified in boxes, to the same points, \$3 per 100 pounds (old rate, \$2.40); trees and shrubbery, including pineapple suckers and stumps, boxed, when same can be loaded in box or stock cars, to the points before mentioned, \$2.20 per 100 pounds (old rate, \$2). To the same eastern points other provisions are: Boxed, when too large to be loaded in box or stock cars, \$3; in bundles, bottoms boxed, tops wrapped in straw, each weighing 100 pounds or over, loaded in box or stock cars, \$2.20; in bales completely wrapped, each 100 pounds or over, \$3; in bales or in bundles, with bottoms boxed, each weighing less than 100 pounds, \$6; in bales, roots wrapped, each bale 100 pounds or over, \$4.50.

Trees and shrubbery packed in straw, loaded on flat cars, will not be accepted unless the portion covered with straw is boxed or canvased.

CUSTOM HOUSE ORDER.

Following is the text of the order by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to the collector of customs in New York, the substance of which was given in the August issue of this journal:

The department has informed the appraiser that merchandise of the kind in question should be promptly appraised at the actual market value as defined by section 19 of the Customs Administrative act; that but one package out of each invoice should be required to be sent to the public store for examination and appraisement, unless it should be found necessary in any particular case to call for additional packages to form a proper basis to determine the character, quantity and value of the entire importation and that the packages containing shrubs, trees and similar nursery stock, which may be properly examined on the docks, should not be sent to the public store for examination.

You will, therefore, hereafter order one package only out of each invoice for examination, and in cases where it may be practicable, order wharf examination of shrubs, trees and similar nursery stock.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1899.

Mr. Frederick W. Kelsey, 150 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SIR—Replying to your letter of the 2d instant, in relation to the appraisement of nursery stock at the port of New York, I have to inform you that the Collector of Customs and Appraiser at the port named were advised on the 26th ultimo that merchandise of the kind in question should be promptly appraised at the actual market value as defined by section 19 of the Customs Administrative Act; that but one package out of each invoice should be sent to the public store for examination and appraisement unless it should be found necessary in any particular case to call for additional packages to form a proper basis for determining the character, quantity and value of the entire importation, and that packages containing shrubs, trees and similar nursery stock which may be properly examined on the dock should not be sent to the public store for examination.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

A. L. SPAULDING, Assistant Secretary.

FLORISTS' CONVENTION.

Large Attendance at Detroit—Co-operative Purchase Idea Suggests Organization of a Stock Company to Control Window Glass Plant—Higher Prices for Florists' Stock—The Tariff Again—Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists, at Detroit, August 15-18, was declared to be one of the most successful in the history of the organization. President Rudd reviewed the work and growth of the society and suggested points for improvement. In his address President Rudd said:

The year's list of new plants introduced in this country is not especially large, and apparently contains nothing of strikingly unusual merit. In the early part of the year we followed with amused admiration the Boston exposition of how to advertise and sell a new carnation.

A decided tendency exists in outdoor planting to use less of the highly-colored flowering and foliage bedding plants, substituting massed effects of perennials and shrubbery, especially the native forms. It is quite likely that the planting at the Columbian Exposition, so much discussed at the time, is largely responsible for this movement, and as many of the leading parks and cemeteries are working on this line it is well for the florist to take heed.

Many railroads are giving special attention to the care and adornment of their station grounds with flowers. This practice is rapidly extending, and not only as creating another market, but more especially as placing well-designed and well-cared-for plantations, most prominently before the public, is in future to have a marked effect.

The present growth in floriculture in the West and far West is phenomenal. The number of glass structures being erected this year is unprecedented, notwithstanding the seemingly prohibitive prices of material. The tendency in the East seems to be more in the line of rebuilding, modernizing and increasing the quantity and quality of product from a given space rather than enlarging that space.

Present conditions may render profitable these enormous ranges of cheaply-built, poorly-equipped houses, supplied with insufficient and unskilled labor, but the future has sad lessons of experience in store for their owners.

The report of the committee on co-operative purchase resulted in animated discussion. E. G. Hill said: "If the S. A. F. wants to give this co-operative principle a practical trial I would suggest that we organize a stock company and that we buy a window glass plant. There are quite a number of co-operative concerns scattered through the country, in the glass belt and other sections, and if we could just hitch on to some of those workmen, give them forty-nine per cent. and we take fifty-one per cent., we could get glass at a reasonable price. As a starter I would suggest that we turn over the matter of buying a glass plant to the co-operative committee of the society. We were simply held up and robbed this year by the American Window Glass Company; that is all there is about that. And while I have always voted in favor of the protective tariff, I would no longer vote for a 140 per cent. tariff for the exclusive benefit of that concern."

J. C. Vaughan expressed the opinion that if a general advance of prices had been made by the florists of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars could have been added to the receipts of the trade last spring, and at the same time all plants could have been sold. He suggested that a representative committee of the commercial florists of the country, or a committee of this society, could have issued a statement, about February 1, showing the general condition of the plant market and advising the retail plantmen that, in the opinion of the

committee, a fifty per cent. advance could be made on all plant prices for the spring trade. Then the growers could have acted on such advice. He believed that this was still possible of accomplishment. Bearing in mind that good quality must go with a fair price, florists who grow good plants, the coming year, might with safety add fifty per cent. to former prices and dispose of their stock before June 15 next. Robert Craig said he liked Mr. Hill's idea because there was something definite about it. For florists to attempt to raise the prices of their plants all over the country was too big a job, but they could get control of a glass plant and get the glass at about cost for each and all of them. Then the S. A. F. would be doing something. The subject was referred to the following committee: E. M. Wood, Robert Craig, J. M. Gasser, E. G. Hill and J. L. Dillon.

Chairman Patrick O'Mara, of the committee on legislation, reported:

Your committee was early convinced that the officers entrusted with the collection of the revenues were equally anxious with them to expedite business wherever and whenever it could be done consistently with the proper discharge of their duties. While plants, bulbs and nursery stocks are on the list of dutiable merchandise there must always be more or less delay in appraising and passing them; at least they cannot be altogether avoided. These delays are more likely to occur at the port of New York, where seventy per cent. of the entire import revenue of the United States is collected, than at minor ports of entry, and for obvious reasons. The appropriate remedy—in the opinion of your committee, the only unfailing remedy—for this condition lies in legislation. While the government might easily and willingly forego the comparatively paltry revenue derived from the duty now levied on plants and bulbs, yet it is doubtful if it would be expedient to ask that they be put on the free list, even if they are to a great extent raw material to the trade at large. A line of specific duties would do away with the most, if not all of the difficulties encountered under the present system of ad valorem duties, and would be preferable for many reasons to which it is needless to refer here but which must suggest themselves to all who have been hampered by the present cumbersome system. We express the hope that, when the occasion arises to effect a change, a remedy will be sought and found in legislation and that combined and harmonious action will be taken by the florist and nursery trades.

The following officers were elected: President, Edmund M. Wood, Natick, Mass.; vice-president, F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; secretary, William J. Stewart, Boston; treasurer, H. B. Beatty, Oil City, Pa. The society will meet in New York city in 1900.

Among the exhibitors were: Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., samples of *Cryptomeria japonica*, the Japanese araucaria; Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., a general assortment of palms and aspidistras, tulips, hyacinths, narcissi and crocus; C. H. Joosten, New York, samples of palm seeds and bulbs, mushroom spawn, fostite, etc.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Horticultural society meetings have been called as follows: Iowa, at Des Moines, December 12-15, 1899; Minnesota, at Minneapolis, December 5-7, 1899; South Dakota, at Parker, December 12-14, 1899; Nebraska, at Lincoln, January 9-11, 1900; Wisconsin, at Madison, February 7-10, 1900; Southern Minnesota, Albert Lea, January 17-19, 1900; Southeastern Iowa, Mt. Pleasant, November, 21-23, 1899; Southwestern Iowa, Logan, December 20-22, 1899; Northwestern Iowa, at Spencer, December 6-8, 1899; Northeastern Iowa, at Cresco, November 28-30, 1899.

Among Growers and Dealers.

George C. Stone, Dansville, N. Y., buried his wife and his father-in-law in July.

J. V. Cotta, Nursery, Ill., has been ill and unable to do business for some time.

Thomas B. Meehan and family, Germantown, Pa., spent a portion of the summer at Delaware Water Gap.

The entire stock of C. Ribsam & Son, nurserymen, Trenton, N. J., was sold by auction on the premises August 30.

J. Austin Shaw fell on the marble floor of the swimming baths of the Oriental hotel, Detroit, on August 17, and sustained a concussion of the brain. He is recovering.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., and Mr. Wallace, of Troy, O., called on Western New York nurserymen last month, en route to New England.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of J. J. Harrison, of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., died suddenly August 16. Mr. Harrison, two sons and a daughter survive.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, spent the summer at his summer residence at Gananoque, Ont.

C. C. Mayhew, Sherman, Texas, who has been making a tour among northern and southern nurserymen, called upon Western New York nurserymen during the latter part of August.

Henri de Vilmorin, the head of the firm of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., of France, died August 22d. He was a noted seedsman and hybridizer. His reputation as an author is world-wide.

An excellent likeness of S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., appeared in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist. He is 64 years old and has 100 acres set with plums, pears, cherries, apples, peaches and apricots.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., visited Rochester nurserymen during the latter part of last month. He made a trip through the central and middle western states in August and called upon many of the nurserymen.

Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo., read a paper on "Cultivation and Best Varieties of Grapes" before the Missouri State Horticultural Society. Several nurserymen at the Chicago convention sampled Mr. Wallis' wine made from his new grape.

A. M. Leonard, of the Zinnia Ridge Nursery Co., Piqua, O., made a tour last month among nurseries, visiting, among others, the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., Ellwanger & Barry, Chase Brothers Co. and John Charlton & Co., Rochester.

It is reported that the Alvin Nursery Co., at Alvin, Texas, has closed a contract for preparing the ground, planting and cultivating for four years 2,500 acres in pear trees near North Galveston, Texas. The orchard is to be delivered to the owners in 1903.

C. Petrick, of Ghent, Belgium, who is represented in the United States and Canada by Aug. Rhotert, of New York, has now enlarged his establishment by an addition of 90,000 feet of glass, which he will use almost exclusively for the growing of palms, araucarias, ficus and other plants for the American market.

The last session of the Missouri legislature authorized the establishment of a horticultural experiment station on the south slope of the Ozarks, which will soon be located and put into operation. S. H. Linton, of the East Hill Nurseries, of Marceline, is favorably spoken of by prominent horticulturists for the position of managing horticulturist and his claims are being pushed vigorously.

The president of the American Pomological Society, which will hold a biennial session in Philadelphia, September 7 and 8, is a nurseryman, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; and a nurseryman, P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., is the chairman of the executive committee. The secretary is William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C. On the local committee on arrangements are Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa., and William Warner Harper, Chestnut Hill, Pa.

E. W. Reid's Nurseries make the following announcement: "Owing to the decision of the Postoffice Department to open an office in proximity to the nurseries, for the better accommodation of mail matter here, we should be pleased if you will kindly change our postoffice address to Upland, Belmont County, Ohio, instead of Bridgeport, Ohio. This is not a change of location, as we are still in the same place, but an effort of the Postal Department to give us better mail facilities."

SOUTHERN NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to arrangement made at Chicago in June, the newly organized Southern Nurserymen's Association met at Chattanooga, Tenn., on August 1.

The association as organized includes the nurserymen of fifteen southern states. Resolutions were drawn up and adopted whereby the association members will be put in touch with each other on all matters relating to the nursery business. It will be the duty of the association to regulate all trade matters, protect each other and govern the prices, market, sale and cultivation of fruit trees and other plants for which there is a demand. About fifty delegates were present at the convention, which adjourned to meet July 31, 1900, at such place as the executive committee may designate.

The following officers were elected: President, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; vice-president, W. D. Griffing, Macclenny, Fla.; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Newson, Nashville, Tenn.; executive committee, C. M. Griffing, Macclenny, Fla., W. L. Wilson, Winchester, Tenn., J. A. Miller, Rome, Ga., E. A. Bissell, Richmond, Va., J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.

We are glad to welcome the new association. Its members are members of the American Association of Nurserymen and it was launched at the Chicago convention of the national association. It will work with the latter as do the Western Wholesale Association and the Eastern Association. The Southern Association will undoubtedly accomplish much in the way of advancing the interests of the large and important section of which its president, Mr. Hale, spoke so entertainingly at the Chicago convention.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING HE READS.

W. M. SCOTT, STATE ENTOMOLOGIST, ATLANTA, GA.—"I hand you herewith enclosed \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for another year. This journal is one of the most interesting that I read."

CARL SONDEREGGER, FAIRBURY, Neb.—"Please find enclosed \$1.00. I like your paper very much. Do not wish to have it discontinued."

In Nursery Rows.

WAXED TAPE FOR BUDDING.—The Bulletin of the Botanical Department, Jamaica for June, contains the following recipe for preparing budding-wax: To every pound of beeswax add a lump of resin the size of an egg, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls of raw linseed oil. Boil, and then dip the tape in.

A NEW PLUM.—Mercer Brown, Spiceland, Ind., sent us last month samples of a new purple plum, of medium size, firm yet juicy, flesh of fine flavor and especially small pit. He says it is a good bearer and is hardy as is evidenced by its bearing this year after the severe cold weather of last February.

THE MAJOR BOTTS PEACH.—We received on August 26th from John Watson, Brenham, Tex., samples of the "Major Botts" peach. This is a chance seedling growing in the yard of Major T. B. Botts in Brenham. It was a very late peach for the extreme South. The samples sent were large, although Mr. Watson says that the dry, hot weather has affected the size. It is of rich yellow color; flesh firm yet juicy and of good flavor. It ripens at a season when there is no peach to compete with it. This is the seventh year of the tree with regular crops. There seems to be a large field for just such a peach.

RUBUS MORIFOLIUS.—We have received from Suzuki & Iida, New York city, a hand painting from nature of a new variety of rubus which was recently found by a representative of that firm in Northern Japan. They are of the opinion that the variety would do well in this country. The painting shows the plant to be luxurious and the fruit of a brilliant color. Of the variety the firm says: "The fruit of this variety ripens in the month of July, about a month later than *Rubus nicisus*, and it is a far superior variety than any other, the fruit having a splendid appearance. The color of the fruit is a light red and every single stem produces from four to six strawberry-like fruits. The plants attain a height of five to six feet." Further details may be obtained of the firm at 11 Broadway, New York.

JAPANESE MAPLES.—The beauties of the Japanese maples are clearly set forth in Lucius D. Davis' "Ornamental Shrubs" just published by the Putnams of New York. Regarding the Blood-leaved variety Meehan's Monthly says that in 1858 the Meehan Nurseries received from a Belgian correspondent five plants of this variety, each three or four inches in height, paying what was deemed a reasonable price, \$20. They were potted in four inch pots for a season. One was subsequently stolen, one was reserved for a specimen and is still growing in the nursery grounds. The other three were grown for propagating purposes. All of the earlier distributions in this country, and until trade with Japan was opened, came from these three plants, the first 100 plants, about twelve inches in height, being sold to a Boston dealer for \$100. The variety still holds its popularity.

STRAWBERRIES AND PEACHES AT HARRISONS.—"In spite of the early wet spring followed by seven weeks of drought," write J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., "we have a very good stock of peach seedlings to bud and the work is being done now. Since about the first of July it has been quite seasonable and our stock of peach, apple and plum trees, asparagus roots and strawberry plants has made a remarkable growth. After our peach are budded we cultivate and sow crimson clover between the rows. We have found from last season's experience it was quite beneficial as a fertilizer for the following season's growth of trees. Our one year trees thus treated with a little potash are as fine as we have ever seen grow and invite personal inspection of our budded list of last season of over one million trees and you can count this season's budding yourselves."

DORMANT ROSE GRAFTING.—At the florists' convention the following question was asked: "Can roses be grafted on roots of *Manetti* with dormant wood as is done in apple grafting?" E. G. Hill said that the method of procedure in his boyhood days was to take a piece of root, say two inches in length, and either splice or tongue graft, both root and scion being in the dormant state. After this operation was performed the grafts were placed, generally two in a two and a half inch pot, put in a greenhouse with a cool temperature overhead and with bottom heat; with such treatment from 75 to 80 per cent. united and made splendid bushes the first year. In later years, since black spot put in an appearance, the same method had been tried by Mr. Hill with

repeated failure. Whether that was due to the black spot which infests and attacks the hybrid roses in the open ground, thus preventing the wood from properly ripening, the speaker was unable to say. Robert George, of Painesville, Ohio, stated that growers in Alabama had had good success by the method in question with *Marechal Niel* and that type of rose and with hybrids such as *Paul Neyron* and *Magna Charta*; with dark colored roses like *Jacqueminot*, *Camille de Rohan*, not so good; with the latter the wood seemed to canker at the graft and these grafted roses placed in nursery rows made a growth of two to three feet in one season.

CHESTNUT CULTURE.—G. Harold Powell says in *American Gardening*: The trunks of the chestnut in the nursery frequently blight upon the south and west sides. The bark splits, sinks in, turns dark in color and the tree finally dies. Sometimes a similar difficulty is noticed on large Japanese trees, but I do not recall seeing it on the larger Europeans. Imported European seedlings seem to be more susceptible than others. The writer had occasion to examine a thousand imported seedlings a short time since, 950 of which had died of the body blight. The nature of the body blight is not definitely understood, but as the south and west sides of the tree are generally affected it seems likely that the trouble is not unlike the sun scald of the cherry and other fruit trees. Sun scald is a climatic malady. It occurs during the late winter or early spring months, when there may be alternate freezing and thawing of the tissues on the side of the tree exposed to the rays of the sun. Trees that enter the winter in a succulent, unripened condition, or those taken to a poorly adapted climate, are most susceptible to sun scald. The fundamental treatment for sun scald is of a cultural nature. Less stimulating fertilizers, an early cessation of tillage in the fall, a better adapted soil—these and other conditions which help to mature the wood early in the fall, lessen the danger from sun scald. Cultural conditions, however, will not overcome the susceptibility of a tree not climatically adapted to its region. It is evident therefore that it is an unwise policy to import chestnut seedlings from Europe for use in American nurseries.

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

President William C. Barry presided at the meeting of the American Rose Society in Detroit last month. The premium list for the exhibition in New York in March, 1900, will be issued October 1. The following were enrolled as life members: Joseph Heacock, Wyncote, Pa.; Alexander Montgomery, Natick, Mass.; E. Hippard, Youngstown, O.; Robert F. Tesson, St. Louis; Frank R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Philip Breitmeyer, Detroit; Peter Reinberg, Chicago; Harry Dale, Brampton, Ont.; Frederick Mathison, Boston; J. M. Gasser, Cleveland; J. L. Dillon, Bloomsburg, Pa.; Emil Buettner and J. C. Vaughan, Chicago.

NURSERYMEN'S OPINIONS OF PLUMS.

The Fruitman, Marcus, Ia., has obtained the following views of nurserymen on plums: C. L. Watrous—"The *DeSota* is the most profitable variety;" M. J. Wragg—"Of narrow leaf plums that seedling of *Wild Goose*, *Pool's Pride*, is most popular in South Iowa;" Silas Wilson—"I expect to market in the near future as many bushels of fruit from my *Domestica* plum trees as my friends who plant the *Americana*, and get twice the money for them;" C. G. Patten—"It is only within a few years that the possibilities of this fruit have been realized. We are now on the eve of its rapid development;" J. C. Doughty—"Minnesota has twenty-five brand new plums. Among these are some very good, some just good, and some no good."

OF FORTY YEARS STANDING.

Growth of the Oldest Nursery in Texas and One of Oldest in Country—Founded by William Watson in 1859—His Sons Proceeding on the Same Enterprising Plan—Nursery-Born and Nursery-Bred They Are Nurserymen.

We present in this issue views of the oldest nursery in Texas and one of the oldest in the country. Forty years ago the Rosedale Nursery was established by William Watson at Brenham. Some account of an institution which has existed so long and which has attained such a commanding position despite many obstacles is of special interest.

William Watson, the founder of the business, came from Ireland, where his father had settled, after leaving the family home in Lancashire, England. In youth he traveled much over many parts of the world. In visiting the botanical gardens of London, Paris, Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, Naples, Turin, and even Rio de Janeiro, he found much to interest him,

and thus possibly acquired his love for flowers and fruits. He lived in New York city a while, then in Wheeling, later in Louisville, and came to Texas in 1859, to Galveston. He selected Brenham, Washington county, to locate, and rented a house and three acres of land on which he established his nursery or the beginning of it. Hardly had that beginning become substantial when his state withdrew from the Union, and in the war that followed, he carried a musket in her defense.

At the close of the war, broken in health and fortune, he again took up his work. It was something new in this section and it prospered. Within ten years his business had grown out of its long clothes stage, and he bought thirty acres of land near Brenham and located the present site of the nursery; this place was improved and within three years he declined an offer of \$30,000 for his place and business. In those days it was different down there; for a long time Brenham had no railroad; later it was only the terminus and trees had to be hauled

hundreds of miles by wagon. Texas is the state of "magnificent distances." The first trees planted in the present city of Alvin, now the great fruit center of the coast country, were from these nurseries many years ago. Among the first fruit trees planted in the fruit belt of East Texas, were those furnished by Mr. Watson.

Having a vast field, and an increasing immigration, the business grew, while Mr. Watson added to his nurseries from time to time until they now include nearly two hundred acres of fine Texas prairie land.

Mr. Watson died in 1897, aged 65 years. He had been vice-president of the American Pomological Society, vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen. He was one of the founders and leading spirits of the Texas State Horticultural Society and its second president. Mr. Watson was well known to the veteran nurserymen, P. J. A. Berckmans, John Saul, Thomas Meehan, the Smiths and others. An indication of the esteem in which the founder of the Rosedale Nurseries was held is the following from the Horticultural Gleaner under date of September, 1897:

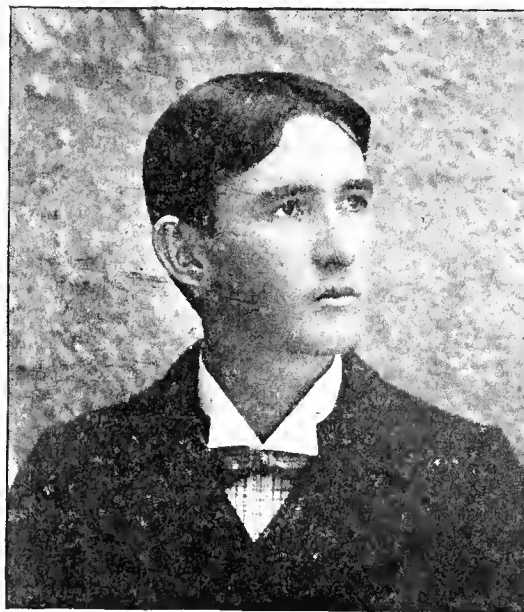
On the 19th of August the horticulturists of Texas lost, by the death of Mr. William Watson, one of their greatest benefactors. Mr. Watson's work in Texas began at Brenham in 1859, where he has since labored persistently and industriously for the development of Texas horticulture. It is difficult to estimate the amount of good done by his labors. If he had not spent his time and money

in making experiments his survivors would have to make them now. If he had not made failures and suffered loss and disappointment, we would have them to suffer now. But he has left his work so that we may take it up and carry it forward to our own and the country's good. A debt of gratitude is due the memory of Mr. Watson, not by the horticulturists only, but by the state. Every orchard planted in Central Texas is planted in the light of Mr. Watson's work.

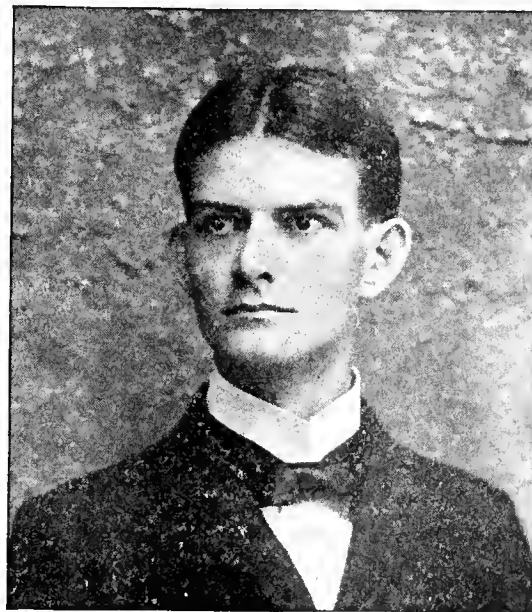
Mr. Watson was succeeded by his eldest son, Stanley H. Watson, who, with his brothers, was given a good education. He selected the agency business, and was accounted a good salesman. The S. H. in his name stands for "Strictly Hustling," and when he goes after business, he generally gets it;



WILLIAM WATSON, FOUNDER.



STANLEY H. WATSON, PROPRIETOR.



JOHN WATSON, MANAGER.



RESIDENCE AT
ROSEDALE

he believes, as did his father, that the secret of success in the nursery business is a very simple matter, after all, if one will only do three things, but it is essential that those three things should be done thoroughly: First, grow your stock, and good stock, economically; second, sell it and at a profit; third, collect your money. And then success is pretty certain! Stanley H. Watson gives his whole attention to the agency department; he is an old agent himself, and can sell as many as any, and believing that the bulk of the nursery business is done through traveling salesmen, he looks after this important department himself. While directing the boys, he finds time to carry a plate-book himself now and then. He is well known and is considered very popular. He says it is a good idea to get out and shake hands with customers. That is the way to keep them. And the Watsons do keep them. Last January they filled an order for one of their customers who first bought trees from them in 1867; he is one of many. Several of their agents are sons of former agents; and in the list of ex-agents who have in former years sold Watson's trees one can count members of the state legislature, county and district judges, and several who have become prominent in national politics. The local county judge is an ex-agent. The Watsons expect to find one of them president yet. They have nearly one hundred agents at work this year, including salary, commission and local agents. Nearly all their trade is through agents, besides, of course, a good office business.

Stanley H. Watson enjoys the distinction of being probably the youngest proprietor of any large nursery business in the Union; he certainly is in Texas, besides having the oldest nursery in that state. He is "less than thirty." So is John Watson, his brother, who is general business manager. L. C. Watson manages the mail order department, J. H. Merrin is stenographer and I. B. Johns secretary. John Watson, after his return from the University of Texas, entered the nursery office, the work of which he directs. He supervises generally during his brother's absence. Nursery-born and nursery-bred, the Watson brothers ought to be and they are nurserymen. Their teacher was an acknowledged authority upon matters pertaining to horticulture in Texas, and they believe, as did their father when he went there forty years ago, that no section of the country can equal the immense resources of that state. With the development of those resources the growth of the nursery business must go hand in hand; every new farm opened means trees; every new home improved means flowers; and all of it means a great deal to the nurseryman.

Many of the northern people have no idea of Texas. It is vast; one could build a Chinese wall around the state and could find everything within its borders necessary to life and comfort. However, a Chinese wall is not the sentiment of those people; they are too cosmopolitan for that.

The Watsons have adopted as their motto Admiral Dewey's famous words at the battle of Manila bay: "Keep cool and attend strictly to orders." Orders are what the nurseryman wants.

L. G. KELLOGG, RIFON, WIS.—"Enclosed find draft for \$1 for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Can not do business without the journal."

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO., POMONA, N. C., July 24, 1899—"We regret that we had overlooked our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We do not want you to let the paper lapse, as it is a good trade paper. We would like to receive it weekly instead of monthly."

CORNELL'S COURSE IN FORESTRY.

A year ago Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., secured 30,000 acres of woodland in the Adirondack mountains near Axton, N. Y., for the exclusive use of her forestry department. This land has been divided into a number of sections, and several seed beds have been laid out, in which have been planted over 1,000,000 small trees of different variety. Professor John Gifford, recently elected to the chair of forestry at Cornell, and Professor Roth, of Cornell, have been in these sections inspecting the woodland and directing the work of the surveyors, for six weeks.

KANSAS FRUIT.

Secretary Barnes of the Kansas Horticultural Society gives the following census of bearing fruit trees in the state: Apples, 7,533,358; pears, 191,660; peaches, 4,058,762; plums, 638,233; grapes, 6,354 acres. For the present crop he gives the following estimate: Apples, 47 1-12 per cent.; pears, 33 per cent.; peaches (only fourteen counties reported), 32 per cent.; plum, 35 2/3 per cent.; grapes, 70 5-7 per cent. He says: "Trees throughout the state are making vigorous growth, and those injured but not killed during the extreme cold weather of February last are fast recuperating, and bid fair to be heard from next year."

CROP CONDITIONS.

The crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture, dated August 1, states: There are but few states from which the reports as to the apple crop are not even more unfavorable than they were last month. Taking the fourteen states having 3,000,000 or upward apple trees in bearing at the last census, there was a further decline during July of seven points in New York and Tennessee, three points in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, four in Missouri, North Carolina and Maine, and six in Iowa. The condition in Illinois, Indiana and Kansas underwent no change, and there was an improvement of two points in Ohio and of three points in Michigan and Virginia.

AMERICAN APPLE SHIPPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The American Apple Shippers' Association in convention at Detroit on August 3, elected the following officers: President, G. E. Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan.; vice-president, C. P. Rothwell, East Palestine, O.; treasurer, W. L. Wagner, Chicago; secretary, A. W. Patch, Boston.

The report of the committee, compiled from reports of the association's statistician, shows the following percentages of a full crop of apples in each of the states named: Arkansas 60, California 75, Colorado 50, Illinois 45, Iowa 50, Kansas 45, Kentucky 25, Maryland 60, Michigan 45, Missouri 40, New England 25, New Jersey 75, New York 40, Nebraska 40, Ohio 65, Pennsylvania 45, Virginia 65, West Virginia 60, Wisconsin 35, Washington 50, Canada 65.

A NECESSITY.

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., NURSERY P. O., MO.: "Enclosed find \$1 in currency, for which kindly renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We could not think of doing without it."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements.

 Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Wilson J. Peters, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Robert C. Berekman, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1899.

IMPORTANCE OF HYBRIDIZATION.

In the historic old gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at Chiswick, England, on July 11, two hundred persons from all quarters of Europe gathered to discuss the hybridization of plants, a subject of direct interest to nurserymen. The proceedings have been but briefly referred to by the American journals. Dr. Masters, editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, London, presided and in his address welcomed the foreign guests, one of the most prominent of these being Herbert J. Webber of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"To appreciate the importance of cross-breeding and hybridization," said Dr. Masters, "we have only to look round our gardens and our exhibition-tents, or to scan the catalogues of our nurserymen. Selection has done and is doing much for the improvement of our plants, but it is cross-breeding which has furnished us with the materials for selec-

tion. A few years ago by the expression 'new plants,' we meant plants newly introduced from other countries, but, with the possible exception of orchids, the number of new plants of this description is now relatively few. The 'new plants' of the present day, like the roses, the chrysanthemums, the fuchias, and so many others, are the products of the gardeners' skill. From peaches to potatoes, from peas to plums, from strawberries to savoy, the work of the cross-breeder is seen improving the quality and quantity of our products, adapting them to different climates and conditions, hastening their production in spring, prolonging their duration in autumn."

Referring to the work of the early hybridists, Dr. Masters continued: "It is curious, however, to note that objections and prejudices arose from two sources. Many worthy people objected to the production of hybrids, on the ground that it was an impious interference with the laws of nature. To such an extent was this prejudice carried, that a former firm of nurserymen, at Tooting, celebrated in their day for the culture, amongst other things, of heaths, in order to avoid wounding sensitive susceptibilities, exhibited as new species introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, forms which had really been originated by cross-breeding in their own nurseries.

"The best answer to this prejudice was supplied by Dean Herbert, whose orthodoxy was beyond suspicion. He, like Linnæus before him, had observed the existence of natural hybrids, and he set to work experimentally to prove the justness of his opinion. He succeeded in raising, as Englehart has done since, many hybrid narcissi, such as he had seen wild in the Pyrenees, by means of artificial cross-breeding. If such forms exist in nature, there can be no impropriety in producing them by the art of the gardener."

The following papers were read: "Hybridization and cross-breeding as a Method of Scientific Investigation," W. Bateson, Esq., M. A., F. R. S. Cambridge; "Hybridization as a means of Pangenetic Infection," Professor Hugo De Vries, Amsterdam; "Hybridization and its Failures," the Rev. Professor Geo. Henslow, M. A., V. M. H., London; "Experiments in Hybridization and Cross-breeding," C. C. Hurst, Esq., F. R. H. S. F. I. S., Burbage, Hinckley.

At the banquet following the conference, Mr. Webber, the American delegate, was accorded the place of honor and responded to the first toast after the usual loyal toasts. Speaking on "Horticulture" he said he brought the friendly greeting of American horticulturists. It seemed to him, from what had been brought out on this occasion, that we are merely on the threshold of the matter, and it was a great misfortune that no reward awaited the originator of a new plant or variety. He considered that more honor was due to him who brought out a new plant than to him who but reproduced it afterwards.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Once in two years this national organization meets and discusses horticultural topics upon a broad scale. The twenty-sixth biennial session will be held at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, September 7-8. Representative horticulturists, nurserymen and pomologists will be present. A nurseryman, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., prominent in the American Association of Nurserymen, is president of the American Pomological Society, and the programme for the two days session contains papers and discussions by prominent nurserymen.

Among these are Thomas Meehan, C. G. Patten, J. W. Kerr, J. H. Hale, S. M. Emery, T. V. Munson, and G. L. Taber.

All interested in fruit and its culture are invited to attend, and horticultural societies are urged to send delegates properly accredited. Low railroad fares are promised.

The exhibition of fruits, especially of new or little known varieties, and other articles of pomological interest, such as pruning and cultivating implements, either by individuals or societies, in competition for the Wilder medals, is especially encouraged. Such exhibits will be examined and reported on early in the session by a special committee of expert pomologists, who will be governed by the society rules for naming and exhibiting fruits.

At the time of its organization the membership list of this society comprised practically every prominent nurseryman and fruit grower in the country, and at the present day there is not a state in the Union which is not represented by some of its most progressive and noted pomologists. As the society is now working in co-operation with the division of pomology of the national department of agriculture the coming session promises to be of more than ordinary interest.

THE MARKET.

Advices from the nursery centers of the West indicate that in general fruit stocks will be cleaned up to a large extent, and that cherry and apple will be scarce. Prices on pear and plum have not advanced as much as expected at the Chicago convention, though it is thought they will increase. Apple and cherry prices, especially the former, have stiffened perceptibly. It is probable that western nurserymen will have to go East for stock before they can get their own to marketable size again. There is considerable peach on hand.

PLANTING KEIFFER HEAVILY.

Western orchardists are planting Keiffer pear heavily and this variety is commanding good prices, \$150 per thousand, where Bartlett, Clairgeau and others are selling at \$80. Recent sales of Keiffer at 10, 12 and 15 cents for the three grades are noted. E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., says: "If I were to plant an orchard of pears to-day I would select Keiffer for 99 per cent. of the kind. The Keiffer pear is not fit to eat until two months after it becomes yellow. It ripens from the outside, unlike other pears, and it does not rot at the core. The Keiffer is a heavy bearer and the fruit sells rapidly."

TREE PLANTING IN TREELESS STATES.

Gifford Pinchot, forester, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has issued a circular announcing that the Secretary of Agriculture will publish in the year book for 1899, a resume of the achievements of the United States in every branch of agriculture during the nineteenth century, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. The division of forestry will contribute a short history of forestry in this country and the efforts of private landowners to apply the principles of forestry.

In New England there are numerous instances of planting white pine on waste places with excellent results, and in Massachusetts the planting of larch has proved highly satisfactory.

Many farmers have found it profitable to plant locust and red cedar for fence posts, and in more than one case the cultivation of black walnut has brought large returns. In the Central West the fast growing catalpa and the ailanthus have produced remarkable results in short periods in the hands of private growers.

A distinct branch of tree planting is that practiced in treeless states of the West. There, in addition to the uses to which their wood is put, trees have proved of great value in the form of wind breaks. In these cases the best results have generally been obtained from the Osage orange, catalpa, maple, elm, box elder, Norway spruce, Scotch pine and others, according to differing local conditions.

Along the banks of streams trees have been set to fix the fast eroding soil, and to prevent the increasing floods; and on cultivated hillsides which have begun to gully from the washing of rain, trees have been made to do good service in checking the excessive surface drainage and saving the fertile soil.

There are suggestions here for the extension of the nursery business. Our readers may profit by them and at the same time may be of service to the federal forester by sending any information they may have along these lines.

THE "NATIONAL NURSERYMAN" WELL KNOWN.

The Miami Valley Horticulturist has the following editorial note in the July issue: "We are indeed gratified to present to our readers this month a report of the National Nurserymen's convention, of which any journal in America would be proud. The national reputation of the correspondent, together with his eminent ability, makes us once more proud that the Miami Valley Horticulturist has only to look about our own Valley for productions. Our obligation to Mr. Albaugh is greater than ever." We appreciate the compliment, but truth compels us to state that it was not entirely the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN'S convention. The name of the organization which held the convention is The American Association of Nurserymen. The nurserymen's trade journal is so well known in the Miami Valley that the slip of the pen is excusable. We call the attention of the valley journal to an error in its report. The official proceedings, as well as the official journal, gives the legislative committee as follows: Messrs. Watrous, Albaugh, Wilson and Meehan.

MAY BE PROFIT IN THIS PEST.

A daily paper in New York state published the following despatch from Clyde, N. Y., during a time when news was dull:

The idea is suggested of the possibility of turning an apparently unmitigated curse into something approaching a blessing. The cocoon of the tent caterpillar can be carded, if not reeled. This leads to an estimate of the apple tree to be used as a mulberry tree, furnishing food for silk worms. An average tree will support ten or a dozen tents of caterpillars, yielding 3,000 silk makers, representing a yield of three pounds of silk worth \$1 per pound.

With proper appliances attached to the trunks of the trees for the worms to spin their cocoons in, not much time would be expended in gathering the product which would equal the apple proceeds of a tree at 75 cents a barrel. The worm might be improved so as to produce a finer quality of silk and in the end the silk might prove more profitable than the apple.

From Various Points.

The Society of American Florists has 490 members.

Elbert S. Carman has withdrawn from the position of editor-in-chief of the Rural New Yorker and has been succeeded by H. W. Collingwood.

The American Carnation Society met in Detroit, August 16, President William P. Craig presiding. A programme for the February meeting in Buffalo was arranged.

The Chrysanthemum Society in Detroit last month elected E. G. Hill president and Edwin Lonsdale vice-president. Treasurer May and Secretary Smith were re-elected.

The Connecticut legislature has passed a law protecting the trailing Arbutus, said to be the first law ever passed in any state of the Union for the protection of a wild flower.

Professor William Trelease, of Missouri Botanical Garden, has returned from a two months' trip in Alaska. He was with a scientific party and has collected a valuable amount of data pertaining to the flora of that country.

E. Dwight Sanderson has been elected entomologist at the Delaware State Experiment Station at Newark. Prof. P. H. Rolf, horticulturist at the Florida State Experiment Station, is now at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

The San Jose scale was found last month on plum and pear trees at the home grounds of E. S. Carman, recently editor of the Rural New Yorker, in New Jersey. Professor John B. Smith, state entomologist, prescribed the necessary remedies and declared that there was no cause for alarm or for digging up and destroying the trees.

The secretary of the Florists' Hail Association reported at the Detroit convention last month: On the first day of August, 1899, the 864 members comprising the Florists' Hail Association insured an aggregate of 11,209,865 square feet of glass, sub-divided as follows: Single thick, 2,838,560; double thick, 5,934,262 square feet; extra one-half, single thick, 254,525 square feet; extra one-half double thick, 446,116 square feet; extra whole, single thick, 650,685 square feet; extra whole, double thick, 1,436,038 square feet.

Professor Alfred Rehder, editor of a European horticultural journal, is visiting the large cities of the United States, studying the arboricultural features of the best collections, preparatory to writing the articles on trees and shrubs in the "American Encyclopedia of Horticulture," the largest work of the kind, which is being edited by Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. After visiting New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C., Professor Rehder will make his headquarters at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston.

Recent Publications.

The Gardeners' Magazine and the Gardeners' Chronicle of London, Eng., in their July issues, contained valuable sketches and portraits of noted hybridizers.

Among catalogues recently received those of the Rosedale Nurseries, Stanley H. Watson, Brenham, Tex., and the Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Ga., the P. J. Berckmans Co., are especially attractive.

The official proceedings of the American Association of Nurserymen have been issued by Secretary George C. Seager. The book is of

much interest to all nurserymen. Those who are not members of the American Association should send \$2 to the secretary, at Rochester, N. Y., and receive this book of proceedings. They should also attend the annual convention at Chicago next June and see what they have been missing in the way of enjoyment and business profit. The proceedings comprise a full stenographic report of the convention, printed and bound in excellent manner, a credit to the secretary and his assistant, Edward J. Seager.

We have received from the secretary, L. Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont., copies of the thirtieth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association, of Ontario, and the fifth annual report of the fruit experiment stations of Ontario. Together they form a valuable index to the fruits of Ontario according to conditions of 1898. The report of the Fruit Growers' Association contains papers and discussions of many timely topics. The report of the experiment stations is preceded by nearly 100 pages of illustrations and descriptions of the fruits of Ontario by Mr. Woolverton who notes the importance of some means of identifying all varieties now grown in the Province. The illustrations are all new and original and admirably depict the various fruits. Mr. Woolverton's work is to be highly commended.

FAMILIAR FLOWERS OF FIELD AND GARDEN, by F. Schuyler Mathews, is a companion volume to the author's FAMILIAR TREES AND THEIR LEAVES. Full descriptions of flowering plants arranged with regard to the months in which they bloom are given together with illustrations by means of which each may readily be identified. The descriptions are in such interesting and original style as to make the volume a most attractive one to take up and read at any point at any time. Popular and scientific names of varieties are given. No attempt is made to give cultural directions. The flowers are described as they are found growing, as the reader finds them and as he wishes to identify them. Familiarity with a flower, says the author, does not always include a knowledge of its name and family. Great care has been given to color names in this volume which is intended as a companion to Gray's Field, Forest and Garden Botany, as revised by Professor L. H. Bailey. The book has over 200 drawings by the author and a systematical index and floral calendar. It is printed on heavy paper and is handsomely bound. Cloth, pp. 308, 12 mo., \$1.75. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, for garden, lawn and park planting, with an account of the origin, capabilities, and adaptations of the numerous species and varieties, native and foreign, and especially of the new and rare sorts, suited to cultivation in the United States, is a title none too pretentious for the timely volume just issued by the Putnams. The author is Lucius D. Davis who in his preface clearly outlines the scope of the work; and it is of special interest to nurserymen. "It is well understood" says Mr. Davis, "that botany deals chiefly with fixed forms, as represented by orders, genera and species, and that it takes little or no note of such varieties as are constantly making their appearance throughout the world. For this there is good reason from a scientific standpoint, but when it comes to the practical use of plants in general cultivation it is found that many of the species thus treated have given forth varieties, through processes well understood, that are far more valuable for the work in hand than the originals, and such as are coming, in a large measure, to displace them. A very large proportion of the plants in the best gardens of Europe and America belong to the latter class, many of which are not even named by the scientists, much less described. To these especial attention is given, as for horticultural purposes they are of great value. It is true that much has been written in a fragmentary way concerning these varietal forms, but this is believed to be the first attempt to gather and publish in a single volume an account of the wonderful evolutions in connection with the several types so far as they are of practical use in our gardens and parks." The idea suggested by the author has been followed closely in his book. It is along these lines directly that the nurseryman is working. Much of the material in the volume will be more or less familiar to him but he will find also much that will prove of special value in practical application to his business. It is a volume too, that will largely increase the intelligent demand for ornamental stock for planting in public and private grounds. As it is not designed to be a scientific treatise, no attempt is made at strictly botanical classification. The descriptions, however, are re-

sented in such an attractive form as to be at once popular and at the same time easily classified according to the names by which the plants are scientifically known throughout the civilized world. The volume was prepared in Newport, R. I., America's great summer resort, where are to be found in extraordinary measure the combined horticultural treasures of the world. These famous gardens derive their chief beauty, as Mr. Davis says, from hardy plants. In almost every instance the chief reliance for both flowers and foliage is upon shrubs and herbaceous perennials. The volume forms a timely guide to all who have the care of planting estates or parks and those who desire to know something of the many beautiful shrubs in the modern improved landscape tracts. It is handsomely executed, the text being in large type upon rich paper with wide margin, deckle edge and gilt top, in cloth binding with appropriate design. The illustrations, many of them half-tones, add greatly to the value of the work. 8vo., pp. 338. Fully illustrated, \$3.50, New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

As an aid in the preservation and in the classification of specimen leaves of the trees of Northeastern America, Charles S. Newhall has prepared **THE LEAF COLLECTOR'S HAND-BOOK AND HERBARIUM**, a volume of 116 figures, opposite each of which is a blank page for the reception of specimens of leaves and memoranda regarding dates, localities, name of finder, incidents, characteristics of the tree, etc. The guide in the fore part of the volume enables one to identify a specimen readily. In the back of the book are gummed pages from which may be cut strips to hold in place the specimen leaves. Used in connection with the author's **TREES OF NORTHEASTERN AMERICA**, this new volume lends much additional interest to the study of our native trees. The guide, the list of genera and the clearly arranged illustrations, however, will enable one to identify a specimen without the aid of the companion volume. Cloth, 8vo. Uniform with the author's other books. \$2. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

Long and Short.

Peach and plum on plum are offered by A. Pullen, Milford, Del.

Crimson Rambler roses at Brown Brothers Company's, Rochester, N. Y.

Hale plum buds and Senator apple buds at Whiting Nursery Co.'s, Boston.

Grape vines and currant plants at Wheelock & Clark's, Fredonia, N. Y.

Everbearing mulberries can be had at the Carolina Nursery Co.'s, Selma, N. C.

A stenographer asks a position and an opportunity for an investor is offered in this issue.

George Brothers, East Penfield, N. Y., have H. P. Moss and climbing roses; also clematis.

Figs, persimmons, pecans, pomegranates, Cape Jessamines at Rose-dale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex.

Norway Maple, White Birch, Carolina Poplar and peach trees at Malvern Nurseries, Malvern, Pa.

J. W. Adams & Co., Springfield, Mass., grow for the trade a full line of shrubs listed in this issue.

Peach seed, raffia and Mazzard cherry seed may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

The McPike grape won new laurels during the cold weather of last winter. Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., offers it.

Peach trees, apple seedlings, shade trees and apple grafts to order are offered by Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.

A remarkably full assortment of peach, strawberry and plum is offered by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

White Elm, Barberry, Horse Chestnut, currants, Mt. Ash and evergreens may be had of Gardner & Son, Osage, Ia.

The man behind the trees, says Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., the label man, is as important as the man behind the gun.

Japan Maples, Citrus Trifoliata stocks and seeds, Japan Pear stocks and seeds at Suzuki & Iida's, 11 Broadway, New York.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., have some ornamental stock which may not be found elsewhere. See their list.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., can supply all wants. The completeness of their nurseries is known throughout the world.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., have a fruit and ornamental assortment that is not surpassed. The quality is of the highest.

Albertson & Hobbs make a specialty of the Pomona currant which they regard the best specialty for agents. In another column is a description.

Apple, peach, cherry and plum trees and one-year Kieffer pears can be had of Peters & Skinner, N. Topeka, Kan.; also apple seedlings in large lots.

An attractive list of stock is offered in another column by P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga. Over one acre under glass; 360 acres in nursery stock.

Standard pears, dwarf pears, plums, assorted cherry and Carolina poplar, together with other fruit and ornamental stock can be obtained of Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; also apple seedlings.

H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y. has devised a vest pocket caliper which should prove of value and convenience. It is three inches in length and one and one-quarter inches in width. At one end is a three-quarter inch slot and at the other a five-eighths inch slot. It will sell for from 12 to 15 cents. Mr. Wiley has used such a caliper for years and has found it very practical.

GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society at Tallulah, August 2d and 3d, was the largest and one of the most successful meetings in the history of this organization. Many essays pertaining to fruit culture and kindred subjects were discussed. From reports from every district in the state it was shown that commercial planting of peaches, pears and plums is on the increase, notwithstanding the almost total failure of the fruit crop, due to the freeze of February last. The San Jose scale is being vigorously fought, and the state entomologist reports that fully 90 per cent. of the San Jose scale has been killed in the infested districts in the southwestern portion of the state.

The following officers were re-elected: President, P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; treasurer, L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; secretary, G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga. The society will hold its next meeting at Dublin, Ga., next August.

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Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,
Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,
Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We will also have our usual supply of

Apple Seedlings and other Stocks,

graded up to high standard, for shipment from either
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Write us for rates before placing your order.

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Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.
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RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
Hybrids.
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

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Fall trade list on application.

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NEW YORK.

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Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large
quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS,**
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

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105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,
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MILLER, LOUDON and
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TRIUMPH,
GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches.

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Our Catalogue will save you money.

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Growers and Exporters, has to offer, **FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS,**

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Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings.
All grown specially for the American trade.

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European and Japan; Peaches, Quinces,
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not only in price and quality of stock, but also with satisfactory dealings in
every respect.

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FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1899.

No. 9.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL.

Semi-Centennial Meeting at Philadelphia—Prominent Nurseryman

Re-elected President—Some Pioneers—President Watrous'

Address—Isothermal Lines Should Govern—Thomas Mee-

han's Reminiscences—Silver and Bronze Medals for

Fruit Exhibits—Election of Officers.

The twenty-sixth biennial session of the American Pomological Society was held in Philadelphia September 6-7. There were present 130 accredited delegates from 22 states and 100 others, most of whom are members of the society. Among the older members present were Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; S. B. Parsons, Flushing, L. I.; T. V. Munson, Dennison, Texas; Robert Manning, Reading, Mass. A letter of regret was sent by George Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y. President C. L. Watrous, the well-known nurseryman of Des Moines, Ia., occupied the chair. Assistant Pomologist William A. Taylor, Washington, D. C., performed his duties as secretary.

PRESIDENT WATROUS' ADDRESS.

President Watrous' address, the feature of the first session, was received with marked attention, the reading of it being often interrupted by expressions of approval. The president urged the necessity of systematic scientific breeding of American fruits. The time had gone by when we could afford to place dependence upon varieties brought from without. The division of the country into well-defined life zones was now accomplished and suitable fruits must be bred up to fit these divisions. The next fifty years should see fruit breeding as systematically carried out as stock breeding now is. Pomologists must supply the material for the several stations to work upon, and then, at the meeting of the society, which was a court of last resort, the facts could be sifted out. Already the good work was begun. In the Mississippi Valley hybrid plums had already taken their place, and the development of the northern grape awaited such work as Munson had done in the South. Garden herbariums, such as was now in the New York station, should be kept in all sections. A national herbarium of pomology would act as a check upon frauds. Fruits originated in their own botanical districts, and it was the duty of the society to teach they were most likely to succeed there. Thousands of dollars had been wasted in the endeavor to introduce foreign varieties. Isothermal lines rather than territorial divisions should be looked to. The society's best work was to be done for the mass of the American people, but it certainly could not wholly guide the public taste, and if men will buy Ben Davis instead of Grimes' Golden, the pomologist must plant that—he must go in for what pays.

The committee on the address fully endorsed the president's remarks and recommended the appointment of two commercial fruit growers, one representing the East and one for the West, to present papers on marketing at the next session of the society, to see if some means of avoiding gluts could not be devised. They further recommended that the Department of Agriculture prepare and issue a bulletin relating the connection of the experiment stations with pomology and setting forth plainly just what each station had done and was doing along that line.

The treasurer, Professor L. R. Taft, reported that the Wilder endowment \$5,000 is invested in railroad bonds, bearing 4 per cent. interest, giving a stated income, of which one-fifth was for the purchase of medals for worthy objects within the province of the society. The biennial income was \$1,292.48. The cash in the treasury is \$636.64, of which about \$240 is to the credit of the medal fund, the full amount not having been used at any one meeting since 1889.

THOMAS MEEHAN'S REMINISCENCES.

Thomas Meehan sketched the work done in Philadelphia and the surrounding district in early days. American pomology, he said, is the admiration of the world, and the American Pomological Society has had more to do with that eminence than any other. Europeans were amazed at the profusion of fruits, the poor enjoying with the richest. The poor abroad grow fruit, but it goes for tithes and taxes, and others enjoy it. This society is responsible for the difference here. Mr. Meehan reviewed the beginning of grape culture in Philadelphia, and its spread, following with the pear and the apple, and telling of the attempts at importation and the destruction by rats in the hold, and the law which gave no redress if there was a cat on board. Philadelphia had become a horticultural center because of the desire for wine. Penn had established the city where it was because he had concluded it was a good place in which to grow good wine, and he sent to France for his vines, which he grew in what was now part of Fairmount Park. His efforts partly failed, so he sent for French vineyardists, but as failure still followed they concluded Philadelphia was not hot enough, so they took up the Reading grape, which gave a wine that Franklin said was as good as the foreign wine. But they were not satisfied, and sought the native grapes till they got the Alexander—considered a great advance, but it was greatly inferior to the Concord. Bartram also tried to grow for wine and introduced a grape from Virginia, almost equal to Delaware, but it failed, too, and so the Susquehanna was searched till a grape known as Susquehanna was discovered. It was as good as the Delaware to-day, but that failed, too, after a time. Later a vineyard, three and one-half acres of Catawba and Isabella, was set out near Wissahickon, but it, too, gave out, the men did not realize the phylloxera was at work, which pest, he believed, Penn had brought from Europe. All this

failure of imported stock led to the cultivation of the native grape, and Philadelphia laid claim to that. The Pennsylvanians had decided taste in those days, and when the advent of Concord was announced from Massachusetts, the committee which went to investigate, came back with "diphtheria in their throats." Such was the reception given to the one grape that has crowded out all others. The grapes which emanated from Philadelphia included Bartram, Bonsel, Alexander, Archer, Bland, and Maxitawny, which was the first really good white grape. In pears, Bartram, Petrie, Brandywine, Penn, Tyson, Seckel, Washington, Ledger, Catherine, Early Wilmington, Chancellor, Jones, and Kieffer, belong to Philadelphia. There were, also, 38 varieties of apples, all prominent in their time, that had arisen about the city. Mr. Meehan insisted that the wrong man often got credit for a variety. It is not always the finder who deserves the credit, but he who puts it before the public—the man who knows when he sees a good thing. The Seckel pear owes its distribution to Dr. Hosack of New York; so, too, the Kieffer was not recognized by the man whose name it bears; it was W. Parry who saw it at the Centennial Exhibition, who really merits the honors in this case.

THE AWARDS.

An unusually fine exhibition of fruit was passed upon by a committee consisting of F. M. Hexamer, New York City; H. E. Van Deman, Virginia; John Craig, Iowa; G. B. Brackett, Washington, D. C., and A. G. Gulley, Connecticut, with the following result:

Silver Wilder medals to the New Jersey State Horticultural Society for 696 plates of 12 different kinds of fruit; to Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., for a choice collection of one hundred varieties of pears; to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Arkansas for a collection of 15 varieties of long-keeping seedling apples; to the Agricultural Experiment Station of Michigan for a collection of apples, pears, peaches, plums and grapes (which includes several new sorts of much merit) as well as for a collection of photographs of orchard trees; to Parry's Pomona Nurseries, Parry, N. J., for a collection of edible nuts of various kinds; to Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor, Mich., for an exhibit of Elberta and Kalamazoo peaches of superior merit, together with a collection of photographs showing the orchards and the method of pruning, and a statement of the treatment of the orchards, with account sales from a Chicago commission man, showing prices ranging from \$5 to \$7.50 per bushel for selected peaches; to John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y., for his seedling grape Charlton.

Bronze Wilder medals were awarded C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., for a collection of native plums; to Howard A. Chase, Pocono, Pa., for a collection of apples and plums, and to George E. Murrell, Fontella, Va., for an exhibit of apples and grapes. Honorable mention was made of the exhibits of Peder Pederson, Huntingdon Valley, Pa.; W. B. K. Johnson, Allentown, Pa.; the New York Experiment Station; L. Phelps, Sanford, Fla.; L. Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal.; the Iowa Agricultural College Experiment Station; the Pennsylvania State College; Greening Brothers, Monroe, Mich., for Banana apple; C. C. Corby, Montclair, New Jersey, for Montclair and Corby grapes and for the Bloomfield apple, shown by C. R. Hartshorne, Brighton, Md.

The following fruits were favorably commented on: Peaches, Evans, Dewey and Worcester; grape, Brown; blackcap raspberry, Evans; apples, Canajoharie, Koffman's June and Pride of the Hudson.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected: President, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; first vice-president, Thomas B. Meehan, Philadelphia; secretary, William A. Taylor, Washington; treasurer, Professor L. R. Taft, of the Agricultural College, Michigan; vice-presidents, W. G. Vincenheller, Arkansas; J. H. Hale, Connecticut; Alexander Pullen, Delaware; W. Saunders, District of Columbia; G. L. Tabor, Florida; P. J. A.

Berckmans, Jr., Georgia; H. M. Dunlap, Illinois; J. Troop, Indiana; Charles G. Patten, Iowa; W. H. Barnes, Kansas; W. M. Munson, Maine; J. W. Kerr, Maryland; M. C. Strong, Massachusetts; C. J. Monroe, Michigan; J. J. Evans, Missouri; C. C. Shaw, New Hampshire; I. J. Blockerell, New Jersey; F. M. Hexamer, New York; J. Van Lindley, North Carolina; J. J. Harrison, Ohio; F. A. Waugh, Vermont; George E. Morrell, Virginia; H. W. Miller, West Virginia.

Among those who served on committees during the meeting were: H. C. Irish, Shaw Gardens, St. Louis; Prof. F. M. Webster, Wooster, O.; R. M. Kellogg, Three Rivers, Mich.; Byron D. Halstead, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Prof. W. B. Alwood, Blacksburg, Va.; W. C. Strong, Waban, Mass.; Prof. H. Van Deman, Parksley, Va.; John Craig, Ames, Ia.; L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo.; Prof. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.; Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.; W. H. Ragan, Greencastle, Ind.

NOMENCLATURE.

Prof. F. A. Waugh urged the necessity of a stable nomenclature on a scientific basis. This was a necessity before there can be a scientific pomology. No botanist pretended to know the names of all the plants, but he had a system which made him acquainted in a general way, and that was what one wanted in our fruits. The American Pomological Society was not in a position to impose arbitrary rules—no society is big enough to force a rule, it can only formulate a principle. As to selection of names it must be remembered that a name was merely a designation, not a variety nor an advertisement. Publication was essential to the proper security of a name, and this could be done in anything that bore a date—a nurseryman's catalogue offered a suitable medium.

S. B. Parsons said he was glad to hear it suggested that a nursery catalogue would be regarded as a publication, and recounted several instances where ornamental plants had been introduced by nurserymen in this country—named and duly described in a catalogue, but such was ignored by our European friends, who seized upon the plant and renamed it. They did such things at Kew. Magnolia oleander had been renamed M. Watsoni, and M. Halli had come back to him as M. stellata.

T. V. Munson, Denison, Texas, urged that the Secretary of Agriculture prepare an authoritative list of all fruit names. This to become a legal standard list and to which all catalogue makers were to be compelled to conform under penalty of exclusion from the mails. Further, in order to protect the purchasing public, it was advisable that state laws be enacted to punish such people as gave out false, overdrawn descriptions of new varieties, which thus became a sort of fraud. New varieties of fruits to be submitted to the United States Pomologist, and to be described by him before they could become subjects of interstate commerce. Legislation protected the sale of pure butter, and why not of fruit?

THE SEASON AT HUNTSVILLE.

The growing season at Huntsville, Ala., has been good; all stock runs heavier in caliper than usual. Two year cherry are exceptionally fine, standard pear very smooth and handsome, and a heavier stock here this season than usual. Peach run more to first-class grades than usual owing to the growing season. The stock of peach among Huntsville growers is about as heavy as last year.

ENGLAND'S IMPORTS OF NURSERY STOCK.

Deploring the lack of detailed statistics, the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, gives the following as the only available information regarding the importation of nursery stock in Great Britain:

Imports of Plants, Shrubs, Trees, and Flower Roots entered for Value only.

Imports for four years.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	£	£	£	£
Germany.....	30,187	39,465	42,020	43,889
Holland.....	184,025	203,390	213,663	221,793
Belgium.....	38,433	40,271	44,780	49,872
France.....	46,515	46,337	41,591	49,708
Japan.....	10,352	12,100	18,954	18,147
United States of America.	17,377	18,922	18,373	13,395
Mexico.....	3,251	1,816	2,204	319
Republic of Colombia....	8,735	9,896	9,008	10,425
Brazil.....	3,639	5,002	3,715	6,259
Other foreign countries...	4,448	4,117	4,607	3,410
Total, foreign countries.	346,962	381,216	398,875	417,217

IN AN ENGLISH NURSERY.

A representative of the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, has been visiting the nurseries of John Russell, at Brentwood, in Essex; at Haverstock Hill, in Middlesex, and at Milford and Richmond in Surrey. In several of the nurseries, he says, and particularly in the larger one on Sheen Common, Mr. Russell has a large variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, including flowering species, and those possessing attractive foliage. Of Ligustrum, we noted several species; the Japanese Privets for instance, varieties of *L. japonicum*. But the feature of the Privets was the large number of the golden variegated variety of *L. ovalifolium*, of which, it is estimated, there are 40,000 plants of salable sizes.

Rhus typhina, *R. Cotinus*, *R. glabra*, *R. g. laciniata*, etc., all very pretty deciduous shrubs, were noticed in quantity. The Forsythias, including *F. Fortunei*, *F. suspensa*, *F. viridissima*, and a variegated variety of the last-named species, are gaining popularity, but not to the extent they deserve. Also a number of fine standards and bushes of the best of the hardy Acacias or Robinias, including about 1000 fine plants 7 feet high of the well-known *Acacia inermis*, besides *Bessoniana*, and other "Mop-headed" varieties; also *Robinia neo-mexicana*, *pyramidalis*, *hispida grandiflora*, etc. Maples were noted in considerable variety. *Acer virginicum rubrum*, a picture in spring; *A. colchicum rubrum*, most ornamental in autumn, and *A. pseudo-platanus purpurea*, with its leaves of effective purple color on the underside, and exceedingly ornamental when disturbed by the breeze, are some of the noteworthy ones. A large stock of standard Limes is possessed for street and avenue planting, including a variety with smooth, glossy leaves, and which retains its foliage exceptionally late in autumn.

Hollies and Aucubas being plants which are greatly in request, are kept in extensive "drifts." Of Hollies, Mr. Russell says he has about 200,000; and of Aucubas we saw instances of 7000 plants in a "drift." *Ailanthus glandulosa*, the very popular *Osmanthus* in variety, *Phillyreas*, *Catalpa*

aurea, *Daphne Mezereum*, *D. M. alba*, and *D. M. rubra* *Arundo Donax*, hardy *Yuccas*, *Viburnums*, *Skimmias*, common and uncommon species of *Quercus*; *Olearias*, *Magnolias*, *Eurya japonica* and *E. latifolia variegata* (in large numbers), *Cratægus*, *Cerasus*, and *Berberis*; Horse-Chestnuts, *Cornus*, Beeches, *Laburnum*, *Pyrus*, *Syringa*, were also among the evergreen or deciduous species of flowering and ornamental trees and shrubs.

When speaking of the "Mop-head" *Robinia* previously, we should have mentioned a variegated form of "inermis." From present appearances it will be likely to become very popular for alternating with the green variety in town or suburban gardens. The American plants, or most of them, are cultivated in the nursery at Milford, and these we did not see. At Sheen, among the Cedars, were some nice plants, 7 feet high, of *Cedrus Deodara* and *C. atlantica*, and a smaller batch of *C. a. glauca*, one of the most effective of all coniferous trees. Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn, the merits of which are well-known, is grown in pots for use in the forcing-house. The standard Planes are remarkable for their strong, smooth stems, and would make fine avenue trees.

A considerable variety of herbaceous, perennial, and other border plants were observed in one or the other nursery. The ground on Sheen Common contains a fine lot of fruit trees, and we were very much surprised to find upon these a more than average crop of plums; the bulk of them were Victorias, and there would certainly be some hundreds of bushels. Apples were also good, and rather better than an average crop; whilst pears were much under, excepting the variety of Jargonelle.

Recent Publications.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on the subject of frost, by Prof. E. B. Garriott, describing the formation of frost and devices for protecting trees and plants from its effects.

Albert T. Hill has compiled some timely notes on the forest conditions of Porto Rico which are issued in bulletin 25 of the Division of Forestry. United States Department of Agriculture. Sixty varieties of trees of Porto Rico are described and plates showing samples of the woods are presented.

G. B. Brackett, pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has issued, as bulletin 8, a revised catalogue of fruits recommended for cultivation in the various sections of the United States and the British provinces, by the American Pomological Society. W. H. Ragan is chairman of the committee on revision. A map shows the boundaries of the 19 districts into which the country is divided and tables indicating the description of each variety of fruit and its adaptability to the divisions are presented. The fruits mainly adapted to northern localities are described first in the tables, then the subtropical and tropical fruits and then the native and introduced fruits and nuts. The society's rules for exhibiting and naming fruits are given. Prof. E. J. Wiekson, of the University of California prepared the portion of the catalogue relating to the Pacific coast states. W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist, at Washington, aided in the general work.

MR. ALBAUGH'S OPINION.

N. H. ALBAUGH, Phoneton, O.—"The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is indispensable to all nurserymen."

DO NOT WANT TO MISS A NUMBER.

ALABAMA NURSERY COMPANY, H. B. CHASE, See'y, Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 11, 1899.—"We do not want to miss a single number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We enclose price of another year's subscription. It is a good paper, without doubt the best that reaches the nursery trade."

In Nursery Rows.

RED JUNE EATING APPLE.—After a dozen years' trial in comparison with Astrachan, Early Harvest and Yellow Transparent, say J. W. Adams & Co., Springfield, Mass., we find the Red June fit for cooking earlier, is more productive, and is uniformly fair and free from insects. Though smaller in size, we regard it as the best one early apple for the family.

MAID OF HONOR ROSE.—The latest bud variation of the Catherine Mermet family is the Maid of Honor. The Mermet was sent out by J. B. Guillot, fils, Lyons, France, in 1869. Sprouts from the Mermet are: Bride, sent out by J. N. May in 1885; Waban, by E. M. Wood & Co., in 1891; Bridesmaid, by Moore, in 1892. Maid of Honor is described as more robust and productive than Bridesmaid.

NEW CLEMATIS.—M. Koster, Nellie Moser and Mme. Baron Veillard are new varieties of clematis. The first named has crimson flowers, but of not so deep a color as Mme. Andre, first shown in this country in 1893. Nelly Moser, it is said, has flowers six inches in diameter, of rosy lilac color, with a vivid carmine stripe, a French variety, not yet introduced in America. The Mme. Baron Veillard is of pinkish lavender.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.—I consider the Duchess of Oldenburg apple more valuable in its season than Ben Davis is in its season and wonder why there are not commercial orchards planted of the Oldenburg, says S. H. Linton, Marceline, Mo. It comes into bearing early, is a regular annual bearer, and is a hardy, long-lived tree. On the average the prices will run higher at the season of the Oldenburg than at that of the Ben Davis. Early apples have been running down in number during the past few years until there is quite a shortage in the supply.

CLING PEACHES.—One of the oldest commission men in Chicago says: "We begin the season with clings. They sell at low figures and when they are out of the way it is unprofitable to raise the price much, from the fact that people become sick of peaches. Hence, in a full year, they sell at from 10c. to 12½c. per basket, when without them we could as readily sell at double the prices they now bring the entire season, as we did before the clings were planted. When they were being planted, twenty years ago, I told what the result would be; but it has cost the growers much to learn the lesson."

AMELIORATING THE NATIVE PLUM.—The possibilities of improving our native plums and crabs are immense, says Prof. John Craig, Ames, Ia. New varieties are constantly appearing. I should like to see these for the purpose of study and in order to record an accurate description. Fruit growers should be on the alert to observe improvements in the native crabs and plums in riverside thickets. The plums of the future for Iowa are undoubtedly these natives, pure or cross budded, and the advances that have been made in the way of ameliorating the native, point to this as one of the foundation stones in Iowa pomology.

BLOSSOM BUDS AND TWIG BUDS.—Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., says: I like to take triplets from bearing trees, then one is sure of a bud in the middle that will make a shoot, the two outside buds being blossoms. When the trees are small, the twigs from maiden plants in the nursery are to be preferred, as they rarely form blossom buds. If budding is done early there is but little danger of any blossom buds having matured, but later, one is likely to get blossom buds that bloom the following spring, but never start a shoot. So long as the buds are thin, pointed and of dark color, they are all right, but when they become plump and gray on the surface, they are to be rejected. There are many failures with the uninitiated because of the wrong selection of buds. The only blossom buds on my place of the peach family were near the ground.

SILKEN LEAF APPLE.—Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia., says: The Silken Leaf we imported as No. 75 from Moscow, Russia. Its name comes from its large leaves that feel like silk to the touch. It is the most vigorous in growth in nursery or orchard that is known to the writer except possibly the "Big Estray" of which R. R. Speer writes and talks. It is now very popular as a late fall cooking apple in Ohio, Indiana, North Iowa, and the mountain states. At the exposition at Chicago, the Washington exhibit showed on the tables ten bushels of

this variety to fill up spaces. It is large, colored, smooth and, as Mr. Ivins states, it comes in for two months in the fall when good cooking apples are scarce. It takes the place of the old Maiden's Blush, but it is some later and the tree is hardy everywhere while the Maiden's Blush is very tender.

CHARLTON GRAPE.—Chairman F. M. Hexamer of the native fruit committee of the American Pomological Society, reported as follows on the Charlton grape at the Philadelphia meeting of the society: "A cross between the Brighton and Mills, raised by John Charlton, Rochester, N. Y. The original vine has fruited the last six years, and its fruit seems to increase each season. The berries are globular in shape, and medium to large in size, moderately compact, and sometimes shouldered; color red, similar to Catawba, quality best, flesh tender and melting, juicy, sweet and vinous, separating readily from the seeds, of which there are but few. Skin thin, but firm enough to insure good keeping and shipping quality. Season early, showing color before Concord, but the fruit is in eating condition before it is fully colored. The vine is a strong, healthy grower and a prolific bearer."

THE PAPAW.—Prof. H. E. VanDeman says in the Rural New Yorker: The true papaw grows on a large bush or small tree. One that stood near my old home in Southern Ohio was about a foot in diameter of trunk, and the branches spread out like those of an apple tree. It is rare to find one half that size. It is strictly a North American plant, and is found wild from Western New York to Northern Florida, Eastern Texas, Kansas and Southern Michigan. The fruit varies in quality, size, shape and season of ripening, much like other wild fruits. Some are scarcely three inches long, and nearly round in shape, others are more than six inches long, and over two inches in diameter. Soil and location have something to do with the size of the fruit, the largest being found in the rich, virgin soils along the creeks and rivers of the central states. So far as I know, there are no named varieties of the papaw, although there are some that might well deserve that distinction. It would, probably, be easy to propagate such by budding or grafting, but I do not think it has been tried. Those who have really choice varieties within reach, should propagate them and make them known to the public, for this is a good fruit that is neglected, except perhaps, to spare a tree or bush occasionally in clearing land of its natural growth.

BUDDING THE WILD ROSE.—Clarence Wedge, of Albert Lea, Minn., says in the Fruitman: "It does not seem to be generally known what good stock the common wild rose makes for a variety of the choicest cultivated varieties including the teas. We budded the La France, about six weeks ago, on a strong sprout of the wild rose, dug from the woods this spring and already have two fine blooms. We put in the buds about three feet from the ground, and the foliage seems to be much healthier than in the same variety on its own roots near the surface. The Germans, near New Ulm, Minn., make great use of these little rose trees, and manage to winter almost every variety by covering with dry leaves and placing a water-tight shed over them, not a difficult matter to accomplish, with a few long wide boards, where the roses are set in rows." Prof. Budd, Ames, Ia., says: "No woody plant is easier to bud than our wild roses. If budded three feet from the ground, and the stem is supported by a small stalk, the little rose trees are easy to lay down as the wood will bend considerably without breaking, and it is only necessary to cover the bearing wood. If the top is covered with inverted sods, nearly all our best cultivated varieties will go through winter in condition for perfect flowering. Some varieties that do not flower well on their own roots show perfect flowers on this vigorous, hardy root. The sprouts are easy to keep down if given a little attention each week."

NOT FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

W. F. HEIKES, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 9, 1899.—"Please find enclosed \$1 draft on New York to cover one year's subscription. We value your paper and would not be without it for ten times its cost."

OUR EFFORTS APPRECIATED.

J. K. HENRY & SON, GREENFIELD, Ind., May 13, 1899.—"Enclosed please find \$1.00 for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Allow us to congratulate you on the able manner in which you are conducting our much needed trade journal."

STATELY ENGLISH TREES.

We are indebted to William Fell, Hexham, England, whom all the nurserymen at the Chicago convention met, for a copy of the Land Agent's Record in which is an account of the nineteenth annual meeting in London of the English Arboricultural Society, of which he is a prominent member. The members visited Osterley park which for three hundred years—ever since Sir Thomas Graham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, received it as a gift from the Crown—has been famed for its beautiful timber. The red brick mansion, now the seat of the Earl of Jersey, is surrounded by a garden laid out in the best old English style, and by lawns beautifully planted with cedars of Lebanon, stately descendants of the trees that clothed the brown slopes of Syria and the Taurus mountains of Asia Minor; Oriental planes, transplanted from the Levant and South-eastern Europe; English elms, and magnificent Spanish chestnuts.

Thence the members drove two or three miles to Syon House, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, which has one of the oldest gardens in England, and is unsurpassed for the variety of its timber. It stands on the site of an ancient monastery suppressed by Henry VIII, whose body rested there for a night during the journey from Westminster to the tomb at Windsor. The pleasure grounds were laid out by "Capability" Brown, while successive owners, from the time of the Lord Protector Somerset and Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland—to whom James I. granted Syon House and the Manor of Isleworth—have contributed to its superb collection of rare trees. Though the view on entering the park is somewhat circumscribed, no one can fail to be impressed by the massive grandeur of these forest giants, and by the rich foliage of the well-defined lines of ash, beech, elm, oak, and lime. Great belts of trees flank the west front of the mansion, whose red brick walls spring from a groundwork of flowering trees and shrubs set among tall ashes and elms. A fine cedar of Lebanon and a snowy *Mespilus* from North America arrest the eye immediately one approaches the lawn. There are many large ornamental trees and shrubs, such as the black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), from the Western United States, the common chestnut, the Portugal laurel, the Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*) of South Europe, noted for its early and beautiful scarlet flowers, and as the traditional tree on which Judas hanged himself; the Chinese crab, a lovely flowering *Stuartia Virginica*, from North America; and the *Arbutus Andrachne*, with its richly-colored bark. Other notable specimens, to which attention was directed, are the allspice tree of Carolina, one of the sweetest scented of flowers, and the beautiful snowdrop or silver bell tree.

FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES OF OAKS.

Of oaks the grounds of Syon House can boast no fewer than fifty-seven different varieties. Near the entrance to the rosary is a fine specimen of the cork oak, which yields a porous bark that is made into corks. The pine grounds at Syon House are also very beautiful, and contain great clusters of magnificent trees. Other examples that drew the eyes of visitors were the giant cedar of Lebanon, over 80 ft. high, and 15 ft. in girth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the ground, with branches that spread over 84 ft.; a majestic flat-headed yew; a mulberry, believed to be the oldest in England, introduced from Persia in 1548, whose fruit some of the party tasted and pronounced excellent; and

that very ornamental tree, the *Pterocarya Caucasica*, a small tree allied to the walnut, and the most western representative of the small order Juglandaceæ in the old world. Not only are the trees at Syon House rare but many of them have attained gigantic proportions. Deciduous cypresses from 98 ft. to 104 ft. high, liquidambars from 80 ft., Cretan maples from 45 ft., black poplars from 114 ft., and *Sophora Japonica* from 70 ft. are among these forest giants.

After luncheon, provided by the Duke of Northumberland, the visitors drove to Kew, where they were welcomed by Mr. Nicholson, curator of the Royal Gardens. Among the specimens that attracted attention were the fine Turkey or mossy-cupped oak, presented by Horace Walpole; the American persimmon, and the zizania, or Indian rice, on which the wild fowl of America feed, and which is supposed to give its peculiar flavor to the canvas-back duck. This tree has been cultivated at Kew with great difficulty. The seeds lose their vitality in crossing the Atlantic, though some small plants have yielded satisfactory results. The Corsican pine, the rare *Pinus monticola*, and the maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) also claimed notice. The maidenhair tree is especially remarkable. It is a last representative of one of the most ancient types of plants, and there is, we believe, only one instance of it having been, in recent years at any rate, found in the wild state. In Japan it is found only in the precincts of temples, where it has been almost certainly planted. Being deciduous it tolerates the neighborhood of towns, and though its growth is slow, it might with advantage be more cultivated in our parks. In the timber museum members of the party found much to interest them.

WILLIAM FELL'S SPEECH.

At the dinner, our mutual friend, Mr. Fell, responded to the toast "The English Arboricultural Society." He said that the society was doing a much-needed work, and one that had greatly benefited the country. At Shields and in other large centres, to say nothing of the Thames Embankment, they could find gratifying evidence of what might be done by judicious planting. The papers read before the society had been the means of disseminating a great deal of useful knowledge. That society had judges for their essays who were second to none in the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) One of them, Dr. Somerville, had been selected for the chair of forestry at Cambridge, the first holder of the post, which was offered to him entirely unsolicited. (Cheers.) The society was doing another great work—the encouragement and training of young foresters, and the society's certificates were a guarantee of practical knowledge. (Cheers.) The society was in a sounder financial position that day than it had ever been before. (Cheers.) He was glad to see that in the Isle of Man the House of Keys had granted £100 to the local society for tree-planting. He would be glad if Parliament would give facilities for an extension of experimental forestry work. He trusted that the visit to Windsor and the other royal parks was the first step in the direction of getting their title altered, so that it would in future be the Royal English Arboricultural Society. (Cheers.)

The president, Joseph Graham, of South Shields, in his speech said that the American institution of Arbor Day might with great advantage be copied in Great Britain, training the children to plant, instead of destroy trees. The society should endeavor to get the educational authorities interested.

THE STATE FAIRS.

Splendid Exhibit of Fruit at the New York Meeting—Nearly Six Thousand Plates—Western New York Society Wins First Prize for Ninth Consecutive Time—Nurserymen's Displays—Great Display of Plums at Iowa State Fair.

For the first time in several years, says the Country Gentleman, the fruit exhibit at the New York State Fair at Syracuse in August was a delight to the eye, being ripe or ripening, and not a green fruit show, with the varying colors of varieties contrasting or blending along the rows of heaped-up plates. This was due to the fair being one week later and the ripening of fruit one or two weeks earlier, owing to the dry season. To this latter also was due the greater exemption from insect and fungus attack, the apple exhibit being remarkably free from blemish of any kind. The total exhibits were 5,935 plates—apples, 2,565; pears, 962; plums, 916; peaches, 332; quinces, 27; grapes 1,133; beside 400 to 500 plates not tabled.

The largest general collection, winning first prize for the ninth consecutive time, was that of the Western New York Horticultural Society, which showed 1,200 plates—apples, 154 varieties; pears, 85; plums, 35; peaches, 8; grapes, 63. The quality of this fruit was superb and worthy of hours of study. The same may be said of the exhibit of its younger rival, the Eastern New York Horticultural Society, which embraced 630 plates; apples, 415; pears, 68; plums, 68; peaches, 2; grapes, 92. The exhibit of the Geneva Experiment Station was slightly larger than the last—709 plates: apples, 307 varieties; plums, 125; pears, 53; peaches, 22; quinces, 7; grapes, 195, and afforded fine opportunity for a study of fruit.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester had their usual fine assortment of fruits—573 plates, including 60 varieties of apples, 140 of pears, 58 of plums and 71 of grapes. A pyramidal frame supporting part of their grape exhibit was much admired, and on Thursday was photographed for the fair officers. S. D. Willard of Geneva led off again in plum exhibits—235 plates, including the new Burbank introductions, October Purple and Wickson, the latter probably the first to be fruited this side of the Rocky mountains. It is a large brilliant red plum (coloring up since picking), very juicy, sweet, pleasant flavor. Mr. Willard also showed 25 plates of peaches and a few apples, including Longfield and Arabkoe. Other noteworthy collections were shown by C. H. Darrow of Geneva, W. P. Rupert & Sons of Seneca Castle, H. S. Wiley of Cayuga, O. S. Jacques of Wright's Corners, Luther Collamer of Hilton, E. VanAlstyne of Poughkeepsie, Jas. E. Rice of Westchester County, D. O. Lincoln of Newark, W. Field of Niagara on the Lake, Ont., and others.

In amateur grapes, C. C. Corby of Montclair N. J., easily led, as in the past, taking first premium on all collections, while his 40 single plates all took first, second or third premiums, a remarkable sight. His grapes excel in size of bunch and berry and in compactness of cluster, resembling rather the products of a cold grapery than the usual growth on out-door vines. In addition to a good soil and judicious fertilizing, Mr. Corby believes that his success is largely due to growing many varieties together, so that fertilization is perfect. W. F. Taber of Poughkeepsie showed some fine Wordens, Moore's Early, Niagara and Concords; also some Smokehouse apples.

The usual exhibit of hothouse grapes from D. M. Dunning

of Auburn was absent this year, to the regret of all admirers of fine grapes. In their place, however, was an excellent collection from Mrs. Patrick Barry of Rochester, including Black Morocco, Duke of Buccleugh, Black Hamburg, Gronier du Cantal, Mill Hill Hamburg, Trentham Black, Chasselas Napoleon, Muscat Troveren and Black Frontignan.

IOWA STATE FAIR EXHIBIT.

Regarding the exhibit of fruit at the Iowa State fair the Iowa State Register says: "The show of plums has never been equalled in the West. In size, beauty and number of varieties, the collections of native plums was never equalled and the same was true of the Russian and Japan varieties. To add to the plum interest, dozens of amateurs brought native and Russian plums for identification. The show of grapes was also a surprise, so early in the season following the hard winter. The apple exhibit was about as fine as usual and far more educational, as it gave a better opportunity than ever to study the new ironclad varieties from the north half of the state. The display by R. P. Speer, of Cedar Falls, of Russian and other hardy varieties was never equalled by northern exhibitors, and those of J. B. Mitchell, of Cresco, and J. C. Ferris, of Hampton were very fine. The drawing out of such an exhibit in an off fruit year, and such an artistic arrangement in placing and decorating, is no small task, and Superintendent Wragg and his able assistants Secretary Green and Elmer Reeves, cannot be given too much credit.

Among Growers and Dealers.

J. D. Durksen has started a nursery business at Seger, Oklahoma Territory.

William Scott, the well-known florist of Buffalo, is starting a nursery at Corfu, N. Y.

W. C. Zimmer has removed from Fort Scott, Kan., to Eve., Mo., and entered the nursery business.

Geneva, N. Y., nurserymen report good sales during the summer. R. G. Chase was in Philadelphia last month.

John Watson, manager of the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex., called on Western New York nurserymen last month.

C. R. Burr & Co., Hartford, Conn., has started in the nursery business. Mr. Burr called on Rochester nurserymen last month.

William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., was the only member named for the committee on nomenclature at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Pomological Society.

Thirty-seven varieties of apples and twelve of peaches were awarded premiums at the Minnesota state fair. The Jewell Nursery Co. and Clarence Wedge were leading exhibitors.

N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "Trade seems to be very good in this territory. Wholesale prices are greatly in advance of last year and I think the demand is going to be good."

W. A. Watson, who has been conducting the McLean County Nursery Co., has sold the stock to William E. Rossney, Bloomington, Ill., who will continue to operate the nursery. Mr. Watson will conduct a fruit farm.

The following firms supplied plants for the seven beds in the esplanade at the National Export Exposition which opened in Philadelphia September 14: Thomas Meehan & Sons, William Warner Harper, William H. Moon Co., and State Pogie Nurseries.

C. C. Elwell, who has for the last six years been connected with the Empire State Nursery Co., of Waterloo, N. Y., has disposed of his interest therein and accepted a position as agency manager at Lawrence, Kan., with C. W. Carman, successor to the Lawrence Nursery Company.

HYBRIDIZATION IN AMERICA.

In his paper on "Hybridization in America," Professor L. H. Bailey of Cornell University said at the hybridization conference in London:

In relation to area, extensive gardening is rarer in America than in Europe; there are relatively fewer glass houses, less interest in individual plants, and less of the amateur's instinct. On the other hand, larger tracts of land are devoted to horticulture. Fruit growing is more developed than anywhere else in the world, and greater interest is taken in cosmopolitan varieties.

Again, there is much less interest in hybrids, simply as hybrids. Those hybrids mostly valued in America are those which fulfill some particular conditions of withstanding sun, or rain, or drought; and it must be remembered that there is as great a diversity of climate in the United States as in the whole of Europe. Hybrid ornamental plants, such as cannas, lilies, etc., are quite common over the water, but they are purchased from Europe.

The hybridizing of fruit trees, vines, apples, plums, etc., with native species has been undertaken from an economic standpoint, with a view to obtaining plants suitable to special cases. An apple is wanted to stand the climate of the cold north—Russian races, and Siberian crab are stocks that have been imported to aid in the pursuit.

An idea of the magnitude and scope of the work is, that Craig alone made 5,000 crosses in Iowa in 1899, and a messenger went 500 miles into Arkansas to obtain pollen to be used at the experimental station at the former place.

The European pear does not thrive in the southern states and the introduction of a new specially raised variety has made profitable pear growing possible there.

Attention was also drawn to the orange experiments brought before the conference by Mr. Webber. The paper concluded with a list of the chief experimenters, the names of plants dealt with under the heading of particular states, and including Canada.

In his final sentences, Professor Bailey pointed out that by producing a single hybrid which could be named and sold, more immediate results, so far as glory and so on, might be obtained; but when species are blended so that the resulting plants cannot be distinguished from ordinary varieties, then a more useful end is attained.

CLARK E. GARDNER.

Mr. Gardner is the junior member of the firm of Gardner & Son, nurserymen and evergreen specialists, of Osage, Iowa. Their nurseries were established in 1869 by the senior member of the firm, Charles F. Gardner, who is now president of the Iowa State Horticultural Society and also of the Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society.

The business of the firm has grown from a small planting of evergreen seed covering a few feet square, to the planting of seed enough each year to raise millions of young trees, besides a large and general line of fruits and ornamentals.

Mr. Gardner is but 26 years of age, but he has devoted his whole time since 8 years of age, when not in school, to the

nursery business, first in field work, budding, grafting, cross fertilizing, etc., and later in the office work of which he now has full charge. With a corps of efficient helpers he handles the large correspondence and general office work of the business. They have about 500 local agencies and gangs of salaried men, and during the past year have shipped stock into over thirty different states and territories.

OLD ENGLISH OAKS.

The life of an oak tree is of prodigious length. Some nine hundred years is its little span, but there is one in Nottinghamshire, says the Globe of London, credited with nearly fifteen hundred years of age. The giants of the woods which witnessed the hideous Druidical sacrifices in their youths looked down in their old age upon Robin Hood and his merry men, and the archery and morris dancing started in his memory on May Day. Were there but "tongues in trees" what valuable assistance to the modern history might not some of our English oak trees give. There is Owen Gledower's Oak near Shrewsbury, with a girth of forty feet, and room for eight persons to stand in the hollow of its trunk, and from whose lofty branches the Welshman in 1403 witnessed the great battle between Henry IV. and Hotspur. There is the Queen's Oak at Huntingfield, in Suffolk, whence Queen Elizabeth once shot a buck. There is the Querslie Oak, near Glasgow, which sheltered Wallace and three hundred of his men. There is the Abbots' Oak in the park of Woburn Abbey on which Henry VIII. caused the recalcitrant Abbot to be hung in 1537. There is Sir Philip Sydney's Oak at Penshurst, planted at his birth in 1554, and memorialised by Ben. Jonson and Waller. Of monsters of venerable age, but no historical interest, we have the Cowthorpe Oak,



CLARK E. GARDNER.

near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, which will hold seventy persons in its hollow, and whose age is computed at sixteen hundred years; the Bull Oak in Wedgenoak Park, which was growing at the Conquest; the Winfarthing Oak, which was seven hundred years old at that time; Shakespere's Oak in Legh Park, near Warwick, which was part of the forest at Arden; William the Conqueror's Oak in Windsor Great Park, which is thirty-eight feet in girth; the Swilcar Oak, in Needwood Forest, Staffordshire, which is between six and seven hundred years old; and the King's Oak in the New Forest, supposed to have witnessed Rufus' death.

LOOK FOR AND ENJOY IT.

T. J. DWYER & SON, CORNWALL, N. Y.—"Please find enclosed herewith \$1 in payment for our subscription in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Pardon our neglect in not sending you this before now. We look for and enjoy your paper very much."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1899.

SELECTION AND ITS EFFECTS.

Too much cannot be said among nurserymen of the value of selection in its application to cultivated plants. The effects of selection are marvelous, and, when one considers how much has been accomplished by the choice of individuals considered as agents of reproduction, it is a matter of wonder that greater attention is not given the subject by men who are in the business of improving or creating varieties.

The recent death of Henri L. Vilmorin, the noted hybridizer, and the convention of hybridizers in England, are events that have brought the matter of selection and its effects upon cultivated plants again prominently before the horticultural world. The matter covers so broad a field that it is possible to touch but briefly upon its varying phases within the limit of a monthly publication. M. Vilmorin aptly says that the task of the improver of cultivated plants is not to create new species,

but to establish and fix in known species well-defined and constant races possessing distinct characters which may render them useful or agreeable to man.

In No. 1 of volume 11 of the Experiment Station Record, is an article on the subject of selection of plants, by M. Vilmorin. He shows the striking example of the variations that selection can develop by reference to the cultivated forms of *Brassica oleracea*, a plant native to the coasts of Western Europe. The simplest form of the cultivated plant is found in the cabbages, conical, spherical, flattened, red and green. Then there are the forms of headless cabbage known as kale, differing widely in respect to size, shape and color. The stem of *Brassica oleracea*, by selection, has been thickened to form a food for cattle. If, instead of affecting the entire stem, the swelling is localized, a little distance above the ground, the kohlrabi is formed, the varieties of which are numerous, large or small, early or late, white or violet. The top root may be thickened by selection, too, and the turnip-rooted cabbage and ruta-baga have been formed. The floral branch of *Brassica oleracea* is very thick and when young is tender. Italian gardeners, by a careful selection of seed created the very characteristic modification known as the cauliflower, in varying forms, early or late, white, yellow, rose, or violet, hardy, tender, large and small.

It should be noted, says M. Vilmorin, that, in the various forms, but one organ is enlarged. If this organ is the root, the leaves and the petioles are proportionately diminished in size, and serve only as auxiliary organs to the root. It is very difficult in general to develop two organs at the same time, to any great degree, in the same plant.

If plants did not vary there could be no selection. Every modification that a plant shows is not necessarily worth fixing. M. Vilmorin's entire article is highly interesting to a student of horticulture. Up to the present time, says M. Vilmorin, selection has been applied particularly to annuals or biennials, plants in which generations follow each other rapidly. Under the management of corporate bodies it could be applied to forest trees. And the selection of buds from bearing trees, as well as choice specimens, is being urged in the propagation of fruit trees.

In his series of essays on the survival of the unlike, Professor L. H. Bailey cites many interesting cases of his observation of the behavior of plants under the hand of man. Intensely interesting, also, to any worker in horticulture, is Professor Bailey's sketch of the evolution of our native fruits.

The role of selection has been of the greatest importance in the past; it will continue so in the future. Every nurseryman must, perforce, be a better nurseryman after a study of the writers named and other authors upon kindred subjects.

AGE OF APPLE TREES.

The question as to whether it is better to plant one-year-old or two-year-old apple trees has been at times quite thoroughly discussed in our columns by some of the most prominent horticulturists of the Northwest. The question has been recently taken up by the Western Fruit Grower of St. Joseph, Mo. It has obtained and published the opinions of many prominent fruit growers, nurserymen and others on the subject, but there is nothing like an agreement of opinion on the question.

Major Frank Holsinger of Rosedale, Kansas, would, other things being equal, plant apple trees three or four years old. N. F. Murray, of Oregon, Missouri, says two-year-old apple trees do better than small one-year olds, but well grown one-year-olds have many advantages and will give satisfaction in planting new orchards. Prof. John Craig, of the Iowa Agricultural College, is not very definite in his statement and evidently believes that it depends upon other conditions whether it is better to use one-year-old or two-year-old trees.

Peter Youngers, Jr., of Geneva, Neb., prefers trees two years old. J. C. Evans, of North Kansas City, Mo., would make no difference as the advantages just about offset each other. F. Wellhouse, of Topeka, Kansas, prefers two-year old trees. Prof. Whitten, of the Missouri Agricultural College, ordinarily prefers to plant trees two years old, but knows a good many successful horticulturists who prefer first-class yearlings. Silas Wilson, of Atlantic, Iowa, says that yearling trees are all right if the land on which they are planted is planted in some kind of a hoed crop, but if the ground is to be sowed with oats or wheat or planted with corn, two-year old trees should be used. Prof. Budd recommends yearling trees and so does T. T. Lyon. H. E. Van Deman likes a one-year-old tree. W. L. Hall, of Anthony, Kansas, would plant yearling trees if he could secure those which had made vigorous growth. R. J. Bagby prefers trees one year old, but says that the finest trees are those which are cut back at the end of the first year and then allowed to grow another year in the nursery, giving a one-year top on a two-year root. Stark Bros. prefer strongly-rooted, well-grown, one-year budded trees. Mr. Butterfield's choice is a medium-sized two-year-old tree.

The foregoing opinions all relate to apple trees. In the case of plum, peach and cherry trees when any preference was expressed, it was for trees one year old.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

For fifty years the American Pomological Society has worked earnestly for the advancement of horticulture in America. Europeans learn with amazement that fruit is not a luxury in this country; that the poor and the rich alike enjoy its use. This result has been brought about by the American Pomological Society which held its twenty-sixth biennial meeting in Philadelphia last month. The attendance was unusually large, the fruit exhibit the best shown by the society in years.

There was a formidable programme of papers on subjects more or less directly connected with pomology. The college professors and the experiment station men were much in evidence on the programme. Some of them admitted what was quite generally felt—that there may be too many papers by these men on a horticultural programme. It was this feeling, freely expressed at the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago last June, that resulted in the determination to have fewer long papers on the programme and more discussion incident to the opening of a question box.

Prominent nurserymen took prominent part in the Philadelphia meeting and C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., was re-elected president. The next meeting, in 1901, may be in Buffalo.

THE PASSING OF THE SCALE SCARE.

It is with much satisfaction that the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN notes the comment upon all sides of the decadence of the San Jose scale scare. Two years ago we were told that by the end of 1899 the country would be overrun with this pest and that unless restrictive legislation were secured in the states and at Washington, the orchards of the Union would be doomed. Certain over-zealous entomologists went so far as to meet in Washington and prepare a bill for introduction in Congress which was to strike a deadly blow at the nursery trade on the first of July following. The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN instantly and vigorously objected to any legislation in which the nurserymen of the country were directly interested, without an opportunity for the nurserymen to be heard in the matter. That bill was dropped and its promoters were obliged to meet the nurserymen in annual convention and listen to the opinions of representative men in the nursery trade. The result was a federal bill of far different mien. Then the matter proceeded orderly and as it should.

And wherever the hydra headed enemy of the legitimate nursery trade appeared, this journal instantly turned the light of publicity upon it, believing that the only way to fight it effectively was to fight it openly. There was no attempt to stop the making of San Jose scale laws; but we contended constantly that in the making of such laws, due regard should be had for the interests of one of the most important industries of the country.

We have waited in vain for some indication that the San Jose scale was spreading rapidly from state to state and that whole orchards were being devastated. That was what we were promised. We have admitted that there might be conditions under which the scale would spread rapidly, but we have maintained that the nurserymen could be trusted to preserve their trade to such a degree that those conditions would not result.

Two or three entomologists started the scare and continued it. To the credit of the profession it should be said that some of the most prominent entomologists discounted these efforts, almost from the start. And now at the close of 1899, President C. L. Marlatt, at the recent convention of the Association of Economic Entomologists in Columbus, O., said:

The last few years have witnessed a most remarkable expansion of the policy of organized warfare against insect pests, which is mainly due to aroused public attention to the ravages of a single insect—the San Jose scale. Is not the fight against insects comparable with the historic royal command to the tide to cease its rising? In a state of nature, we find plants and insects flourishing together for ages, and this suggests that nature may establish a balance of forces without the assistance of man, and leads us to inquire whether repressive measures may not be to a great extent futile, and that a *laissez faire* policy may be more generally applicable than some suppose. Instances of special damage by injurious insects are rare, in comparison with the large number and variety of such insects. Special plant cultures have endured for thousands of years without serious injury from insects, *e. g.* olive trees, grapes, citrus trees. It is only a question of time when the apparently exterminated insect returns. Local control is the best system of economic entomology. General and governmental effort may assist the operation of natural law by introducing parasites, and to some extent excluding pests, but for the most part local control is preferable.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, it may be argued, is prejudiced in the interests of the nurserymen and against restrictive laws. But what say the journals devoted to the interests

of the orchardist who has been told by the entomologist to beware of nursery stock? We have repeatedly quoted the opinion of the Rural New Yorker that the San Jose scale scare was out of all proportion to the actual conditions. And now the Country Gentleman says under the caption "The Awful San Jose:"

It is to be hoped that the practical fruit-grower has not missed the pith of that very important discussion indulged in by the Economic Entomologists. When a man with the standing and reputation of C. L. Marlatt boldly discusses in his presidential address the question whether it would do just as well to let the San Jose scale slide, taking a little less anxious thought for the morrow, there is some meaning in the situation. It has appeared to many outsiders that some entomologists have been magnifying the scale scare, sometimes from natural over-enthusiasm, sometimes to make an honest penny. Now the leading entomological society of America frankly asks whether all these inspections, quarantines and red tape are worth while. Are they? We don't know any more about it than the Economic Entomologists do; but for the present let us keep our heads and our digestions, and attend to our orchards as well as we can, scale or no scale.

These are representative journals and they express the general sentiment on the subject. And it is general sentiment that may be depended upon always.

Due diligence in endeavoring to prevent damage by the San Jose scale in localities should be observed, as in the case of any injurious pest.

DEVELOPMENT OF BUDS.

At the Philadelphia meeting of the American Pomological Society Professor W. R. Lazenby of Columbus, O., presented a paper on "The Origin and Development of Buds on Fruit Trees." Fruit buds are of three kinds—1) leaf buds from which new shoots are developed; 2) flower buds, which consist of undeveloped flowers, and 3) mixed buds, from which both shoots and flowers may come. It will be seen that leaf buds are concerned in the growth of the plant on which they are born, while flower buds result in the development of new individuals. Fruit buds may be divided into two groups—1) buds formed the same year they open, and 2) those developed the previous year. They may be either lateral or terminal, the lateral buds being most common on peach and nectarine, while those of the apple, pear and plum are usually terminal.

The flower buds toward the end of the branches of peach trees seldom develop. All of the buds at a node on peach trees may be flower buds, but when three are present the center one is a leaf bud. Although the flower buds do not, as a rule, open until a year after they form, in some instances open in the fall of the same year, and during warm periods in the winter they enlarge so as to be one-eighth of an inch long by February 1. Many varieties produce about the same number of buds, and there seems to be a definite relation between the number of the two kinds of buds, the leaf buds usually constituting from 35 to 46 per cent. of all the buds on a tree.

During the growing season there is little difference between the flower and leaf buds of the apple. As a rule those on the new shoots are leaf buds, while the fruit buds are in short fruit spurs. The leaf buds of plums are generally smaller and more pointed, and the flower buds are in spurs. As a rule, the leaf buds are closely appressed, while the oval flower buds stand out from the branches. On some sorts the buds are in threes at the base of the shoots and are solitary towards the tips. In the pear there are six to nine flowers in a bud, and

there is little difference between leaf and flower buds. The form of the leaf buds in different varieties is more constant than is the form of the fruit, and one familiar with their appearance can rely upon the buds to determine the varieties. Cherry trees develop their buds one year and open them the next. They are usually three to eight in a fruit spur, with a leaf bud at the tip. Grape buds are borne on wood of the same year's growth, and are on the first new nodes opposite leaves. When a tendril is opposite a leaf, no fruit buds will be found further along on the cane. Leaf buds may be changed to flower buds and flowers to leaf buds at any period of their growth. The development of flower buds can often be brought about by summer pruning and other operations that check the growth of the trees.

CEMETERY SUPERINTENDENT TO NURSERYMAN.

David Z. Morris has resigned the position of superintendent of Mt. Hope Cemetery, the largest in Rochester, N. Y., to accept a position in Brown Brothers' nursery business at Welland, Ont. Edward Morris, formerly the representative of Brown Brothers in Chicago, will also be connected with the Welland office.

Mr. Morris has been superintendent of Mt. Hope Cemetery for ten years. Under his direction the cemetery has become self-supporting. It is declared to be the largest cemetery in the country, outside of New York and Philadelphia, having about 215 acres, and there have been in it about 60,000 burials. It has been in use constantly since 1838, and is the only place for the interment of Protestants in Rochester. This accounts for the great number of graves there located, and for the large tract devoted to the cemetery.

HARDY PLUM STOCKS.

The list of plums that Mr. Frankland sends from Manitoba is truly something of a surprise, says H. A. Terry, Crescent, Ia., in Fruitman. But Mr. Frankland's trees are probably all worked on Americana stocks, which will account for their hardiness, as I have yet to find any native plums on their own roots, or worked on Americana roots that were winter killed last winter. A great many nurserymen have for several years past been using Mariana roots to graft plums on, and Mariana being in the Myrobalan family, it has almost invariably root killed all over the Northwest. I have hundreds of trees in my plum orchard large enough to bear a bushel of fruit each that are on Myrobalan stock, and all are dead, but not a tree in my orchard on Americana roots is dead. I find this is the case all over our state, and also in Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, etc.

It seems to me that nurserymen should learn a lesson from this fact and use the native roots for working plums. The Wild Goose and some other Chicasas on their own roots are badly injured, and some of them killed outright. Of cherries, all my trees on Mazzard roots are killed, while those on Mahaleb are many of them a good deal injured, but will probably recover, but those on their own roots, and on purple Morello and late Richmond roots, are not injured in the least. We need hardy stocks to endure our "test winters." The Wild Goose on own roots will most of them recover.

From Various Points.

J. E. Ackerman, Passaic, N. J., invites proposals for supplying about 4,000 shade trees for street planting by the city and mails specifications upon request.

At the second annual meeting of New England Park Superintendents last month at Providence, R. I., J. H. Pettigrew, Boston, was elected president; G. A. Parker, Hartford, secretary; J. A. Hemingway, Worcester, treasurer.

At the Paris Exposition will be exhibited views of propagating houses and beds, fields of growing nursery stock, methods of propagating, planting, pruning, spraying, cultivating, digging, grading, packing, shipping and storage of nursery stock.

A new cherry maggot, unlike the grub of the plum curculio has been discovered in Massachusetts and New York. Prof. Slingerland of Ithaca is unable, at present, to identify it positively. It is found in the fairest of the fruit, and no point of entry is indicated. It will prove a difficult pest to fight.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$31,969 in May, 1899, and \$751,247 during the eleven months' period of 1899. The free imports of seeds amounted in May to \$41,071 against \$40,434 during May, 1898. The total for eleven months amounted to \$722,655 during 1899, as compared with \$659,618 during 1898.

Seventy-five members, from 18 states, attended the thirteenth annual convention of the Association of Cemetery Superintendents at New Haven September 6-7. The association has 147 members. The new officers are: President, William Stone, Salem, Mass.; vice-president, George M. Painter, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, H. Wilson Ross, Newton Center, Mass.

Walter N. Allen, Topeka, Kan., is enthusiastic over the Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley. He says that Kansas will produce this year nearly 400,000,000 bushels of corn, and other states of the Mississippi Valley will have large crops. Left to themselves, the farmers would put this vast crop upon the market within a few months. He proposes a farmers' trust with 2,000,000 shares at \$10 each. He says the cost of commissions for marketing farm products is over \$21,000,000 and that the Farmers' Federation can do it for \$1,000,000.

A despatch from San Francisco, September 9, says: The largest single raisin deal in the history of the California Raisin Association was carried out at Fresno last week, when 125 carloads of three-crown standard loose Muscats were sold for over \$100,000. Later other sales were made, with result that 145 carloads were sold for \$115,000, practically cleaning up the crop of 1898. Another large sale was of prunes, at Visalia—410 tons on the Encina ranch to one buyer, at 2½c. per lb., less 5 per cent. commission. Up to September 1 the shipments of fresh deciduous fruits from this state were 4,261 carloads.

Foreign Notes.

Thomas Lunt, a successful grape grower, of Scotland, won the gold medal and first prize in the great grape class at the Shrewsbury show in England recently. He is also a noted grower of chrysanthemums.

J. R. Pearson & Sons, the well-known nurserymen, at Chilwell, England, have established new nurseries, 100 acres in extent, at Lowdham. In round numbers the firm has 300,000 fruit trees for sale each season, but as the demand for the more popular apples is on the increase these figures are being increased to meet it. At Lowdham are 23,000 apples on the Paradise stock; 20,000 standard apples; 100,000 standard plums; 5,000 dwarf plums and 22,000 espalier trained trees.

Of the fruit crop in England the Gardeners' Chronicle says: The failure in apples is extraordinary. Pears are worse still, but these have not the same commercial significance as either apples or plums. No fewer than one hundred and ninety-nine correspondents in England (out of two hundred and thirty-eight) note the plum crop as below average, and only two record it as over. Cherries are a little better. Small fruits including currants, gooseberries, and raspberries, better still.

Obituary.

Philip H. Alburger, proprietor of the South Laurel Hill Nurseries, Philadelphia, died on September 9.

Alfred Henderson, eldest son of the late Peter Henderson, and president of the corporation known as Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt street, New York, died September 5 at Spring Lake, N. J., aged 47.

T. Francis Rivers, the well-known introducer of many choice fruits, died at Sawbridgeworth, England, August 17, aged 68. Among his introductions were, in peaches, Early Louise, Early Rivers, Early Beatrice, Alexander, Waterloo, and Gladstone; in nectarines, Lord Napier, Early Rivers and Cardinal; in plums, Grand Duke, Monarch, The Czar, Early Rivers; in pears, Conference, Magnate, Princess, and Fertility; in apples, Rivers, Codlin, St. Martin's and Prince Edward. The Early Rivers cherry is considered one of the most valuable early sorts. Mr. Rivers was the second Victoria medalist and chairman of the British Fruit Growers' Association.

Henri Leveque de Vilmorin, whose death we announced in our last issue, was 57 years of age. With Edward Andre and Edward Pynaert he first became known to British colleagues at the great horticultural exhibition and congress of 1866. He was from that time a prominent figure at the principal continental horticultural gatherings and regularly visited the trial grounds and seed farms in Italy and in France. He was highly regarded by a host of friends. He was a prolific writer on horticultural subjects. He was the head of the largest and most historic seed firm in France. He was honored abroad as well as at home. He was first vice-president of the National Horticultural Society of France, at one time president of the Botanical Society, an officer of the Legion of Honor and of the Merite Agricole, a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, and a recipient of the Veitch medal in 1896. The family of Vilmorins from the time of Philippe Victor Leveque de Vilmorin, grandfather of Henri, has been noted in horticultural work. Philippe died in 1804. To him succeeded Pierre Louis Francois de Vilmorin, the father of Henri, a correspondent of the Institute of France. He died in 1862, aged 86 years. The remarkable arboretum created by him at Barres, is now the property of France. Madame Elisa Vilmorin, wife of Louis and mother of Henri, enjoyed a high reputation as an experimentalist. Her observations on the strawberry are classical and were summarized by Decaisne in his "Jardin Fruitier du Museum." They were accompanied by beautiful illustrations from her pencil. She died at Vervieres in 1868.

THE STERILITY OF FRUITS.

"So many of our fruit trees fail to produce blossoms that set fruit that it is becoming quite essential to find out the cause and remedy if possible," says S. W. Chambers in Michigan Farmer. "We have heretofore attributed the cause chiefly to the climate. Bad weather at the time the blossoms open has been blamed for a host of troubles that the weather probably had little to do with. We are just beginning to realize that it is the lack of proper pollenization of the flowers that causes much of this lack of proper fruit setting. So many of our fruit blossoms have defective pistils that it is impossible for them to produce fruit, and on some varieties the pollen is held in such small quantities that it is impossible to scatter it over the pistils that need it.

"Our plums and pears have fewer well developed pistils than most other fruits. As a rule there are plenty of these trees that yield flowers with an abundance of pollen, but comparatively few with perfectly developed pistils. What we need to-day is for the nurseryman to sell us varieties which are noted for perfect pistils. Such varieties could be obtained with a little care of selection and breeding. Some nurserymen have made fair experiments in this direction, and we may hope for better things in the near future."

GRIFFING BROTHERS' NEW OFFICE.

Griffing Brothers Company have removed their headquarters from Macclenny to Jacksonville, Fla.

The object of this move is to facilitate managing the business part of their extensive nurseries, and to be more centrally located for the new branches they have just added to their business, namely: A mail order seed department, offering a complete line of garden and field seed for the entire South; a poultry establishment; a mail order implement and supply department. All their nursery stock is grown at Macclenny, with the same careful attention as in the past, together with such seed as it is practical to grow in that climate.

NURSERY STOCK INSPECTORS.

Secretary of Agriculture Hamilton at Harrisburg, Pa., has announced the appointment of the following inspectors of nursery stock in Pennsylvania for the year ending July 31, 1900: George C. Butz, State College, for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Prof. S. B. Heiges, York, for the Southern District, and F. M. Bertram, 21 South Twelfth street, Philadelphia, for the Eastern District.

Professor S. T. Maynard says that the old varieties of apples are running out and cites the Baldwin as an example. The varieties which he calls new, and which he says are coming more into vogue, are Sutton, Palmer, McIntosh, Wealthy and Gano. None of these, except possibly the last, is in reality new. All are good, says the Country Gentleman. Palmer, is little known, except locally. We suppose that this is the same as Palmer Greening, or more properly, Washington Royal.

Long and Short.

F. James, Ussy, France, offers French fruit tree stocks.

Labels in great variety at Benjamin Chase's, Derry, N. H.

Peach pits, crop of 1899, at Stark Brothers' Nurseries, Louisiana, Missouri.

Small fruit plants and Japan plums at the Milford Nurseries, Milford, Del.

Standard stock can be had of A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan., strictly wholesale.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C., has staple stock that many will need.

Apple seedlings in most grades may still be had of F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Grape cuttings in leading varieties can be had of Lake View Nursery Co., Sheridan, N. Y.

Rattan hot-bed mats at Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company's, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Prairie City Nursery, Ripon, Wis., has Downing and Victoria, two and three year.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., have an attractive announcement in another column.

Natural peach seed and peach trees by the 100, 1000 or earload may be secured of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

A new crop of British Columbia broad-leaved maple seeds will be sent by mail by M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C. A sample leaf sent to Rochester measured over a foot in diameter.

A typographical error in the September number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN made the address of F. M. Crew read College Park, Ind., when it should have read College Park, Md.

Grape Cuttings By the 1,000 or 100,000.

Growers will do well to submit us a list of their wants before purchasing. Can supply all of the leading varieties. Write for Price List.

LAKE VIEW NURSERY CO., - Sheridan, N. Y.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

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I HAVE

2,500 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES

(Aug. buds) I will exchange for 2 yr. Pear and Apple trees; information, write

F. M. CREW, - COLLEGE PARK, MD

WANTED!

A position in some good nursery as Book-keeper or general office work. Can do most any work required in a nursery office. Have had over ten years experience in nursery work, both office and out side work. Am strictly temperate. Correspondence solicited. Address X27, care NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. References given.

To Nurserymen

New crop of British Columbia broad leaved Maple seeds by mail. Leaves frequently grow 18 inches in diameter. Write for prices. Address

M. J. Henry, Nurseryman, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., POMONA, N. C.

Some Staples that many will need, Fall, 1899, and Spring, 1900.

CHERRY, 2 yrs., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch. Ey. Richmond, May Duke, Olivet, Wragg, Hoke, Emp. Eugenie, English and Common Morello, Reine Hortense, Smith's Big, Napoleon, Ey. Purple, and others.

JAPAN PLUMS, 2 yrs., $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch. Wickson, Willard, Red June, Kelsey, Berckmans, Abundance, Chabot, Normand and other Japs. Wild Goose, Yellow Wild Goose, Golden Bty., Whitaker, Mrs. Clifford, Shropshire, Damson, etc. All varieties Japs, in yr., medium stock.

PEACH TREES, large stock, leading varieties, especially Carman, Emma, Klondike, Greensboro, Triumph, Elberta, Waddell, Chairs Choice, Salway and 52 other varieties.

3,000 BEAUTIFUL 2 YR. KEIFFER PEAR. This is an item that will strike many.

In Apple have on surplus in YORK IMPERIAL, Bonum, Va. Beauty, Albemarle, Phippen, Baldwin, and Red Limbertwig. Nice 2 yr. medium stock, 4 to 5 ft.

Unusually fine stock Silver Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, three grades.

NATURAL PEACH PITS, CROP OF 1899. A few hundred bu. to offer. Give lists of wants and write promptly for prices.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"In irrigation is the best promise of the West's future prosperity."

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1899.

NO. 10.

FALL SALES.

REPORTS FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA REGARDING SEASON'S TRADE.

An Unusually Busy Fall Season—Demand for Stock Unprecedented—Little Surplus for Spring—Sharp Advance in Prices Within Four Months is Confidently Expected—Nurserymen Generally are Greatly Encouraged by the Outlook—The Opinions of Leading Growers.

Following are reports of the season's trade from all sections of the United States and from Canada :

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., Oct. 20—Meyer & Son : "Fall sales have been about the same as last season, but prices have ruled better than for several years before, and some lines of stock are very scarce and high. There seems to be a tendency for better prices and the outlook for spring is very promising. We anticipate a heavy spring trade. The pear and apple crop has been very profitable to the growers in this section, and there is a growing demand here for this stock. The failure of our peach crop here has reduced plantings in this line."

WEST CHESTER, PA., Oct. 11.—George Achelis : "Judging from the number of orders I have booked, it seems that nurserymen anticipate a scarcity of fruit trees, particularly next spring, and I admit that I share the same feeling. Even now it is very difficult to buy some kinds of fruit trees, and of course the price of these will advance very much for next spring."

SPRINGFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—Flemer & Felmy : "We are doing the largest fall business on record. A very noticeable increase in the fruit tree line sales. The outlook for spring is good, and we expect to clean out pretty closely on very nearly everything."

IN NEW ENGLAND.

NEW CANAAN, CONN., Oct. 13.—Stephen Hoyt's Sons : "It is yet early to report anything very definite in relation to fall sales, but at this date the indications are much more favorable towards an increase of business over the last two seasons. There is more inquiry for nursery stock and prices seem to be a little higher on many things, thus making the outlook much more favorable for us than last season, which was truly a hard year for nurserymen."

PLYMOUTH, MASS., Oct. 11.—T. R. Watson : "I wish to report heavier sales than I have ever had before for the fall and a very bright outlook for the spring."

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Harlan P. Kelsey : "It is yet too early to give a report of this fall's sales, but I doubt if it will be up to the average. The outlook for spring, however, is better than I have known it for some time past."

AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—W. & T. Smith Company : "We are having an unusually busy fall season. The demand for stock is unprecedented, and sales now indicate that there will be little surplus stock left for spring sales. There does not seem to be any surplus of stock in either fruit or ornamental trees of any kind this season."

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—E. Smith & Sons : "The fall sales for nursery stock have been unusually good, and the outlook for spring sales is the best that it has been in years. However, there is a shortage of many varieties of plums and pears ; also apples and sour cherries."

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Sears, Henry & Co. : "Sales for this fall have been much larger than we expected. Have had a deluge of orders, even more than we could care for satisfactorily. Some varieties of standard pears and European plums are moving slowly. Think, however, all of these will be needed in the spring. Prices are more satisfactory than for a number of years, with a strong indication of a decided advance above rates for next spring."

IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Brown Brothers Co. : "We have about the usual fall sale, which, we think—coming after such a severe winter—is quite satisfactory, and promises a better sale than usual for spring. Last winter discouraged a great many people as regards fall planting, and we believe that a great deal of trade that would have come for fall in an ordinary year will show in next spring's sale."

"All in all, we are very much encouraged over the outlook. We are very glad to see wholesale prices stiffening up, for we believe this will work greatly to the advantage of both the grower and the retailer."

NORTH COLLINS, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Eugene Willett : "The trade in grapes has been brisk and prices well advanced, with good prospects for spring. It seems the quality of vines on the market is unusually limited, especially of two-year-old stock."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 25—John Charlton & Sons : "We have not done as yet as much business this fall as we did in fall of 1898. Some items have been worth more this season, notably apples and cherries occasioned by their scarcity only. We think on the whole that the volume of nursery business will be no more this fall than it was last season. We are yet filling orders every day and if weather continues favorable we hope to continue busy for a long time yet."

"We think that all desirable first class fruit tree stock will be entirely cleaned out next spring, leaving the trade in a healthier condition for the near future."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCT. 25—Allen L. Wood : "My fall sales are the heaviest I have ever had. I am still busy packing orders. Prices are a little higher than they have been and

the outlook for spring is very good. Some kinds of small fruit will be very scarce next spring. Currants and gooseberries are in good demand at an advance in prices."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Irving Rouse: "Fall trade has been, with us, very good indeed. We have sold more stock and at better prices than at any time during the past four years.

"Our impression is that there will be a shortage of most kinds of stock for spring use. Prices on most articles are rapidly approaching a paying basis, although there is still a chance for improvement in certain lines such as dwarf and standard pear, quince and plum.

"With the great shortage of stock in France this year, which is going to materially curtail the plantings, we think the outlook for the business for the next few years is brighter."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The Hawks Nursery Co.: "We have no reason to complain. Things are moving along very satisfactorily, and we think the prospects are good."

AT DANSVILLE.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—James M. Kennedy: "Stock shipped this fall is bringing from 50 to 75 per cent. more than a year ago. Owing to the drought stock is not quite as heavy as last season, but it is of good quality. There seems to be an increased demand, and growers are holding for top prices. The wholesale trade this fall exceeds that of a year ago, while the retail trade is at least 25 per cent. better and the prospects for next spring are very encouraging.

"Seedlings planted this spring are in fine condition, and the budding is better than it has been for several years. Many buyers have already been here offering profitable prices for stock in bud. On the 21st inst. one train took out five furniture car-loads of stock, or about 75,000 trees.

"While stock will be pretty well cleaned up this fall there will be a fair amount left for spring trade at market prices. There will be planted here next spring the usual amount of stock notwithstanding the syndicate that is trying to control the out-put for next season. It might be well to say in this connection that growers could readily contract stocks planted next spring for better prices than are being paid this fall. But there seems to be no disposition to make contracts for the future, as they believe it is time for them to reap part of the harvest which they have so patiently waited for."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—C. F. MacNair & Co.: "Prices have been very high and the supply short of demand. Sales have been entirely satisfactory and collections good. The outlook is much better than one year ago."

DANSVILLE N. Y., Oct. 28.—Morey & Son: "Trade was never better than it is this fall. Stock will be pretty well cleaned up. Still there will be some left for spring, but not enough to suit the general trade which comes here. Prices are ruling much higher than they did last season, and we all feel encouraged, and believe there is still a future for the business."

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

PAINESVILLE, O., Oct. 12.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "We have done no figuring on the amount of stock sold this fall; only know that we have been farther behind on our orders than ever before, and that we never shipped more stock up to this time of the year than we have this fall. Think there is no possible question that all kinds of stock,

unless it should be some varieties of ornamentals, will advance in price for spring trade. Think there will be a large demand for stock for spring."

NEW CARLISLE, O., Oct. 12.—W. N. Scarff: "Our sales to date are far ahead of last year, and perhaps equal to any season since we have been in business. The supply of our line of stock is very limited in the state, and there will, no doubt, be a sharp advance in prices for spring. Prospects for spring trade are certainly good, as all marketable stock will sell at good money."

GREENVILLE, O., Oct. 13.—E. M. Buechly: "Sales this fall will be in advance of last season, and continued sales seem to be easily made by our men; and the outlook for spring is encouraging if we may judge by the inquiries made. Stock is riper than usual at this season of the year owing to dry weather, and we are busy with our retail trade orders, digging and packing at this writing."

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Oct. 11.—L. G. Bragg & Co.: "We have been making sales the past six months with far less effort on the part of our agents than any season for the past six years. No effort is required to wholesale stock, as it is all, and more too, in good demand. We believe the prospect is good for the largest sales for next spring that have been made in several years. We fear there is not stock enough in sight to go around. There certainly is not in some important lines—apples, cherries and Keiffer pears for instance."

IN THE SOUTH.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 14.—The Griffing Brothers Co.: "For fall and early winter business there is a good demand for nursery stock, from both the wholesale trade and the planters, in all lines, and especially peaches, Japan plums, Japan persimmons, pears, paper shell pecans, hardy Satsuma oranges and field-grown grafted tea roses which are leaders with us, and of which our stock is very large. Our spring trade being more largely mail order catalogue business, it is too early to predict what it will be; but, judging from the present inquiries, we believe that the supply of the more popular sorts will be exhausted before the season is far advanced. Prices are a little advanced over previous years."

BERLIN, MD., Oct. 18.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The trade in all lines has been very good this fall and prices have advanced, so it makes the business more interesting. Strawberry plants have been selling freely for the last 60 days. We are now shipping out peach trees in small quantities, but our heavy shipments of peach do not come on until about November 1st to 10th. The trade in apple is better than for years, and our stock in this direction is consequently better. The Keiffer pear tree is simply a wonder of the age. They will be planted if they can be found, but who knows about the fellow that is growing them for the next two or three years? Plum stock on plum root is in strong demand, while plum on peach root is not going as well.

"Making, as we do, a specialty on asparagus, our fall orders have been far in excess of any former year we have been in the business, and the roots have made more than twice the growth for one year than we have ever had before. Taking everything into consideration, things look very encouraging for a good fall trade and to clean up with some profit."

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 12.—W. T. Hood & Co.: "Our retail sales for '99 have been about as usual. There is an active

demand for apple trees, and an improved general demand at a somewhat advanced price. We consider the outlook quite bright for the future, if nurserymen generally will be conservative in their planting. In our opinion, the present increased demand for stock does not warrant excessive plantings. For several years past we have all suffered on account of the very large surplus of stock; and the problem before us is to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The Franklin Davis Nursery Co.: "We are at the commencement of a very busy season, and from the amount of orders booked and inquiries received daily for nursery stock, we feel that business will be better than for many years, both for fall 1899 and spring 1900.

"Prices on fruit trees have very materially advanced, and we believe these will be even higher by spring. As we have had so many years of low prices we feel very much encouraged for the future."

NEBRASKA AND COLORADO.

GENEVA, NEB., Oct. 16.—Youngers & Co.: "When we commenced packing this fall we had more goods sold for fall shipment than in any previous season in the history of our business. We are not certain that we have sold more trees, but the orders foot up more dollars and cents. The increase in price does not seem to have materially affected the quantity of goods sold.

"The outlook for spring of 1900 is very good at present. We have more orders already booked than usual at this season of the year. We anticipate that stock of all sorts will be well cleaned up in the West unless it is peach trees. There is a general shortage on No. 1 apples, cherries of all grades, and American plums

"The outlook for the apple seedling business is exceedingly good. While the stocks are a little short, prices are ruling higher than common. Taking it on the whole, the western nurseryman has nothing to complain of; satisfactory business and satisfactory prices."

GREELEY, COL., Oct. 17.—The Greeley Nurseries: "Our sales for fall delivery are several thousand dollars in excess of our last fall's business, prices are good, and we believe that collections will be better than last year. But as yet we cannot tell fully, as we have not yet got any returns from the deliveries of this fall. The prospects for spring of 1900 are very good, and we believe will be much better than last spring, as we have already twice as much business booked for spring delivery as we had last year at this time. In a general way we see every indication of the nursery business improving over the past few years."

IN KANSAS.

OTTAWA, KANS., Oct. 13.—Brewer & Stannard: "Our wholesale trade for fall shipment has been the same as a year ago, while our retail trade has not been quite as strong. We have, however, a great deal more booked for spring delivery than we have had before in the history of our business. On account of the dry weather stock has not made its usual growth. The outlook for trade is very encouraging, and we believe everything in the West will be exhausted before the spring trade is over."

TOPEKA, KANS., Oct. 12.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "Trade is immense—far beyond expectations. We had expected rather a quiet fall packing season, owing to the havoc the

hard winter played with stock planted in fall of '98, but the western nurserymen have no complaint, except that they have not enough trees to fill the orders with. As to prices, apple are going skyward, cherry well up in the clouds, Kieffer pear near the stars, and apple seedlings—and in fact all fruit tree stock—about out of sight. Whether caused by general prosperity, octopus, tariff, or gold standard, makes but little difference; prices of nursery stock have come back to a paying basis."

NORTH TOPEKA, KANS., Oct. 18.—Peters & Skinner: "As a rule, we have but little fall trade in this part of the country, but the demand for stock this fall is good, and some lines are getting scarce already. Spring trade bids fair to be lively, and stock will be cleaned up closer than it has been for some years."

SEDGWICK, KANS., Oct. 13.—The Sedgwick Nursery Co.: "Our sales are fully up to the average, and prices some better than they have been heretofore."

IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—Stone & Wellington: "Our fall sales are fully 40 per cent. in advance of last year, and the entire season's business has been done at old-time prices, which means a very satisfactory turn-over.

"The outlook for spring is most promising—the best for years—and we believe we are safe in predicting an increase for the coming season of at least 50 per cent., and we believe in so stating that we are keeping on the conservative side."

From Various Points.

It is reported that Louisiana parties are preparing to invest \$80,000 in a nursery in Madison county, Georgia.

J. T. Thompson, originator of the Columbia raspberry, says that since that fruit was introduced in 1894, he has sold 458,000 plants.

Over 1,000 nurserymen, seedsmen and fruit growers in Germany have petitioned the government for a protective tariff against American horticultural productions.

G. B. Braekett, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is receiving very many photographs illustrating nursery processes, for exhibition at the Paris Exposition.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin by Dr. Charles U. Shepard on tea culture in South Carolina. It has been proven that tea may be grown in the warmer portions of the United States.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$111,546 in August, 1899, and \$347,938 during the ten months' period of 1899. There were imported in August, 1898, \$94,245, and during the eight months of 1898, \$119,080 worth.

Professor Van Deman says that the greenish yellow apple splashed with pale red, known as Grosh or Western Beauty, and in Pennsylvania as English Rambo, should be called the Grosh. The apple is worthy of general cultivation. It is sometimes called Big Rambo, Ohio Beauty and Musgrove.

An interesting feature of the display of the Michigan state fair was a peek of Northern Spy apples taken from a tree that had been sprayed, and another peek from a tree that was left unsprayed, which showed to a marked degree the effect of spraying, as in one case it was impossible to find an imperfect apple, while few of those that were not sprayed were free from blemishes.

In France, Germany, Belgium, and some other European countries it is the practice to plant fruit trees along the public roads. The local governments plant the trees and cultivate them as a source of revenue, and it is said that in Belgium there are three-quarters of a million roadside fruit trees, which in one year produced \$2,000,000 worth of fruit. The walnut, chestnut, cherry, plum, and apple are the favorite trees for roadside planting.

A NURSERY TEST.

Effect Upon Young Stock Under Most Trying Conditions—Observations by Professor Craig at Ames, Ia.—Behavior of Apples, Plums, Cherries and Grapes During the February Freeze—Banking Root-Injured Trees—General Conclusions.

In a timely paper on the effects of the freeze of 1898-9 in Iowa, read before the American Pomological Society, Prof. John Craig, Ames, Ia., said:

APPLES.—In the region worse affected the destruction to one and two-year-old nursery stock was almost complete. Varietal differences manifested themselves to some extent in this series as noted above. Inherent hardiness, with ability to root from scion, depth of planting, were important factors. Neglected nurseries fared better than those receiving good cultivation. Transplanted nursery trees escaped much better than those not transplanted, because set deeper. In one case a row of peach trees was saved by the soil thrown up from a drain opened late in the autumn. As to stocks, no opportunity presented itself during the course of this study for securing a comparison of hardiness of stocks, except in one instance, where a considerable amount of stock grafting had just been done on the Shield and Whitney crab previously noted. Jonathan Grimes' Golden and Willow Twig, as three-year top grafts, in nursery, came through in good condition. Prof. N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota Agricultural College, reports apple trees, root grafted on *Pyrus baccata* seedlings, entirely uninjured, and suggests the use of this stock by nurserymen of the Northwest. At present seed is not available.

APPLES IN ORCHARD.—The vigor and age of the individual trees affected the final result materially. (1) Trees from 5 to 15 years old suffered less than those younger or older. (2) Trees on north slopes suffered more from root-killing than those on south slopes. (3) Apples were injured most on sandy soil, least on loam, and to an intermediate degree on clay. (4) A standard of hardiness based on ability to withstand injury to the branches did not prove reliable in all cases when applied to the injury sustained by the roots. For instance, Haas, an unusually vigorous and hardy tree was generally killed throughout the snowless region. In the college orchard, where it has been freely used for top grafting purposes, the destruction of this variety was almost complete. (5) Among varieties least injured are first, the crabs; second, natives, Siberians, and Hibernian type of Russian apples; third, varieties of western origin, such as Northwestern and Patten Greening; fourth, Wealthy, Duchess, Tetofsky, Willow and Scott's Winter.

PLUMS IN NURSERY.—Plums, native or European, worked on peach or Myrobolan, killed; on Mariana badly injured; on Americana slightly injured, but recovered rapidly. In a few instances permanently injured.

In orchard.—The injury may be scaled in the same manner but was less pronounced throughout. Americanas, on peach roots escaped where well rooted from the scion. Sand cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*) stocks have been used to some extent in the state. In no case have I found these roots injured in the slightest degree. In passing I may add that experience has not yet developed the ultimate effect of this stock upon the scion. Thus far its dwarfing influence upon varieties of the Americana type is conclusively demonstrated. Domestica plums, on own roots, fared better than the same varieties on

peach Myrobolan or Mariana. Let me interpolate at this point that the experience of our nurserymen has proved the unsuitability of Americana stocks for propagating the Domesticas and Japan varieties by budding. The top outgrows the stock. When root grafted the scion soon becomes an own rooted tree; but the first year's growth in nursery is unsatisfactory.

In orchard the results of the freeze, as bearing upon the kind of stock used, approximated quite closely those outlined above. As to varieties, Americanas suffered slightly, *augustifolias* considerably, domesticas badly, Japanese severely, Japan on Sand cherry came through without injury.

CHERRIES IN NURSERY.—The two almost universally used cherry stocks are Mazzard and Mahaleb. The former was practically a total loss in the case of two-year-olds, and a complete loss of one-year-olds. Morello stock and own rooted Morello trees generally escaped with slight injury, except in exposed situations. In orchard the results were substantially the same, though the desirability of deep planting received emphatic commendation by the escape from root injury of several young Richmond orchards set unusually deep (e. g. those set in a dead furrow; dwarf pears on cultivated ground and in mulched strawberry patch). In the college nurseries the practice of root grafting the cherry received commendation by the fact that the only trees which escaped were those which were partly on their own roots. (Bird cherry stocks?)

BANKING.—The effect of banking or hilling up root-injured nursery trees was tried. The banking was done by turning the wings of the cultivator so that they would throw the soil against the row. The object in view was to encourage the rooting of the stock from the live wood at the surface of the ground. Practically no beneficial results were obtained in the case of apples or plums.

With the grapes, however, 80 per cent. of the varieties in the college vineyard were saved by cutting them back severely and hilling them deeply. They have rooted near the surface of the ground and have made a top growth from 1½ to 3 feet, but, of course, will need thorough protection for two or three seasons, until the roots penetrate to their normal depths.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.—A careful canvass of the whole field, with the assistance of the leading fruit growers of the state, leads to the following conclusions:

(1) That the lack of a protecting blanket of snow coupled with unusually low temperatures was the chief cause of the great loss of nursery stock and orchard trees.

(2) That inasmuch as trees on north slopes suffered more than trees on south aspects, and in proportion to the surface protection present, the intensity of frost bore a definite relation to the amount of injury inflicted.

(3) That conclusive data are wanting to show that more injury resulted on untilled orchard lands than on those supplied with tile drains.

(4) That orchard and nursery trees suffered most on exposed dry knolls with northern aspects than elsewhere.

(5) That the character of winter surface cover, in other words, desirable cover crops, is a question of paramount importance in Northern Mississippi valley states.

(6) That the matter of congenial and hardy stocks for plums, apples and cherries is a subject worthy the earnest attention of experiment station workers and nurserymen in the Northwest.

AN APPLE THAT WITHSTANDS DROUGHT.

Dr. A. M. Ragland, of Pilot Point, Texas, writes to Rural New Yorker: I am experimenting with various fruits, especially apples, to determine their value for our southern climate. I have long held the opinion that a race of apples can be found or produced from southern seedlings that will resist the heat and drought of such climates as that of Texas. I have one which is probably a new seedling originating in Georgia. It came to me about ten years ago from the nursery of P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., billed as Wallace-Howard. When it reached bearing age I was convinced that it was not. I sent samples of fruit and a description of the tree to Mr. Berckmans. He said that it was not Wallace-Howard, but he was unable to identify it. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, and retains foliage till very late in the fall. Heat and drought—one drought of sixty days' duration just ended—had no perceptible deleterious effect upon this variety. The fruit is very large, oblate, green with faint red stripe; ripens here during September.

NEBRASKA FRUIT CULTURE.

There is no species of fruit raised north of the Mason and Dixon line and south of the Canadian possessions that Nebraska is not to-day producing in the greatest variety, says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, plums, quinces, grapes and other fruits, all of the finest quality imaginable. Of course, these species are all of the hardier varieties, but the climate and rigorous winters do not seem to have affected the flavor and appearance of these luscious fruits. Experts have pronounced the Nebraska fruit equal in every respect to the stock produced on the famed sand hills of Kentucky. It is estimated that twenty million dollars were realized by the farmers of the state on the orchard productions last year, and last year was not a favorable season for fruit in the state.

Commercial orcharding is being entered into briskly by the Nebraska farmer to-day. As a rule in the state, the soil is rich, the subsoil deep and fertile, the fruit is comparatively free from the more troublesome insects of other sections, and the fruit is brighter in color and more luscious than that yielded by any other sections of the country.

The largest orchards in Nebraska are owned by the following gentlemen, stockmen, farmers and bankers, who see in the fruit industry a source of income in the very near future: Isaac Pollard, Cass county, 150 acres; J. H. Master, Otoe, planted in 1856, 80 acres; Hon. J. Sterling Morton, 80 acres; E. T. Hartley, Lancaster county, 200 acres; Carpenter & Gage, Jefferson county, 60 acres; O. D. Howe, Pawnee county, 80 acres; W. J. Hesser, Cass county, 70 acres; Elias Beaver, Richardson county, 60 acres; W. F. Jenkins, Valley county, 40 acres; William McCormick, 30 acres in apples at Blair; J. M. Russell, Gage county, 1,000 acres of apples, peaches and cherries. Their peach crop of 1896 was 60,000 baskets. E. E. Sanborn, Sarpy, 25 acres of apples, from which he sold 2,000 bushels last year. E. F. Stephens, Crete, grew 13,000 bushels of apples last year. Most of these orchards are very young, however, and not bearing commercially yet. In five years Nebraska will have reached unusual proportions as a producer of fruit.

Among Growers and Dealers.

W. H. Bruning, Cedar Bluffs, Neb., grows red cedar cheaply from seed.

J. E. Killen, representing C. H. Joosten, importer of bulbs, plants and seeds, New York City, called upon the nurserymen of the Genesee valley last month.

M. E. Hinkley, Mt. Vernon, Ia., has rented his nursery at Marcus, Ia., to A. S. Black.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, Mass., is interested in the culture and sale of Ginseng plants.

J. C. Ferris, Hampton, Ia., secured nine first and three second premiums at the Iowa state fair.

W. B. Cole, of the Mentor Avenue Nursery, Painesville, O., is constructing a root cellar at his place.

At the Michigan state fair Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., had a display of 52 plates of pears.

Gardner & Son, Osage, Ia., have established a steam watering plant to furnish water for their nursery in dry weather.

L. Mohler, of the firm of L. Mohler & Bro., Warrensburg, Mo., visited the nurseries at Ottawa, Kans., last month.

Stark Brothers, Louisiana, Mo., have leased 350 acres of land near Huntsville, Ala., and will establish a nursery there.

W. R. and J. B. Laughlin, College Springs, Ia., have sold their nursery, established in 1856, to J. F. Johnson for \$5,400.

The Iowa Agricultural College has received a collection of peonies amounting to fifty-eight named varieties from P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago.

P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., was in New York City early last month; Mr. Mills of the State Nursery Co., Butte, Mont., visited St. Paul and Chicago.

L. H. Cobb of Lynn, Kan., has removed to Perry, Oklahoma, and will conduct a general florist, nursery and seed business under the name of L. H. Cobb & Co.

Roland Morrill, Benton Harbor, Mich., who has told horticulturists often how to grow peaches, this year sold peaches to the value of \$35,000 from a 50-acre orchard.

A government official, on the ground of forest preservation, stopped the agent of David Hill, Dundee, Ill., who was collecting evergreen cones in the Black Hills, but afterward allowed the collection.

S. M. Emery, Bozeman, Mont., has been elected vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress which met at Missoula, Mont., September 25-27, with 200 delegates, and which will meet in Chicago next year.

T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex., proposes for a uniform nomenclature; that the secretary of agriculture publish an authoritative list of fruit names to which catalogues must conform under penalty of exclusion from the mails.

T. E. Steele has resigned his position as bookkeeper with Parry's Pomona Nurseries, Parry, N. Y., to accept a position with D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia. Mr. Steele understands horticulture, having held the former position for over ten years.

G. H. Van Houten, Des Moines; C. G. Patten, Charles City; M. E. Hinkley, Mount Vernon; J. W. Murphy, Glenwood, and M. J. Wragg, Waukee, constitute a committee appointed by the Iowa Horticultural Society to procure fruit for exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Herbert S. Chase, of the Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., on October 4, married Miss Fanny Morey, daughter of John B. Morey, Dansville, N. Y. The ushers were Sidney S. Morey and John B. Morey, Jr., Maxwell Sweet, of Dansville, and Robert S. Whitehead, of Syracuse. The best man was Charles Chase, of New York City, brother of the groom. Miss Laura Morey, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Chase will reside in Huntsville, Ala. Chase and Morey are familiar names in the annals of the nursery trade.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

In reply to the "Passing of the Scale Scare" on page 109 in your October number, I think a little explanation is needed. The nurserymen of the United States should appreciate a trained entomologist, but a political inspector should be denounced. It is disgusting to the nurserymen to allow a man to be appointed through purely political pleasure to inspect an orchard or nursery. It is done to give them a few days work during the year at a good round salary, when, as a matter of fact, the most of them do not know San Jose scale from a tumble-bug. One among the able entomologists of the country, I think, is located in this state. He is a man who has worked from the start of the scale business—in fact, he was in California studying it when it was discovered here in the East in 1893. He has been trained in the best universities of this country and studied four years with Prof. Comstock of Cornell University, the man who first discovered and described the San Jose scale over twenty years ago. In New York, California, Illinois and Maryland his work has been of the highest rank, as attested by the complimentary reviews and notices given him by the best agricultural and horticultural papers in this and nearly every foreign country. I only wish we had a few other men of equal ability who could travel over the country as he has and give the world the results of his researches.

By following closely his instructions, many a nurseryman in this and other states has saved his business; and thousands of fruit growers have been protected at the same time. When unavoidable ruin and bankruptcy was staring many nurserymen in the face, by his unwearied zeal and faithfulness to his profession he saved them. I am in a position to know that these appeals come to him from several states not far distant, and are still coming more numerous than ever. A prominent New Yorker, who last winter said in Albany at the State Horticultural meeting, that he would rather get rid of the codling moth than the San Jose scale, is now "singing another tune" and appealing to Maryland for help. The State of Pennsylvania has asked Maryland to prepare her a bulletin on fumigation.

Now at a time when nurserymen and fruit growers should be most active and wide-awake, come the views of the "Passing of the Scale" and "Let Good Enough Alone." You speak of waiting in vain to see where the scale has made rapid spread. I could furnish you many instances, especially this season, in the United States and Canada, where the spread of the scale has been seen and the most of them from nurseries heretofore not suspected. There are new cases coming up every week in different sections, even where there have been men to inspect the premises who do not know what the scale is. Not only in our own state, but in a few neighboring states. I am a little surprised to know that our friend, Prof. Marlatt, has changed his mind so rapidly, since only a few years ago when he made an address before the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Denton, Md., he spoke of his experiments in Capt. Emory's orchard and warned us of the danger of the scale. We know that since then there have been thousands of trees destroyed by the scale; and we know more, that there are men who have stopped the fruit business until

their farms were clean of this insect. I fear you have only published one side of the subject. Did not the people in attendance at the Columbus meeting of the Economic Entomologists last August bitterly resent Prof. Marlatt's statements, and did they not pass a resolution showing they did not approve of many of his expressions? The discussion which followed was the liveliest in the convention, and was participated in by the foremost and most prominent members. In fact, it was so warm that Dr. Howard, United States entomologist, himself requested a representative of the press present not to report the discussion in the spirit it was given. Still further, the discussion was so lively the Washington authorities have decided not to include it in the proceedings of the convention, and that Prof. Marlatt's address is to be modified before being printed. In spite of the above the little clause quoted by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has been published to open up the subject in a milder way. When it comes to such an important subject as this there should be something fair about it, and the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, as a representative of the nursery industries of the United States, should publish both sides with the facts and not simply take the narrow-minded side, leaving off the other which has been discussed by other eminent men. This is a matter of great importance, as I stated in a short paper read before the nurserymen's convention in Chicago, in June. We are pleased to say that there has never been a case of San Jose scale in our county, but we are just as precautions as if the scale was with us, and we consider it our duty to protect our customers to the greatest possible extent. Nurserymen must protect each other as well as their fruit-growing customers.

The nurseryman who wants to accept the "Let good enough alone" policy will soon find out that he must bestir himself to keep in the business.

There is much to be learned yet, and we hope that there will be one honest, energetic and up-to-date entomologist trained in the business in ten years where there is only one now; but we do not need any more political inspectors.

ORLANDO HARRISON.

Berlin, Md., October 24, 1899.

AT BREWER & STANNARD'S.

Brewer & Stannard, of Ottawa, Kans., are just completing an extensive addition to their packing house, which makes a frost-proof building, 170 by 135 feet, with railroad switch running into the building. This building has heavy stone walls, with a brick wall inside, leaving an air space of two inches, and the roof is built with air spaces, and also has a five-inch layer of mineral wool. There is a very thorough system of ventilation, and a splendid water supply, which gives them as good packing facilities as any firm in the country.

KNOXVILLE NURSERY CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN.:—"We enclose \$1 as payment for NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. We are well pleased with the paper and shall continue our subscription."

HAS HAD ENOUGH SCALE TALK.

G. T. KINSEY, PAXTON, ILL.:—"Sure, I want the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN sent me. It's part of my business. Give us more on care of pruning, budding, etc., of stock and less of scale law. I think there is more talk than scale. Still it may be good that our state pays out \$8,000 to the boys for coming around and tickling us up. Enclosed find \$1."

In Nursery Rows.

TREE VALUES—In a recent law suit in Niagara county, N. Y., where a row of shade trees in front of a country home was involved because of the encroachments of a trolley line, experts in the values testified that thirteen trees, mostly maples, were worth \$100 each, and nine trees were worth \$65 each, while a few others were appraised at \$125 each. These values were not successfully assailed by the opposition. The trees have been twenty-six years planted.

McPIKE GRAPE.—At the August meeting of the Alton, Ill., Horticultural Society Mr. McPike reported: "The McPike vines are now full of beautiful grapes, being the fifth annual fruiting, and have been carefully examined by many members of the Alton Horticultural Society, several of whom are here present. The bunches very large, berries a blue-black, three and three-eighths inches in circumference, as you see on the table. For four years the McPike took all the premiums at Springfield, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha; at Columbus, Ohio, captured the Marshall P. Wilder silver medal, and is expected to do the same this fall. I am thus particular because no one else has the facts so thoroughly before them."

SEEDLING GRAPES.—Professor Munson, several years ago, gave the following directions for growing seedling grapes: "In November or December take a box four or five inches deep, and wide and long enough to hold the seeds when planted in rows three inches apart and one and a half inches apart in the rows. Fill to within one inch of the top with rich sandy loam. Drop the seed in drills made with the finger or pencil, to the depth of a half an inch or more. Cover with the same fine, rich soil; then sprinkle till saturated with water; nail the cover on lightly and place the box in some nook on the north side of the house, or in a fence corner where the direct rays of the sun will not strike it, and bring the soil up around the sides even with the top of the box to keep moist."

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.—William Fell & Co., Hexham, England, is an ardent supporter of Whinham's Industry gooseberry. His eye has caught a comparison made by an American nurseryman between the Industry and the Red Jacket. "The berries of the Red Jacket," says Mr. Fell, "are not nearly as large as those of the Industry, and the crop of fruit is not one-fifth of that of the Industry, even on bushes that have been planted two years longer. The growth and vigor of the Red Jacket are not so strong, clean and vigorous as that of the Industry. We have tested the two sorts now for several years, and the plants are growing side by side and under the same conditions. We have seen the Whinham's Industry gooseberry growing and fruiting as far south as Bloomington, Ill., quite as well as we can grow and fruit it with us in England."

CHARLTON GRAPE.—John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., on September 18th sent to the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, England, samples of the Charlton grape. In the issue of the Chronicle for October 7th, the editor says: "The grapes came over to this side in an ordinary cross handled trug or basket made of thin wood and fitted with a cover, quite uninjured, excepting that about one-sixth of the berries had dropped from the bunches. The bloom was perfect, although the bunches had been simply wrapped in soft paper, and there was no other packing material used. The color is purple with a reddish tinge; the pulp far less viscid than that of some other American varieties we have tasted, and the flavor very pleasant and sugary, reminiscent of the strawberry and black currant. The skin is tough, and the variety should keep a long time after ripening. Not a berry had decayed upon arrival."

MAHALEB SEEDLINGS.—Mahaleb cherry seedlings are the favorite for cherry propagation with American nurserymen says Director S. M. Emery, Montana Experiment Station. They are a small, wild tree found on sand knolls and dry rocks, over Western Europe, with white bark, hard, close-grained, dark-colored wood, small black bitter fruit and flowering in short racemes. The wood, leaves, flowers and fruit are so powerfully perfumed that it is known as "the perfumed cherry." The Mazzard seedling is from the pits of the wild cherry of Europe; it is nearly allied to and supposed to be the original form of many of our cultivated varieties. The choke cherry is neither the one or the other, being an American seedling known as the *Prunus*

Virginiana. The Myrobolan plum from seedling is an imported plum from Europe used extensively by American nurserymen as stocks upon which to graft and bud plums, prunes and apricots.

WHY NURSERY LANDS "RUN OUT."—In nursery lands, the soil is injured in its mechanical texture by the methods of cultivation and treatment, says Prof. L. H. Bailey. The best nursery lands are the "strong" lands, or those which contain a basis of clay, and these are the ones which soonest suffer under unwise treatments. The nursery land is kept under clean culture and it is therefore deeply pulverized. There is practically no herbage on the soil to protect it during the winter. When the crop is removed, even the roots are taken out of the soil. For four or five years the land receives practically no herbage which can rot and pass into humus. And then the trees are dug in the fall, often when the soil is in unfit condition, and this fall digging amounts to a fall plowing. The soil, deeply broken and robbed of its humus, runs together and cements itself before the following summer; and it then requires three or four years of "rest" in clover or other herbage crop to bring it back into its rightful condition.

IMPROVING THE ROSE.—With the exception of the long list of generally unsatisfactory and short-lived budded varieties of so-called hybrid perpetuals of foreign origin, the hardy rose has scarcely been introduced to American flower lovers, says American Florist. The Crimson Rambler is indeed a grand acquisition, but this, as well as the pretty and interesting progeny of the Wichuraiana and multiflora crossing, as far as seen, is but as the stepping stone to something better in the evolution of our garden favorite to its highest type. The rose will never take its proper place until it has been developed so that we shall have good varieties—climbing as well as bush—blooming continuously from June until November and as vigorous and hardy at least as far north as is Jacqueminot. Who can say that a Crimson Rambler that will do this is an impossibility? Now that our hybridizers are fairly well started we shall see. And the Rose Society, lifted out of its former restricted field and standing on a broader and better basis, will be no small factor in the great evolution.

NEW ORNAMENTAL TOBACCO.—*Nicotiana affinis* and *N. colossea* have been cultivated in this country for the last few years says Rural New Yorker, and are gaining in favor. *Affinis* grows two or three feet high, and bears an abundance of pure white, very sweet-scented flowers, nearly three inches across. It is particularly fragrant in the evening. It is easily grown from seed, and cuttings rooted in September bloom freely in the winter. *Colossea* grows about six feet high. It has immense leaves, rose or violet when young, but changing when mature to green, with red nerves. *Colossea variegata* has leaves deeply edged with white. The seeds of *Colossea* are scarce and high-priced, and in our experience have very low germinating qualities. *Nicotiana sylvestris* is a new form. It grows about five feet high, with very symmetrical foliage. The blooms are produced with the greatest freedom. They are pure white, star-shaped, and have tubes about six inches long. They are fairly fragrant in the evening. A bed or hedge of *sylvestris* in good form would make a splendid background for dwarf, bright-colored plants. *Sylvestris* will probably be offered next spring.

CATALPAS AS LAWN TREES.—Why is it, I wonder, says a writer in Gardeners' Magazine, London, that people go on planting commonplace trees and neglect those that are not only more beautiful but always attract attention, particularly at flowering time? I lately saw a grove of catalpas in full flower in a low-lying part of a Dorsetshire park, and thought that not even an avenue of horse chestnuts in full flower, or an apple or cherry orchard in bloom, impressed one so much as this beautiful sight. The delicate tone of green that catalpas always have serves as a foil for the great loose clusters of white, purple spotted flowers produced in July at a time when there are no flowering trees in bloom. As quick-growing, shade-giving lawn trees I should always plant them if the soil were at all suitable, and it is not particular in this respect, though decidedly preferring a deep and moist soil. As isolated trees they have somewhat of a lumpy appearance, but in groups of three or more this is obviated, especially if some conical trees are quite near the group. The old *C. bignonioides* is the common kind in nurseries, but probably the best is *C. cordifolia* (called also *C. speciosa*), because hardier and flowers in a smaller state.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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VALUE OF DISCUSSION.

Upon all sides are opportunities to benefit by experience. We have called attention to the fact that at the recent biennial meeting of the American Pomological Society the programme was made up of papers of great length presenting matter that was not new for the most part. And now the nineteenth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress has been held in Boston and one of the leading agricultural journals of the country says of it: "It must be said that in some respects the convention was a windy affair. The speeches were long and, as a rule, did not deal with topics calculated to arouse earnest discussion. Some of them were discussed briefly, but it would seem as though shorter talks dealing with single, live topics, followed by animated, possibly prearranged discussion would be better. Some points

made by the speakers met with vigorous approval from various delegates, but nothing definite seemed to be in mind."

To a very large degree that criticism could be applied to the proceedings of the American Association of Nurserymen. As these suggestions are presented in the experience of others, they may be considered by the programme committee of the American Association.

As we have repeatedly urged, upon the character of the programme and the proceedings of the annual conventions of the American Association depend the interest in the association and the attendance at the annual gatherings. We would like to see the proceedings made so valuable that the nurserymen could not afford to stay away from the conventions.

THE SEASON'S TRADE.

Steadily have conditions improved until now the nurseryman has something besides hope to depend upon. The realization of a marked increase in prices is at hand. Special reports to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN from various points indicate conclusively the confidence that has been restored and the promise of a continuance of a period of business activity upon a paying basis. Wholesalers are greatly encouraged by the outlook. Apple, cherry and pear and fruit tree stocks are scarce, and prices are sure to advance in the spring. Fall sales have increased in many sections, even where a severe winter was expected to affect sales this year. There will be a large demand for stock for spring. It has been an unusually busy fall season.

AUTUMNAL GLORIES.

Seldom have the trees and shrubs put on a more brilliant attire than was the case this fall. Nature set the fashion for bright colors and the leaves in glen and forest presented magnificent landscape scenery. The parks of Rochester, N. Y., as those of other cities, afforded a grand opportunity for viewing the work of Nature whose brush had been dipped alternately in orange and gold and crimson. Here and there the verdant green of springtime had been left untouched, by way of contrast. The Indian summer haze added greatly to the beauty of the landscape. The high banks of the Genesee, which flows through one of Rochester's largest parks, were clothed in splendor. Red and gold predominated. Most brilliant of the reds were the leaves of the red maple, the dogwoods and the sumacs. Next to the dogwoods in brilliancy of coloring were the pin oaks. The scarlet oaks with their sharp-toothed, deeply-lobed leaves were very attractive. All in red were the silky dogwoods, the red osier dogwoods, the panicled, round-leaf and alternate-leaf dogwoods.

The clearest yellow was on the leaves of the American birches; the black birches, the tulip trees and the hickories that grew along the water furnished the yellow also. The hickories growing in dry places lose their leaves soon. The beautiful tinge of purple and brown was from the white ash, while the sassafras leaves were of varied hue, some being of a rich orange, some a brilliant red and some a lemon yellow. The variegated leaves of the soft maple this year were exceptionally brilliant. Scattered through the mass of crimson and gold was the dark green of the pines and hemlocks and the emerald green of the European birches. The yellow and red of the hornbeam mingled with the red shad trees.

Among the shrubs the red viburnums and sumacs contrasted strongly with the yellow flowers and leaves of the witch hazel and the yellow of the huckleberry and the spice bush.

PUBLISHING BOTH SIDES.

We take pleasure in publishing in another column a communication from Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md., on the subject of San Jose scale. Mr. Harrison calls attention to the fact that the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN did not refer to the discussion attending the remarks of Prof. Marlatt on the subject of the scale, which was strongly against Prof. Marlatt's position.

We are very sure that reference to the files of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN will show that this journal has been eminently fair in giving both sides of the San Jose scale controversy. It is the one journal in the United States that has published both sides, and it is the journal that prevented the adoption of a federal bill which was aimed at the nursery trade without due regard for the interests of that trade. This journal has published long extracts from the opinions of entomologists on the subject of San Jose scale, and it is the only journal that has published the laws of all the states and Canada on the subject.

We believe the nurserymen understand the subject fully now, and we should not have reverted to it had not the president of the Society of Economic Entomologists announced his opinions so positively. We supposed that a statement that his views were not coincided in was superfluous, for the majority of entomologists are on record as opposing such views. It was his statement alone that constituted the news. In this connection it is proper to note that other journals referred to Prof. Marlatt's remarks as the single feature that was deserving of special comment.

We are glad to give space to our correspondent now that the question has been raised.

DAVID HILL'S OPINION.

In a recent interview with a representative of Agricultural Advertising, David Hill, Dundee, Ill., is quoted as saying, among other things: "Yes, it's something of a business and it has all been built up by advertising. I am a strong believer in advertising. Many of the leading nurseries do not advertise, depending entirely upon agents and traveling representatives to dispose of their stock, but I think they make a mistake. I started in here twenty-seven years ago with seven acres of ground and a debt of \$3,500. With advertising the business grew until it has assumed its present proportions. The outlook for the advertiser I consider very flattering. I find that the farm papers are the only ones I can profitably use, *excepting the trade papers, of course, which I use for the wholesale trade.*"

W. T. Hood, Richmond, Va., wisely advises nurserymen to be conservative in their plantings. The present increased demand does not warrant excessive plantings. Now that stock is being cleaned up, a united effort should be made to keep the supply somewhere near the demand. The mistakes of the past should not be repeated.

The Minnesota Horticultural Society offers a premium of \$1,000 for a seedling apple tree as hardy and prolific as the

Duchess, with fruit equal to the Wealthy in size, quality and appearance, and that will keep as well as the Malinda. The competition is open to all. Full particulars may be obtained from Secretary A. W. Latham, Minneapolis.

The Florists' Exchange suggests that florists in country villages and towns, in the suburbs of cities, and even in the cities, desirous of increasing their business and their profits, can well afford to pay more attention than they now do, as a class, to the retailing of seeds, shrubs, shade and ornamental trees, small and standard fruits, hedge plants, etc.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is reported, expects to record plant growth by photography. The cinematographe will be employed. Photographs of the plant or plants are to be taken by automatic exposure every two hours, the whole picture to cover a period of two or three months. It is not altogether the growth of the plant itself that it is intended to record in this way, but the growth and development of plant blights, diseases, and parasites.

It is reported that there is an apple revival at Winchester, N. H. During a visit there by A. T. Lindeman, the first secretary of the Michigan Pomological Society and an enthusiastic pomologist, he interested business and professional men and farmers in the growing of apples in that section which he argues is especially adapted to the purpose. Others in New England are talking of reviving the apple industry, and there may be a marked increase in the demand in New England for apple trees from the nurseries.

The season has produced, perhaps, fewer novelties than some seasons, but there is the usual number of freaks of nature. A Port Kent (N. Y.) correspondent of the Country Gentleman calls attention to a crop of pear-shaped apples from a tree that had borne apples of normal condition many years and which appeared to be Red Astrachan. The fruit in question was of a perfect pear shape, yet of malformed apple character internally. The Gardeners' Magazine, London, England, figures the Thomas Andrew Knight apple, practically devoid of core and called a seedless apple. It originated from Cox's Orange Pippin and Peasgood's Nonesuch. The Rural New Yorker has obtained opinions showing that a melon that ran into a peppermint patch could not have acquired the taste of that pungent plant as was claimed.

The audit of the recent fruit show of the Royal Horticultural Society, at Crystal Palace, London, showed that the following varieties led in the number of dishes displayed: Apples—Cox's Orange Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Worcester Pearmain, Warner's King, Peasgood's Nonesuch, Blenheim Pippin. Pears—Pitaston Duchess, Doyenne du Cornice, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Durondeau, Marie Louise, Williams' Bon Chretien, Souvenir du Congress. Plums—Coe's Golden Drop, Monarch, Pond's Seedling, Transparent Gage, Reine Claude de Bavay. Peaches—Sea Eagle, Princess of Wales, Walburton Admirable, Nectarine, Lady Palmerston. Grapes—Muscat of Alexandria, Alicante, Gros Maroc, Black Hamburg. There were exhibited 2,203 plates of apples, 842 plates of pears, 83 plates of grapes and 79 plates of plums.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

The Status of Apple Growing in the United States—A Thoughtful Review by Roland Morrill—Northern Counties Produce Best Fruit—Oldest Markets are Most Discriminating—Conditions Under Which Apples Should be Grown.

Roland Morrill, in a paper before the Michigan State Horticultural Society, made the following general observations regarding the growing of apples:

I am first going to make two or three propositions which, if they have not already occurred to you, may commend themselves: The first is that the northern countries, in the successful production of any variety of fruit tree or vegetable, produce the highest quality. That is a broad proposition that any scientific man or close observer will bear me out in making.

The next proposition is that as our markets become older they become more discriminating. If you please, take Boston, and every well informed fruit grower of this country knows that Boston will pay more for quality than any other market in the United States, and is far more exacting than any other market. I think that is true the world over—the older the market the more discriminating it becomes; and as the markets become older the people who handle fruit understand the nomenclature better, the correct naming of fruit, and they judge less by the eye than they do by the reputation of a certain variety, and the knowledge it contains certain qualities.

I am going to make another suggestion, that the conditions are better for growing a perfect apple, so far as quality is concerned, in Michigan, Canada, Northern Ohio, New York and New England, than they are in any portion of the United States. I am going to follow that up with another statement, that the best apple markets in the United States, the great cities, are located within their boundaries or very near them. Chicago is really proving to be one of the best apple markets in the world, because it feeds a vast country which so far has not succeeded in producing what it needs.

BEST CONDITIONS FOR GROWTH.

The best facilities or transportation are largely located within these regions, the cheapest rates made within the United States. I am going to combine all these propositions with the suggestion that these are the conditions under which the apples of the United States should be grown. The fact is that these states have had their era of growing apples cheaply with very little intelligence or care, and have gotten into the bad habit of neglecting apple orchards, with the natural result that now, under new and more trying conditions than they have ever seen, they are rapidly going out of the apple business and turning it over to regions that are only temporarily favored, in my opinion. We will take Missouri, with a soil admirably adapted to growing the apple, but a climate entirely against its favor, a new region, in which insects and fungi have not yet secured a strong foothold, and region destined, when these do establish themselves, to have more trouble than we have in my opinion. These are the conditions which confront us. We find here men who have grown apples successfully in the past. Their orchards are becoming old—thirty, forty, fifty and even sixty years old. Condemning the apple business, or saying that it does not pay—and certainly it does not, in the conditions under which they are cultivating) or not cultivating, as you please), does not conclude the matter.

What is the history of the apple, and in fact of all other fruits in the United States? The early settlers of any state planted and grew fruits that succeeded in that state, with comparative ease; they simply set the trees and found the crop, and it has required no effort on their part; and through those plantings certain areas have been discovered, if you please, which proved so successful in every sense of the word that they became known as apple localities or peach regions. We have one over on the west side of the state, a peach region, simply because the local conditions favor the peach, and we set largely.

That induced all sorts of troubles that the peach-grower has to contend with, and those troubles were too many for us. We were not far enough advanced in peach culture to keep up with the difficulties, and we had to go out of it, our climate not changing at all, but the industry was destroyed. With this destruction came a better knowledge of conditions. A few men who were broad enough, quick enough to catch the idea, with the aid of our scientific men, that there were ways to combat this trouble, began to do so, and a new idea dawned, an era in which men make it a business, not to find things, but to produce things, and again we are making money. Now that is the history, I think, all over the United States, of these various favored regions.

PRESENT CHANGES.

The apple is going through a period of transition. Growers in these regions that I have mentioned as being the best in the United States are now destroying their orchards because of their age. They are somewhat discouraged, but through all those regions can be found a few men—occasionally one who has taken his orchard in time, who has applied the best intelligence he can collect, the best there is of his own knowledge, and is making a decided success of apple-growing. I have in mind a few men who have succeeded in producing annual crops. I could name one man in the state of Michigan, in a neighborhood admirably adapted to the growing of the apple. He has succeeded in producing eight successive crops, and the lightest one has been a fair crop, by the application of intelligence and hard labor to his work, and he has made that a very profitable orchard. It covers forty acres and the average for that whole time has been a net profit of between thirty-eight and forty dollars net per acre, or the interest on four hundred dollars per acre, for eight years, commencing with an orchard twenty-five to thirty years old.

We would naturally infer that if one man can do this in a certain neighborhood, another man under the same conditions should be able to do it, because, as has been said here, there are no secrets among horticulturists; or, if there are, they do not amount to very much. The best thought of horticulturists is given away in meetings like this. Those conditions under which this man, and other men like him, produces good apples are the ordinary well-known methods of caring for an orchard—good culture, fertilization, careful pruning and spraying in season, and thoroughly—just the ordinary precautions that every man must understand to-day who pays any attention to it, and which are necessary to successful orchard-growing.

We find that the average farmer is a stubborn creature. He does not take to new ideas very rapidly. It may be his misfortune, and I think it is, but it certainly opens the way for ambitious men who really have intelligence, and men who are

willing to learn, to make something, to make some money for their old age. In my opinion one of the best horticultural chances is in apples.

SECOND ERA OF APPLE CULTURE.

There will undoubtedly be a second era of profitable apple culture. This western section of which I was speaking is now crowding us to the wall with worthless Ben Davis, is already beginning to feel the ravages of the canker worm, codlin moth, and the apple scab, and some of those sections that only five or six years ago were sending in some of the finest carloads that went to our market, are to-day almost as bad off as we are; and it is a fact that they are not so far along in knowledge of how to meet those difficulties. Their orchards are large, as a rule, their cultural methods are not equal to ours, and the natural result will be that their orchards will go faster than ours, because they do, in those climates, go faster than ours when they begin to fail. These warmer climates of Missouri, Kansas, and Southern Illinois, are those in which these insect and fungous troubles breed faster than they do with us, and are much harder to combat, and this must have its effect. We are fortunately situated, so long as these things must be fought all over the United States. I think we can combat them as cheaply as any other section, or cheaper. We can produce the highest quality, and we have the markets at our door; we have the transportation facilities, and there are a few natural conclusions which I must draw from these facts, whether you do or not. The first one is that a man who is not willing to accept these conditions, who does not feel himself able to meet these requirements, would better destroy every tree he has, and get out of the business and go into wheat or corn or something that he likes, immediately and not breed trouble for his neighbors and disappointment for himself. The man who may enter into the business is the man who loves it, the man who will study it, the man who has not learned so much that he can not learn any more, and is willing to keep up with the procession.

But what are we doing? We are, almost over this entire section that I have mentioned, accepting what appears to a good many men to be inevitable—going out of apple orchards, destroying, perhaps, ten trees where we are planting one. I think this year will show a little different state of affairs. Nurserymen tell me there has been a pretty good call for apples over that section, and I think the conclusion must have forced itself upon the best informed men that there is a time coming, not very far from this, when they will wish they had good apples.

IN MONTANA AND IDAHO.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that Montana and Idaho recently passed rigid laws for the inspection of nursery stock. All homegrown stock in Montana must be fumigated before shipping, and all nursery stock, trees, plants, vines and cuttings shipped into the state must be fumigated before being delivered to the purchaser. Such consignments must be unpacked and if covered with burlap, this must be removed for the fumigation. All green fruits and citrus fruits offered for sale in Montana must be inspected, and if found free from disease or infestation, shall be passed; if not, shall be destroyed by burning. Fruit dealers are cautioned against selling or giving away empty boxes, packages or wrappings which

have contained fruit. The law declares that all such packages or wrappings must be destroyed by burning. The fruit interests in these western states are small beside those of New York, yet the western fruit growers are more carefully protected.

Since the organization of the Montana State Board of Horticulture the inspectors have inspected and fumigated upwards of 350,000 fruit trees, all of which were imported to the state and added to the orchards this spring. Most of the trees are varieties of apples, though pears, plums, cherries and apricots have a fair representation. The process of fumigation adopted for Montana is known as the California treatment, consisting of placing the nursery stock in air-tight tents or boxes and generating hydrocyanic acid gas. This is a solution of 58 per cent. potassium cyanide and sulphuric acid.

HOTHOUSE GRAPES.

At the sixty-eighth annual fair of the American Institute in New York, September 26-28, the center of attraction and of merit in the fruit display was undoubtedly the hothouse fruit from W. Rockefeller's estate. The grapes Mrs. Pince, Madresfield Court, Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria were practically perfection in color, size and finish, and carefully staged on proper boards showed up grandly. W. Scott, Tarrytown; Howard Nichols, Yonkers; A. Taaffe, and Mrs. Patrick Barry, Rochester, N. Y., also contributed materially to the display of hothouse grapes. As to varieties, besides those already named, there were Barbarossa (Nichols), and the following remarkable collection of Mrs. Barry: Black Hamburgh, Raisin de Calabre, Black Alicante, Muscat Troveren, Golden Queen, Chasselas Napoleon, Black Frontignan, Black Morocco, Chomier du Cautal, Mill Hill Hamburgh, Duchess of Buccleugh, Golden Champion, White Tokay and Syrian.

Obituary.

Jacob Wentz, who has been in the nursery business at Rochester for four decades, died at his home at Irondequoit, N. Y., on September 27th, aged 70 years.

F. W. Loudon, the well-known horticulturist, died at his home in Janesville, Wis., October 2d. He was best known as the originator of the Jessie strawberry and the Loudon raspberry. Francis William Loudon was born at Strafford, Vt., December 17, 1818. He was a tanner by trade, afterward engaging in the boot and shoe industry. In 1852 Mr. Loudon retired from business and turned his attention to horticultural pursuits, in which he gained a national reputation.

J. V. Cotta, president of the Cotta Nursery and Orchard Co., Freeport and Nursery, Ill., died September 27th at his home in Nursery. Mr. Cotta was born at Eismach, Germany, June 6, 1835. After an apprenticeship of three years under the late Herrman Jaeger at the Karthaus Garden, at Eismach, he came to America at the age of 19 and established the original nursery of the Cotta Nursery and Orchard Co., in 1865, at what is now Nursery, Ill. In February, 1899, this company was formed. It includes the management of the original nursery and that established at Freeport in 1886 by his son, H. R. Cotta. The deceased had been president of the company from the date of its organization. Mrs. Cotta, four sons and one daughter survive. The business will be continued by the company. J. V. Cotta, Jr., is vice-president; H. R. Cotta, secretary, and Charles Cotta, treasurer.

FRUITS FOR THE PRAIRIES.

Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., at the American Pomological Society meeting, illustrating the importance of breeding fruits for the prairies, stated that while some counties have shipped 800,000 bushels of apples, in others even the Siberian crabs cannot be grown. Turner and Loudon raspberries have survived a temperature of 35° below zero the past winter, and several kinds of American plums do well, although European plums and the apples and pears of the eastern states do not succeed. Seedling fruits, to do well, must be the product of a similar soil and climate, and not a single Russian variety is as well adapted for cultivation in Iowa as several local seedlings. If the best fruits, of the hardiest and best varieties, are selected, good results can be obtained. Whitney No. 20 and Soulard crabs have been used with good success as stocks, as have *Pyrus cordifolia*, *P. angustifolia* and some others.

AS REPORTED FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The American Agriculturist publishes the following: "A new 'racket' is being worked by tree peddlers in Pennsylvania. They sell an assortment of large and small fruits to be planted on one acre, agreeing to replace any that do not live for five years, and to send a practical nurseryman to see that the tract is handled right. For payment they ask \$110, half in cash and half in notes, and half the crop on tract at end of fifth year, but if the sellers fail to prune or replant, they forfeit all right to the crop.

"In other words, this outfit gets \$110 cash (for the note has to be paid if given) for a batch of nursery stock that could probably be bought at a less price of as good or better quality from any reliable nurseryman. How many times are these agents likely to attend to the orchard each year for five years for half the crop the fifth year, especially when they are under no obligation to do so?"

NEBRASKA HORTICULTURISTS.

The State Horticultural Society this year exhibited Sept. 11-16, under greater difficulties than usual. The trying winter of 1898-9 injured many orchards. While summer fruits were quite abundant and attractive, autumn varieties were in lesser supply. Winter varieties are not so abundant nor in as good condition as usual. The fair also was held at a date when our leading winter varieties were not yet in as attractive condition to show, and the summer varieties which have usually the more showy qualities had all passed by.

Owing to the severe winter of 1898-9 the vineyards of the state are not in as good condition as usual; the Concord however, again shows its superior value in hardihood and productiveness. This old stand-by with Worden, Pocklington, Niagara, Moore's Early, and Woodruff Red, with possibly the Brighton for family use, makes a strong list for the average planter. The commercial planter will plant largely of Concord, Worden, for blue, Niagara and Pocklington, for white, and perhaps, Woodruff Red, as a red variety. The uniformly fine condition in which the Woodruff Red appeared from all exhibitors would indicate that this variety should be carefully

experimented with and quite likely in the near future it may be freely planted.

Much attention was attracted by the fine exhibit of Peter Younger of Geneva, Neb. This gentleman has sprayed his orchard five times this season, and leading horticulturists present were satisfied, from the appearance and quality of the fruit exhibited that the repeated spraying had been of marked benefit. The sentiment is gaining ground among our orchardists that he who would have fruit of the best character, free from worms, must spray regularly and intelligently.

The floral exhibit was better than in former years. On Thursday and Friday the society gave grapes and apples to all comers.

At the close of the week's exhibit, the society decided to make use of the large amount of surplus fruit in showing on the tables a fresh supply in many varieties. This will assist in maintaining the attractive condition of the horticultural hall and it is hoped that, for some weeks to come, it will continue to advertise the horticultural resources of the state.

Crete, Neb., Sept. 1899.

E. F. STEPHENS.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Meetings of horticultural societies have been called as follows: Worcester, Mass., at Worcester, Nov. 1; Maine, at Newport, Nov. 15-16; S. E. Iowa, at Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 21-23; N. E. Iowa, at Cresco, Nov. 28-30; Central Missouri, at Booneville, Dec. 2; Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Dec. 5-7; N. W. Iowa, at Spencer, Dec. 5-7; Ohio, at Newark, Dec. 6-8; South Dakota, at Parker, Dec. 12-14; Iowa, at Des Moines, Dec. 12-15; S. W. Iowa, at Logan, Dec. 19-21; Illinois, at Springfield, Dec. 26-28; New Jersey, at Trenton, Jan. 3-4; Nebraska, at Lincoln, Jan. 9-11; Peninsula, at Salisbury, Md., Jan. 10-12; Rhode Island, at Providence, Jan. 17; Southern Minnesota, at Albert Lea, Jan. 17-19; Western New York, at Rochester, Jan. 24-25; Wisconsin, at Madison, Feb. 7-10; Missouri, at Princeton, Dec. 5-8; California, at San Jose, Dec. 5-8; Maryland, at Baltimore, Dec. 6-7.

Recent Publications.

The October issue of *The Fruitman*, a North Central monthly journal of horticulture, is the first in an enlarged form and at the new publication place, Mt. Vernon, Ia. The editors, M. E. Hinkley, Clarence Wedge and H. W. Hinds will make the journal of special interest to the fruit growers of Iowa and the adjoining states. Their efforts deserve success.

"A Primer of Forestry," Part I., has been issued by the Division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is by Gifford Pinchot, the able and active forester, and it is bound in cloth. The bulletin is of great value and we are pleased to see it put into a form that makes it durable and a pleasure to refer to it. The bulletin is just what its name implies. It is profusely illustrated with instructive half-tone engravings. Part II. of the bulletin will deal with "Practical Forestry."

The Griffing Brothers Company, Jacksonville, Fla., have issued a handsome rose catalogue entitled "Roses for the Southland." Following an attractive announcement is a little chat about roses, in which the advantages of field-grown grafted roses over budded roses are set forth with the aid of illustrations in a forcible manner. Preceding the illustrated list of varieties are instructions as to the cultivation and care of roses. The whole is printed on book paper, embellished with half-tone engravings and a colored cover. Pp. 36.

Long and Short.

Natural peach seed a specialty at J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.
For apple seedlings, new land grown, address A. E. Windsor Havana, Ill.

Extra fine seedling peach pits may be had of George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

A competent foreman is wanted by Stanley H. Watson at the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Tex.

A complete stock of fruit and ornamental stock at Storrs & Harrison Company's, Painesville, O.

Myrobolan seed and natural peach seed can be obtained of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

Apple seedlings, equal to any on the market, in three sizes, are offered by F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

A list of special surplus stock of wide variety is offered in another column by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Genuine mountain natural peach pits, crop of 1899, may be obtained of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

The Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., established fifty years ago, are under the original management.

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., is the introducer of a new strawberry of great promise. It is a seedling resulting from the growing of seeds of Eureka, Lady Rusk, Gandy, and Bubach. The berry is large, dark red, and very firm. The fruit sold at 12 to 20 cents per quart in New York and Boston this year. It is a week later than other varieties. On account of its superior carrying qualities it has been named the "Rough Rider."

NEW JERSEY FRUIT GROWING.

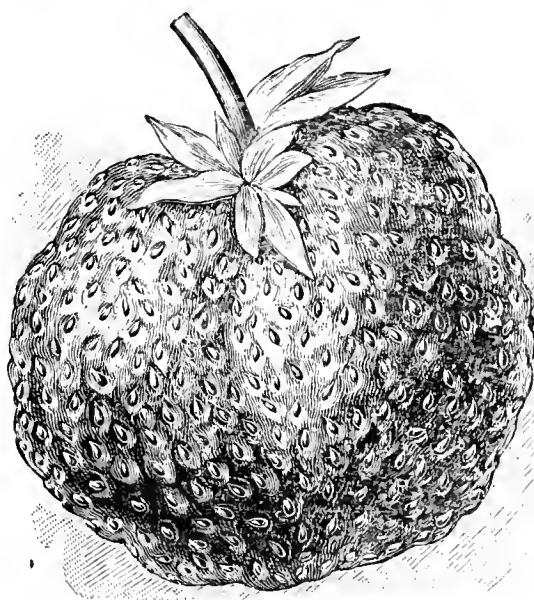
About one-tenth of New Jersey's 34,000 farmers are actively engaged in commercial horticulture. They have over 41,000 acres in large and small fruits. Returns from 3,058 growers, who each had an average of over 12 acres in fruits, include peaches 18,750, apples 6,104, pears 3,707, cherries 64, quinces 15, plums 12, a total of 28,652 fruit trees, besides which 8,772 acres of small fruits were reported, making an aggregate of 37,423 acres, to which about one tenth was added to cover areas not specifically reported. The small fruits include strawberries 3,927 acres, blackberries 2,848, raspberries 1,052, grapes 839, currants 85, gooseberries 20. It will be observed that the peach industry slightly exceeds all the others put together. The apple is the next most important fruit, although hardly one-third the acreage of peaches. The others in order of importance are strawberries, pears, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, cherries, gooseberries, quinces and plums.

The fruit industry is general throughout the state, the northern counties being second in peaches, strawberries, cherries, quinces, plums, gooseberries and currants. The central section leads in acreage of apples and peaches, is second in pears, grapes, blackberries and raspberries, while the southern section leads in acreage of pears, grapes and small fruits.

TREES OF GREAT AGE.

Gericke, the great German forester, writes that the greatest ages to which trees in Germany are positively known to have lived are from 500 to 570 years. For instance, the pine in Bohemia and the pine in Norway and Sweden have lived to the latter age. Next comes the silver fir, which in the Bohemia forests has stood and thrived for upward of 400 years. In Bavaria the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschaffenburg, which reached the age of 410 years. Other oaks in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 320 years old. At Aschaffenburg the red beech has lived to the age of 245 years. Of other trees the highest known are ash, 170 years; birch, 160 to 200 years; aspen, 220 years; mountain maple, 225 years; elm, 130 years, and red alder, 145 years.

NEW STRAWBERRY—"ROUGH RIDER."



THE firmest, latest, best keeping strawberry ever produced. Enormously productive and large. Brought 12 to 20c. per quart wholesale in New York and Boston, season of 1899. We are the introducers and supply plants to the trade. Nurserymen are invited to catalogue it. For prices, cuts, and all information, address

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Nurseryman,
PULASKI, N. Y.

P. S. We have 13 acres of strawberries, 5 acres of raspberries, 4 acres of blackberries, &c., &c. We can quote rock bottom prices on red raspberries and blackberry plants. Correspondence solicited.

- 250,000 Miller Red Raspberry Plants.
- 300,000 Early Harvest Blackberry Plants.
- 150,000 Lucretia Dewberry Plants.
- 125,000 Strawberry Plants, from best leading sorts
- 100,000 Peach Trees, one year from bud and June budded in surplus.
- 20,000 Japan Plums, one year from bud, also in surplus.

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MILLER, LOUDON and
COLUMBIAN . .

TRIUMPH,
GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS.

AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.

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EXTRA FINE SEEDLING PEACH PITS

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Address,

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SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

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European and Japan; Peaches, Quinces,
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FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1899.

NO. 11.

A SKEPTIC CONVINCED.

An Instance in the Investigation of the Stringfellow Method of Root Pruning—Henry E. Dosch, State Commissioner of Horticulture of Oregon, Finds Short Root Method of Planting Nursery Trees at the North Successful—Other Tests.

In view of the general opinion that the method of root-pruning advocated by H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, Tex., is not adapted to the northern sections of the United States it is of interest to cite recent experiments as far north as Oregon. The method proposed is to cut off all the roots of a young tree at transplanting time, leaving only a naked stub of say two inches in length, and to set this in a dibble hole. Mr. Stringfellow's claim is that the new root system resulting from this treatment will be a strong, vigorous, perpendicular growth of lusty, large-diametered roots, heading straight down for the moist depths of the subsoil, instead of a network of fine, capillary, surface rootlets, matted horizontally within a few inches of the ground. These roots, penetrating deeply, will safely anchor the tree, and in a year's time produce a better growth of top than would result from the roots left intact at transplanting. It is evident, further, that considerable labor would be saved in setting.

Henry E. Dosch, of Oregon, superintendent of the Oregon agricultural and horticultural exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair, winning the highest prize, for which he received a vote of thanks from both branches of the legislature, is the state commissioner of horticulture and is widely known throughout the Northwest as probably the ablest all-round horticultural writer and experimenter in that section of the United States. He says:

"Some five years ago my attention was called to this new method of root pruning in planting trees. I was incredulous, as it upset all time honored teachings; yet as the article in question was from such a man as J. H. Hale, saying he had just planted 100,000 peach trees in his Georgia orchard in that way, I had to take it for granted that the Stringfellow method was the correct one.

"This method of pruning away practically all the roots of a young tree before planting it, seems to be finding an increasing number of advocates, though it runs so exactly counter to the established practice and teaching of generations of orchardists that conservative people find it difficult to believe the favorable reports of it which they see in print. Having been taught all our lives the necessity for keeping the root system of a young tree as nearly intact as possible when moving it from the nursery to the orchard, it gives one a shock to be told that it would be better to cut it away entirely.

"The advocates of this system claim that with trees so treated, the new roots, springing direct from the crown and short stubs, assume a more natural position and strike down

more deeply into the soil than when a tree is set in the usual way; and consequently the tree is more vigorous and longer lived. Again, they point to the undoubted fact that the new plan is much the cheaper and it reduces to a minimum the danger of spreading all kinds of insect pests and fungous diseases, such as scale, root lice, black knot, root rot, etc. Less care would also be required in digging trees, and a good share of roots and tops could be cut away before shipping, thus saving in boxing and freight, while the digging of large holes could be entirely dispensed with, as the tree, whittled to a neat stub, in properly prepared soil, could be simply shoved into the ground or planted in a dibble hole like a cutting.

"At the Fruit Growers' Convention held in La Fayette, Ore., in the summer of 1895, I called attention to this method and urged those present to experiment along this line and report results, but the very idea was hooted at by our most advanced horticulturists and nurserymen, so I dropped the matter, having resolved, however, to give the method a thorough trial myself, and prove either its correctness or failure, under our climate and soil conditions.

"For this purpose I procured fifty trees, one, two, and three years old, of pears, apples, prunes, plums and cherries, grafted on different kinds of roots. I did this to give the method a thorough and complete trial, and if possible see whether one or the other roots would do better; also if the age of the trees made any difference. I then cut away every root, leaving but three inches—less would have been better—on the stubs and removed every little fibre, so they were perfectly bare; the tops were cut off to 30 inches in height, all alike, and set in two rows, three feet apart in the row and five feet between the rows.

"The first year the trees made but a few inches growth, which I attributed, and correctly so, to the fact they were growing roots; yet I had my fears, as my soil is a heavy, stubborn, clay soil, underlaid with hard pan, and a very dry season followed. I hoed and cultivated them the same as I would have done if planted in the orchard but when fall came I had about concluded it was a failure and paid no farther attention to them.

"The following spring, when preparing my garden where they were planted, I started to pull them up, when, to my surprise, I could not do it. Upon examining the little things, I noticed the buds were swelling, so I concluded to allow them to remain, giving them the same treatment as before; and when they did begin to grow I thought they never would stop; the prune trees grew eight, and the apple and pear trees three and four feet.

"The fruit growers' convention met that year in July in Newberg, to which I took a number of these trees to show the results of my experiment, and naturally, like myself, all present were very much astonished, but the proofs admitted of no argument. The most surprising fact of all was, not the large top growth these trees made, but the perfect root system

they had formed. We all know that most nursery trees have one-sided roots, difficult to replant, and in our clay soils they spread out close to the surface in growing and are constantly torn by the plow, producing innumerable sprouts. In the Stringfellow method, this is all changed; the pruned trees throw out three or four strong roots from each stub, which strike diagonally down into the soil. Those which I dug to exhibit at Newberg had grown roots down into this heavy clay soil over four feet, penetrating the hard pan and throwing out hundreds of little rootlets, but none grew near the surface, hence out of reach of the plow. A more perfect and symmetrical root system could not be formed.

"I am confident that if plum stock is used for our prune trees, care being taken to cut away the buds at the union when pruning the roots for planting under this system, no sprouting will follow, thus eliminating the principal objection to the use of plum stock for prunes, which stock is conceded hardiest, natural and most suited to our moist, clay soils. No sprouts occurred on those trees I experimented with.

"As to what aged tree is best adapted for this method, I could see no difference whatever, the three-year-old trees making the same perfect root system as the one-and two-year-old, nor was there any difference as to the stock on which they were grafted. The only difference was that the three-year pear and cherry trees set some fruit, which matured nicely. If I were planting a new orchard I would certainly use the Stringfellow method of root pruning."

A GEORGIA EXPERIMENT.

H. N. Starnes, at the Georgia Experiment Station, experimented with apple, cherry and peach. An extract from his report follows:

"The root-pruned trees made fewer, deeper, larger and more robust roots; the unpruned, a mat of small laterals, like a great dishmop. The depth of penetration for the roots formed by the root-pruned apple tree shown in photograph was, for instance $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches against $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the unpruned tree. This year the two-year-old experimental peach orchard, planted in dibble holes, will now average 12 to 15 feet in height, and bore an enormous crop the past summer. Whether or not Stringfellow's methods ultimately become universally adopted, they cannot, in view of the various successful tests in which they have figured, be any longer criticised as visionary or ridiculed and so dismissed. The Stringfellow theory has now gone beyond this point, and must be treated with the respect which its grave importance to the fruit grower demands."

Commenting on these and other experiments, the Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y., says:

"This short pruning, or so-called Stringfellow method, is likely to work best in southern localities, and in light, loose, fast soils. It gives best results with peaches, Japanese plums and apricots, about in the order named. It is more apt to be successful when stocks like Marianna or Myrobolan plum are used which grow as cuttings. The main thing, however, is to have a good, sound, vigorous tree when it comes from the nursery. Cutting and patching a weakly, scrubby tree does not pay."

THE APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

J. F. MARTIN, WINFIELD, KAN.—"We cannot get along without your valuable journal. Our failure to remit is due only to neglect. Enclosed find \$2."

LOCAL NURSERIES.

Upon a subject of general interest among nurserymen, the Country Gentleman says:

"There is a good deal of prejudice in favor of local nurseries. One constantly hears the opinion that an orchardist in Ontario should not plant trees from a southern locality, like Maryland (supposing he could get them!) or that an Iowa man should eschew nursery stock grown in Alabama. According to our observation, which has been somewhat varied and extensive, there is absolutely nothing in this notion so far as the success of young nursery stock is concerned. There is always an advantage in dealing with a local nurseryman, in that he has a local reputation to sustain, he is accessible, and he can be held to his bargain better than a man in some distant state. Freight is sometimes saved, too, by buying of a local nursery, though not often.

"But the idea that young trees suffer by being unaccustomed to their new surroundings seems to us insufficiently founded on fact. Trees brought from a distance unquestionably have to undergo some degree of readjustment; but there is no more reason to suppose that this acclimatization process is deleterious to the health and vigor of the tree than to suppose that it is an advantage. We have personally observed a number of instances in point and they all support the opinion here expressed.

"We are aware that many horticulturists hold a different opinion, and we have no doubt that some of them can cite facts on their side; but in general this notion seems to be grounded on prejudice and not on observation."

DIGGING TREES BY STEAM.

The Perry, O., Forum has the following description of the digging of trees by steam power, and incidentally praise for the soil of Perry township:

"To a firm like L. Green, Son & Co., when the shipping season begins, it is a continual rush until the season is over and the orders filled. They ship in carload lots, their stock going to nearly every state in the Union, hence the necessity of quick work in filling their orders which often come by wire making it necessary to load several cars in as many hours. To take trees out of the ground, pack in boxes and load in cars is no small matter, yet they have always filled their orders until this fall, when to their regret it was simply an impossibility to get cars fast enough to supply the demand, hence several large orders were canceled. In order to facilitate matters at this season of the year, Abraham Adams of Leroy has put in operation the steam digger. The digging apparatus is attached to a traction engine which is anchored at the end of the row of trees, the plow being drawn by two steel cables which pass through two pulleys staked to the ground, the cable winding in a set of reels attached to the engine. The process has proven a success, and we are told that the machine will in one day do the work of 500 men and do it better. With this apparatus the digging of trees in our large nurseries by horse or hand power is a thing of the past, and as the rule of the business men of Perry is progression, we are not surprised to see them grasp new ideas and keep to the front in all that meets the demand for their fast increasing trade.

"Mr. Adams claims his invention to be able to fill a long

felt want and has applied for a patent. For a tree lifter it certainly is a 'cracker-jack,' and those who are not familiar with the large amount of work to be done in the shipping season can form no idea of the necessity of quick work in order to keep up with the orders for carloads of nursery stock.

"Perry township has long been known as having one of the finest soils in the Union for the growing of fruit trees, and buyers consider themselves very fortunate when they are able to place their orders with our well known firms. The climate also is very advantageous for the growing of fruit trees, as no infectious diseases have ever been known in our nurseries, hence it is well known that the nursery interests of Perry township are second to none, and notwithstanding the fact that hundreds of acres are being utilized in this branch of industry new nurseries are being set out and cultivated, and the present demand proves that the idea of overproduction is a fallacy and that the stock grown in this section will always find a ready market."

A NURSERYMAN'S ENTERPRISE.

M. Butterfield of the Star Nurseries, Lee's Summit, Mo., has set out about 80,000 trees on the contract plan within the last few years, principally in Western Missouri and Kansas, and is now engaged in making some experiments in fruit raising in the southeastern part of the state. "I have made arrangements to start an experimental farm near Farmington," said he, "and some interesting results are anticipated. I will put out sixty varieties of apples, sixty varieties of peaches, strawberries, and, in fact, all the leading varieties of small fruits for experimental purposes. The country looks like a fine fruit region, but there is not at present a single commercial orchard in that section, so far as I have been able to learn. The soil is superior, and contains the exact quantity of iron which has been long recognized as giving the finest flavor and color. Horticulturists know that a good wheat country will almost always produce fine fruit. They also recognize in certain native timber growths the adaptability for fruit growing. A soil which produces black walnut, sugar tree, wild cherry, paw-paw, red and white oak, hickory and elm is marked out by nature for fruit raising. Then, instead of having to haul iron filings miles and miles to put around their trees, as the orchardists of other sections have had to do, the fruit growers there will find the exact elements already existent in the soil.

"I have been engaged for three weeks past in collecting specimens from the old orchards in that neighborhood, which I will display at the coming meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Princeton. I expect to open the eyes of some of the fruit men, too, for this region at the east end of the Ozark rise has been almost neglected by fruit growers. In my opinion it will produce almost any kind of fruit, but for pears and strawberries the conditions are almost ideal. They tell me that strawberries from that section have already a reputation on the St. Louis market because of their fine color and flavor, but nobody has gone into the fruit raising business on an extensive scale, for reasons that can hardly be comprehended by the experienced fruit grower."

A SAMPLE FROM THE MAIL.

THE CRETE NURSERIES, E. F. STEPHENS, Manager, Crete, Neb., Nov. 13.—"Enclosed please find \$1 renewal of your excellent journal."

From Various Points.

The Country Gentleman says: "They still have the nerve out in Indiana to issue a San Jose scale bulletin."

Professor Van Deman is advising the purchase of nursery stock in the fall and keeping it for spring planting.

The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen will hold its semi-annual meeting in Kansas City on December 20th.

Secretary Barnes of the Kansas Horticultural Society says there are 7,533,358 apple trees in bearing in Kansas and 3,641,385 not in bearing.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario will be held at Whitby, December 5 and 6. L. Wolverson, Grimsby, is secretary.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$276,552 in September, 1899. There were imported the same month of last year \$220,290.

H. C. Irish of St. Louis is quoted as saying that the American Association of Nurserymen has done more for the everlasting benefit of fruit growers than has any other agency.

Contrary to the usual practice, a Belgian horticulturist plants cuttings of hardy trees and shrubs in the fall. The percentage of loss, he insists, is smaller than when planted in the spring, and the results much more satisfactory.

The executive committee of the American Rose Society has decided to hold the first rose exhibition in the Eden Musee, New York City, March 27, next. Premiums to the extent of \$1,000 are already guaranteed, and there will be eight to ten silver cups.

The Great Bourbon, as the oldest of the orange trees at Versailles is called, died last year at the age of 477 years, says a French contemporary. The seeds of a particularly flavorful orange were sown in 1421 by Leonora de Castille, Queen of Navarre and resulted in this.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$38,075 in July, 1899, against \$24,835 worth in July, 1898. The total imports for the seven months ending July 31, 1899, amounted to \$236,392, as compared with \$24,835 worth imported during the first seven months of 1898.

The annual inspection of Illinois nurseries required by law of the state entomologist was done by assistants of Professor S. A. Forbes of the University of Illinois. The total number of nurseries found was 274. The average cost of inspection paid, under the law, by nurserymen, was \$5.38 for each nursery.

A recent decision of the Supreme court of Washington states that to be effectual the countermand of an order of purchase must be made before delivery of goods to carrier. That notice was deposited in the post office is not sufficient. The mail is here considered as the agent of the party sending the notice of countermand.

A writer in the Journal of Horticulture estimates that in all England there are fully 1,100 acres covered with commercial greenhouses, which he apportions to various branches as follows: Three hundred and fifty acres for flowers, 350 acres for grapes; tomatoes, 250 acres; cucumbers, 110 acres, and 50 acres to stone fruit, strawberries and other produce.

The grape belt of New York consists of about 30,000 acres, of which 25,000 are in nine townships on the border of Chautauqua Lake in New York, and 5,000 in two townships in Pennsylvania. An average yield is 7,000 carloads in a season, 3,000 baskets to a car, or 21,000,000 baskets. Of these nearly 95 per cent. are Concord, and the average price last year was seven cents a basket. It is estimated that there are 6,000 pickers employed, and as a rule there are eight to ten women to one man.

Every horticulturist should be, to a considerable extent, an entomologist, says an exchange. He should be able to recognize any common insect that invades his fruit plantation or his orchard. To accomplish this he should have a small collection of the insects that are most common. These collections are not readily obtainable at this time, but the demand for them will create a supply. In older countries this demand and supply already exist. In England one entomologist makes a business of breeding insects for the purpose of supplying collections.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I am very pleased to see your brief notice on tree values, published in your last issue. I like to see such references, for, as a rule, people do not realize the value of a tree. It is true that the value is hard to estimate. It may be said, I think, that there are two values possessed by a tree. First, the commercial or market value, and the other, the sentimental value or value of association. This latter is not to be measured by commercial law. Unfortunately, however, the commercial rating too often prevails. A note of the nature that I refer to is worth a good deal to some people who look at a tree from the dollars and cents side. If they cannot be reached from the natural or sentimental side, let us reach them from the other standpoint.

JOHN CRAIG.

Ames, Ia.

NURSERY SALES IN IOWA.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

The ubiquitous and persuasive tree agent has been probably more numerous in the state this summer and autumn than for many years. Secretary Greene of the State Horticultural Society estimates that the loss of fruit trees in the state, due to the severe freezing of last winter, amounts to over 700,000 trees. The net result of this was a greatly increased activity in tree planting lines by amateur as well as commercial growers. A few would-be tree growers have become discouraged and have not replanted. This is probably as it should be. Unless a man is interested in his business he is not likely to make a success of it, and the lukewarm orchardist, the man who takes a mild interest in the business, is wasting time for himself and injuring the business of others, and he had better keep out of it. The planting of this year, then, will be done by men best qualified to care for the trees they plant. Altogether the pomological signs of the times are hopeful.

JOHN CRAIG.

Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, Ia., Nov. 6, 1899.

ADVOCATES FUMIGATION.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

We read the article by Orlando Harrison, in the November issue of your good journal with much interest, and while there seems to be a dislike for the articles by some, and others are crying "enough!" we think the San Jose scale is too formidable a foe for us to stop and be content with matters where they stand now.

Those who see no dangers in it may not have had enough of it, or, they have had too much of it. We do not want any of it, and we want to be protected from it, for we have buyers who look to us to give them good clean stock, and to protect them from the scale.

We do not know what states have had the "political inspectors," and we do not know if our inspectors in this state are "political inspectors" or not; but we do know that they are all good, thorough, conscientious scientific men, and we know that each man, both of our past and present inspectors, has been and is now able to detect the presence of the San Jose scale in any stage of its development. We are satisfied about that, even if they have not written and talked so much about it

as some others have; but, we believe nursery inspection, as it is carried on in the states to-day, is a fraud on its face, whether it be done by an entomologist, a "political inspector," or a politician.

Many of our nurseries have from hundreds of thousands to millions of trees in them, enough to keep an inspector busy at one nursery for an entire year; but it is done, we know, always within a week, and, as a rule, in a day. Trees are, consequently, omitted, a great many more than two-thirds of them. These omitted trees are surely not inspected, they are not any more inspected than the five hundred to a thousand trees of my neighbor's, just over the fence, which were not inspected; yet I have a certificate stating that my trees have been inspected, and, by law, I dare not buy one of my neighbor's trees, which are not inspected and ship it with my uninspected trees. It is, furthermore, impossible for the grower to know that his trees are all clean; he thinks so, but he does not know, nor does the inspector, for, do as they like, under the present system, they omit nearly nine-tenths of the trees in a whole nursery. It is a chance of hit or miss, and it does seem foolish, even for an entomologist.

Fumigation seems the only remedy, and this will have to be done by all of us, or none of us are safe, nor are our planters. We should protect the planter as well as the nurseryman, for it is on him, ultimately, that we must rely. We must not sell him bills on such terms as those given by the firm which sells about \$20 to \$30 worth of trees for \$110 on a bogus contract.

EARL PETERS.

Uriah, Pa., Nov. 15, 1899.

JAPAN PEAR SEEDLINGS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Some years ago I purchased a few Japan pear seedlings for propagating a few trees for home planting, but found such a diversity of foliage and habit, that I was foolish enough to let some of them come to fruiting. In foliage they, I might almost say, ranged from cut-leaved weeping birch to Carolina poplar. A number of them fruited this year, and for curiosity, I express you a few varieties. Each cluster (except the smallest ones, of which I send several) is from a different tree, and while there is a strong similarity in some ways, they are all different. The one sample in a sack is really edible, but there are very few of them so. The smallest ones of which I send several clusters are from a tree $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter where the limbs start out; it had considerable over a bushel of pears, hanging firmly to the branches to-day; might pay to grow for seed, to produce stocks for budding, as the Japs are wonderfully vigorous and healthy in foliage.

I also send you three samples of the Globe pear, a seedling of my own, that I think well of. They are not yet ripe, but soon will be.

Camp Hill, Pa., Nov. 7, 1899.

DAVID MILLER.

[The samples of Japan pears came four, five and six in a bunch, about the size of plums or larger, dark russet in color, hard yet with plump jet black seeds. The Globe pear is spherical, yellow with red cheek, of coarse grain, sweet and very juicy]

BEST PAPER IN THE TRADE.

P. OUWERKERK, Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 15, 1899.—"The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is the best paper in the trade. With pleasure I renew my subscription."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

A number of prominent New York horticulturists, several senators and an assemblyman, met at the Department of Agriculture in Albany last month to discuss proposed amendments to the San Jose scale law, which is considered ineffective.

S. D. Willard of Geneva exhibited specimens of infested nursery stock, and some Greening apples so badly discolored as to be unrecognizable. The present law offers no compensation to nurserymen for the destruction of infested stock, and until it does, there seems little chance of successfully combating this pest.

It was suggested that the law ought to be so amended by the next legislature as to provide that any nursery stock sold within the state, shall be fumigated by the vender or his duly authorized agent after coming into the state, before planting or transplanting; also, that if, after a certificate has been issued to the nurseryman an examination of his nursery stock shows it to be infested, the commissioner of agriculture shall withdraw certificate and notify vender or person to whom certificate was issued that he must sell no more stock under said certificate, that he must return the certificate to the Department of Agriculture, and that a failure to do this shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine.

MR. KELSEY'S SUMMARY.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York city, who from the first opposed federal legislation with reference to the San Jose scale, says:

To those who have watched the results of attempted legislative remedy, there can be little doubt as to the futility of the laws thus far enacted, or the wide-spread injury caused by the agitation incident to this legislation.

Not content with the injury already occasioned by panic and ineffectual state legislation, there are those who are still advocating national legislation in the same direction.

Many of our representatives in Congress are broader men and better informed on practical questions before them than is generally accredited to them, and unless there is a decided change on this question the prospect of congressional action on the kind of legislation referred to would seem somewhat remote.

State coöperation with local interests and remedies that strike at the source of these insect devastations may be helpful and in many ways beneficial, but the legislative remedies thus far attempted as applied to the San Jose scale appear to have been more injurious to the fruit-growing interests and to the country at large than the loss from the pests themselves.

AN ORDER FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., whose reputation for great care in fumigating nursery stock has reached the Pacific coast, last month received the following order:

TOLUCA, LOS ANGELES CO., CALIFORNIA, }
November 13, 1899.

MESSRS. J. G. HARRISON & SONS.

DEAR SIRS:—I wish to get a few June buds, peach, as an experiment to sell again. The inspector here may throw them out. Most of the inspectors are nurserymen and will not look with favor upon trees from the East.

If you will quote me prices delivered at Burbank, my nearest express office, I will see how many I can dispose of. Burbank is twelve miles north of Los Angeles. The best time to set trees here is in December.

Yours truly,

E. BLAKESLEE.

Among Growers and Dealers.

R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind., who has been ill of typhoid fever, is convalescing.

Parsons & Sons Co., Flushing, L. I., this fall shipped fruit trees and vines to Eastern Siberia.

Thomas Hopkins of Seattle, Washington, is now the proprietor of the Yakima, Wash., Nursery.

Franklin K. Phoenix is actively engaged in the nursery business at the age of 75 at Delavan, Wis.

H. W. Settlementire, Tangent, Oregon, has planted a ton of peach pits for next season's budding stock.

J. A. Stewart, the well known nurseryman of Christopher, Wash., has been visiting his parents in England.

The Great Northern Nursery Company has been established at Baraboo, Wis., by M. F. Foley, formerly of Reedsburg.

Professor John Craig made 5,000 crosses of fruits in Iowa during the present year, his first at the Iowa Agricultural College.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., made a flying trip to France last month in the interest of his large importation of seedlings.

Louis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y., writes: "I have had double the trade I had a year ago and run short in many varieties of grape vines."

J. F. Martin, Winfield, Kan., writes: "Our fall sales have taken about all the stock we could spare. Fear we shall be short for spring."

The Great Northern Nursery Co., established at Baraboo, Wis., last spring with M. F. Foley as manager, shipped about ten cars of stock this fall.

The Johnson Orchard and Nursery Co., Dallas, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 by J. B. Adams, J. B. Estes, E. B. Bedford and others.

Among the firms that joined the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen at its last meeting are F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan., and Bates Brothers, Floral, Kan.

William Longworth, who is in his eighty-fifth year and who has resided in Bloomington, Ill., since 1830 is preparing, it is reported, to retire from the nursery business.

Stanley H. Watson, Rosedale Nurseries, Benham, Tex., writes: "Cotton is up to 7 cents, and cattle and wool bringing good prices. We, therefore, expect prosperous times in Texas this fall."

James Hartshorne, manager of the Chicago Carnation Co., at Joliet, Ill., is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is devoting his special attention to peonies as well as carnations.

The Elizabeth, N. J., Nursery Company has completed another greenhouse, 100 feet long and 20 feet wide, and now has upward of 400,000 roses potted in 2½-inch pots, ready for lining out and spring sales.

A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis., says: "Practically no apples in Wisconsin, but prospect for a good crop in the northern half of the state next year is fine, as our young orchards have made a splendid growth and set full of fruit buds."

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., writes: "We have had very good sales this fall, much better than we anticipated. We have very little left except some light grade apple and a small lot of peach. Prices, too, were as good as one could usually ask. We have had a very good year."

Mr. McGill of the Oregon Wholesale Nursery Company, Salem, Ore., states that sales in fruit trees have been fully equal to those of any previous year. There are more small orders than usual, indicating that more family orchards are being set out. This firm will sell nearly all the output of their nursery to the retail trade this season.

The Pacific Nursery Company, Tangent, Ore., has grown a fine lot of apple, plum and prune trees this year. Some of their prune trees have made a growth of over twelve feet in twelve months. W. O. Hudson & Son, proprietors, are formerly from Michigan, and of long experience in tree growing. They have supplied trees for many extensive orchards in the Northwest during the past few years.

In Nursery Rows.

APPLE OPALESCENT.—From the Dayton Star Nurseries, Dayton, O., says Meehan's Monthly, we have a sample of the Opalescent apple, a seedling from an old orchard near by. It is rather larger than our best specimens of Baldwin, but resembling it in all other characters, and this is high praise.

STERNS SEEDLING APPLE.—Sterns seedling apple was generally considered the most promising seedling at this year's New York state fair, says Prof. Van Deman. It was grown from seed of a Spitzenburg, by Charles L. Sterns, of North Syracuse, N. Y., and came into bearing at six or seven years of age. It is much larger and flatter in shape than the Spitzenburg, and brighter in color, being generally overspread with red. The quality is considered fully as good as Gravenstein.

SWEET CRAB APPLE.—This should be called the honey crab, as it is as sweet as an apple can be, and the jelly made from it is the nearest imitation of honey of anything that I have ever tasted, says Samuel Miller. It is in size between the Siberian and Transcendent, yellow ground, often nearly covered with red. My only tree is dead with the exception of a few limbs. I just gathered about a bushel, and fearing that the tree may fail entirely by another year, I will take buds from it now. The part of the tree bearing seems healthy and has made fresh wood.

STRAWBERRIES UP TO DATE.—Crescent, Champion and Bubach are all old varieties and out of date with the people who wish to secure the best prices, says L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y. The Bubach is spoken of as the latest, etc. The fact is that the Bubach is not a late berry. It is rather early to medium in ripening. The bulk of our own shipments this year were of the Seaford, Clyde, Ridgeway, Barton, Glen Mary, Atlantic, Star and Ruby. It was quite frequently remarked by other shippers that they were behind the times on varieties and that is why our berries sold several cents ahead of others right along, day after day. Our varieties were up to date.

WOLF RIVER APPLE.—A. D. Barnes, Waupaca Co., Wis.—“This is the largest apple grown in America. It originated in this county, and the original tree is 51 years old and still alive. It takes from 56 to 64 apples to make a bushel.” D. F. Thompson, Stephenson Co., Ill.—“The tree is very hardy here. The apples are almost as large as pumpkins, but rot on the tree before maturing.” M. S. Kellogg, Rock Co., Wis.—“This is our best commercial fall apple. It is extra large in size and the tree is a very heavy bearer. The tree is iron-clad.” W. H. Ragan, Putnam Co., Ind.—“This is a valuable large apple of the Russian type. The tree is hardy, but, like many of its class, is inclined to twig blight some seasons.”

COLUMBIAN RASPBERRY.—J. T. Thompson, the originator of the Columbian raspberry, handles the plants in the following manner: The Columbian does not “sucker,” and to produce new plants, bend down the new canes and bury the tips three or four inches in the ground, nearly perpendicular; this is done between August 20 and September 5, and substantially covers the first season's management. I leave the field in this condition through the winter. The second year, in early spring, I dig the tip plants, preparing the best for market, and rest are reset for transplants; I trim the bushes two or three feet high, the lateral branches about ten inches from the main stem. At this time, fertilizers can be applied broadcast. Give thorough cultivation to within a few days of fruiting time, follow with straw mulch at the rate of two tons per acre.

IOWA'S APPLE INDUSTRY.—Secretary Wesley Greene of the Iowa State Horticultural Society figures that the decline in the apple industry in the state during the past fifteen years is at least one-half. He is working on a table which will give accurate statistics on this subject for the first time in the history of the state. Mr. Greene attributes the falling off to the fact that the nurserymen of Iowa have not given their attention to the cultivation of hardier varieties, and says until the horticulturists realize that they must grow an apple which they can use for both the home market and shipment out of the state, the industry will remain in a state of decline. The falling off in the bearing trees from 1885 to 1895 is estimated at two to one, and the falling off in non-bearing trees at three to one. There has been a decline of 66½ per cent. in the planting of nursery stock.

ALL-SUMMER APPLE.—This is frequently asked about, says Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. It is in no catalogue, but is in my possession. It is to my notion about the most valuable summer apple we have. It commences to ripen in June and usually lasts until September. One good sized tree will supply an ordinary family for over two months. Size, a little below medium; white, with sometimes a blush; quality good. It originated in Conestoga Center, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, some forty years ago, brought into notice by Casper Hiller, a horticulturist of long experience. Of this variety I have had trees in the nursery where the roots had been cut by digging trees up beside them, loaded with fruit when three years old. As stated before this I cannot understand why it has no place in the nurseries. I furnished the Pomological Department, Washington, D. C., with specimens in which they took a lively interest.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.—The strawberry raspberry (*Rubus sorbi-folius*, from Japan), has developed characteristics as the plantings become more thoroughly established, that promise permanent value, for amateur planting, at least, says the editor of the Rural New Yorker. A few short rows, set in 1894, in rather moist, loamy soil, have formed a dense mat several times the original area, holding their own against all weeds and other growths, and producing annually a really immense crop of strikingly beautiful fruits. They receive no fertilization and practically no cultivation, as the innumerable suckers have long since blockaded the furrows. I may sum up personal conclusions as follows: Merits: 1, absolute hardiness in this latitude; 2, great vigor and permanence when established in favorable locations; 3, ease of culture, requiring but trifling care; 4, productiveness, and beauty of fruit and plant. Defects: 1, lack of generally agreeable flavor; 2, berries too soft for transportation when fully ripe; 3, early blooms much marred by rose chafers, causing imperfect setting of fruits; 4, difficulty of extermination when once established in the soil.

DAWSON HYBRID ROSES.—For the past fifteen years Jackson Dawson has been experimenting in rose hybridization, giving special attention to the natural species as grown at the Arnold Arboretum, and it is only recently that, encouraged by the progress he has made with multiflora, rugosa and Wichuraiana, others have also taken up a similar line of work. The future now appears very promising for this type of roses, whose hardiness, vigor and variety and beauty of flower and foliage are sure to make for them an unprecedented popularity for garden and park decorative purposes, says the American Florist. The two varieties illustrated are among the best of Mr. Dawson's productions up to date. W. C. Egan is a hybrid between *Rosa Wichuraiana* and *General Jacqueminot*. The flower is double, pink, closely resembling *Souvenir de la Malmaison*. Minnie Dawson is a single pink hybrid between *Rosa multiflora* and *Mme. Gabriel Luizet*. Mr. Dawson uses multiflora, *Wichuraiana* and *rugosa* for seed parents invariably, his experience being that the crosses of the second generation forms are never so vigorous or hardy as those from the original parents. This is in line with Waterer's method in hybridizing rhododendrons. Mr. Dawson has now some five or six hundred young seedling roses as yet unflowered.

RIGA PINE.—Regarding this type of White pine, Professor J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia., says: Such evergreen growers as Douglas, of Waukegan, Ill.; Hill, of Dundee, Ill.; Charles Gardner, of Osage, Iowa; Hoyt, of Scotch Grove, Iowa, and Bragg, of Waukeg, Iowa, now grow the Riga type of White pine. At Riga, Russia, more tons of pine seeds are put on the market each year than at any other point in the world. We have seen over fifty wagons with high side boards coming into Riga in solid line at one time loaded with Riga pine cones. The seeds are taken out by placing the cones, a wagon load at the time, in immense revolving cylinders with perforated sides. These revolve in a steam heated room with a temperature of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The dry heat opens the scales of the cones, letting the seeds drop through a slatted floor to a lower and less heated floor. On this floor the seed is packed for shipment to all parts of the temperate zone. The relatively worthless Scotch pine seed is gathered in the Province of Alsace, Germany. The sandy tract on which the cone producing pines grow, has in time developed a scrubby, worthless type which has no market value in Europe. It has been almost wholly sent to the United States, but, as stated, our leading evergreen nurseries of the West now use the Riga seed. When young it is difficult to detect any material difference in the two varieties, except that the Riga is upright and its foliage has less of the blue tinge than the scrub variety from Alsace.

ORLANDO HARRISON.

Herewith is presented a portrait and sketch of Mr. Harrison, a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and a member of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, of Berlin, Md., vice-president of the Exchange and Savings Bank of Berlin and director of the Berlin Building and Loan Association of Berlin. Mr. Harrison was born in Sussex county, Delaware, January 27, 1867, and when in his teens started in fruits. When at the age of 17, he with his father moved to Berlin, Md., where they have since grown nursery stock, making a specialty of peach trees, strawberry plants and asparagus roots and for the past few years have added apple and pear trees.

Their planting started from only 2,000 trees for orchard purpose and now their annual budded list of peach for the past three years has exceeded any other in the United States. Starting on one farm of 170 acres, to-day they have six small farms of the choicest land in that vicinity. Their sales in strawberry plants run into the millions and in asparagus roots hundreds of thousands.

In 1893 Mr. Harrison married Miss Ada H. Long and to them were born three children, a daughter dying at one year of age, and two boys now growing up with the business.

THE WATERERS' NURSERY.

One of the most noted of English nurseries is that of the Waterers, Knaphill, Surrey. On the uplands of Woking, approached from the town by a hilly drive across picturesque common and through shady lanes, says Country Life of London, is the Knaphill Nursery of Anthony Waterer, a Mecca for all interested in trees and shrubs. When the history of British progress in horticulture is written, the Waterers of Knaphill will fill an interesting place for their work accomplished in raising new shrubs and encouraging plantings in forest, woodland, and pleasure ground of kinds known to withstand severe frosts. This may appear a rash statement. The general reader probably presumes that no one would be unwise enough to cover acres with things likely to succumb to a hard winter. Many woodlands reveal, however, that in the past planters were little concerned about the hardiness or otherwise of trees and shrubs used to adorn the landscape, especially when untried conifers were first introduced from Japan, delicate shrubs quickly afflicted by an ordinary English winter.

The nursery occupies 250 acres, and has been established about a century. It is noted for its azaleas and rhododendrons.

When the azaleas are in flower the rhododendron is veiled in color, and we think no richer collection exists than that of Knaphill. By the margin of the long drive huge leafy masses rise up, walls of foliage, here a noble specimen of the *R. catawbiensis*, there the original plant, we believe, of the pure white variety Mrs. John Clutton, with seedlings in thousands, the pretty dwarf rhododendrons, *myrtifolium*, and the familiar *R. ponticum*, planted extensively where game is preserved, and

one of the few shrubs disliked by hares and rabbits. Relieving the heavy masses of the shrubs are standard rhododendrons, many of them between twenty and thirty years of age, and of considerable circumference.

The hardy conifers abound on all sides, and the silvery coloring of the variety of blue spruce called *Argentea* is conspicuously beautiful. Knaphill is renowned for its spruces, and *Abies pungens*, the most vigorous and hardy of the whole tribe, is represented by noble specimens. One is told that the plants are seedlings, not grafted upon the common spruce tree, and another shrub, the golden yew, is raised in the same way. To those who know little of woodland planting, it may appear of small moment whether a shrub be grafted or raised from seed, but this is not so. It is one of the most important points in shrub culture to get them upon their natural roots, not upon some stock that asserts its own superiority, to the disgust of planter and destruction of all schemes for the embellishment of the landscape. A seedling shrub is safe; and Mr. Waterer was one of the first to upset the old and careless way of graft-

ing anything and everything, without regard to fitness of relationship, with the result that the shrubs died wholesale, victims to a cheap and objectionable practice. The silver Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*) is very beautiful at Knaphill, and amongst silvery-toned conifers none is handsomer than this, its branches as if covered with hoar frost, and the growth extremely rapid. There are spurious imitations of the Knaphill form, which, however, is silvered over from apex to base, a distinct and effective shrub.

FRUIT TREES FOR AFRICA.

Consul General Stowe of Cape Town recently reported that a representative of a United States nursery had been there eight weeks and sold more in that period than he could have sold in the United States in twenty-four weeks.

He had only been canvassing the city and suburbs. Fruit of nearly all varieties can be cultivated there, but as there no frosts, the insects and their larvæ are not killed as in countries where frost occurs; consequently a large number of trees die.

ROOT GRAFTING THE CHERRY.

In reply to the question "Can pieces of the roots of a seedling cherry be grafted to a cherry scion, and made to grow, as is done with the apple?" Professor Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker:

"Root-grafting the cherry is very difficult, and rarely pays for the trouble of doing it. I have tried it several times, but always on whole roots. If pieces of roots were used I think that the failure would have been still more pronounced. All kinds of stone fruits are much more difficult to graft than the apple and other pome fruits, and are propagated by budding."

The next meeting of the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Tacoma, Wash., January 16, 17 and 18, 1900.



ORLANDO HARRISON.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1899.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Nurserymen are among the principal users of the mail service. The report of the first assistant postmaster-general, Perry S. Heath, just issued, gives a full presentment of facts in regard to rural free delivery. Mr. Heath says that this service has reached a critical stage in its existence, that last year it passed beyond the point of experiment, and that its permanent establishment is, in his judgment, now only a question of discreet and careful postal administration. "I verily believe," says he, "that in nine instances out of ten, where rural free delivery is put into operation, the growth of the revenues from the increase of the mails, resulting from increased postal facilities and the economies made possible by the discontinuance of other service which can be dispensed with, will render rural free delivery service in no sense a burden upon the government within six months after its establishment. In many instances it has been shown that within sixty days the increase

of receipts and the saving in the cost of service discontinued more than equal the increased expenditures."

There are in successful operation free deliveries of mail from 383 distributing points radiating over forty states and one territory. The only states now without the service are Idaho, Mississippi, Montana and Wyoming. The sum of \$150,000 granted by Congress for the extension of rural free delivery became available July 1, 1899, and became exhausted November 1, 1899. During these four months the service was made to include nearly 180,000 persons.

PROGRESS IN CATALOGUES.

Recurring seasons add to the evidence that the nurseryman's catalogue of the future will be very different from that of the recent past. The camera is rapidly taking the place of the lithographer's stone. Some of the advance catalogues of the season of 1900, which have come to our desk, are models of good taste and effective presentation of the subject matter.

The catalogue of the Glen St. Mary, Florida, Nurseries is deserving of special mention. There are presented in the simplest and most direct manner, plain, concise descriptions of varieties, following a brief statement in double column measure under each of the kinds of fruit and ornamental stock offered. The forty pages of the book contain but three illustrations, and these are full-page, half-tone engravings, one showing a partial view of the grounds, residence, office, and packing houses, making a very attractive frontispiece; another, giving characteristic glimpses of the nurseries; the third, some of the specialties in fruits. The catalogue is printed on excellent book paper in new type with wide margins, headings that stand out boldly and a rich dark gray cover bearing the title stamped in green and gold in a small frame in the upper left hand corner, and the name of the proprietor, G. L. Taber, at the bottom on the back.

In his introduction of twenty-four lines Mr. Taber says: "We believe that the majority of the catalogues of the present day are too florid in descriptive matter and overdone in the way of illustrations. We drop the pictures of varieties, for the most part, believing that concise, easily read descriptions give better idea of comparative values than the succession of more or less exaggerated pictures which are becoming so tiresome a feature of modern catalogues."

CLOSE ROOT PRUNING.

The method of root pruning advocated by H. M. Stringfellow, of Lampasas, Tex., formerly of Galveston, has been prominently before the horticultural world four years. It has been tested in several sections of the country and the results have been summarized.

When in 1896 we called attention to Mr. Stringfellow's own statement in detail of his method, in his interesting book, "The New Horticulture," we urged an unbiased perusal of the book and suggested that time might prove the value of the innovation proposed by Mr. Stringfellow.

Our readers are aware of the very successful use of this method of root pruning by J. H. Hale and other large planters in the South. It is probably conceded that in the Southern states, by reason of the climate and soil, the method may be generally adopted with success; at least in the case of some

kinds of trees. And this must be considered a marked victory for Mr. Stringfellow in view of the fact that horticulturists had been taught all their lives the necessity for keeping the root system of a young tree as nearly intact as possible when moving it from the nursery to the orchard.

It has been thought that in the Middle and Northern states severe root pruning of nursery trees when planting in orchard would result in failure. Experiments in Rhode Island, Nebraska, at Columbia, Mo., and at Ithaca, N. Y., the last named by Prof. L. H. Bailey, indicated that the trees with untrimmed roots gave best results. Professor Bailey says that in the case of plums the closely pruned roots gave good results; but that moderately pruned pear and apple trees were superior. We publish in this issue the result of experiments in Oregon which should cause reflection again.

We do not argue for the endorsement at this time of Mr. Stringfellow's method for all sections, but we suggest, that as this subject is of so great importance to the nurseryman, it is worthy of intelligent investigation and continued interest.

In a communication to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN under date of November 19, 1899, Mr. Stringfellow says: "Short root pruning is being adopted everywhere and is saving a world of money and labor to fruit farmers, and to nurserymen especially. A root-pruned 5 or 6 year-old tree is better than a 1 year, as it will grow off as readily and bear at once. A long-rooted 5-year-old is absolutely worthless.

"For the life of me I can't see how any nurseryman can fail at first glance to see the truth of the whole thing. If he ever grew a root graft, he has grown a stub root-pruned tree. for they are practically identical. Every one must know that the finest orchard trees are grown from root grafts with one or two inch root. Nurserymen have so much transplanting that the method is of immense importance to them.

"The Delaware experiment station is out with a bulletin claiming that 1-inch roots are no good but that 3-inch make the finest trees. This is absurd in view of the behavior of the root graft. Also, if three inches are good, why should not six or twelve be better?"

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

During December, January and February the horticultural societies will hold annual meetings. These are attended by many nurserymen and indeed in a majority of cases the societies are officered by nurserymen. These meetings afford an excellent opportunity for grower and purchaser of nursery stock to come together and exchange ideas of mutual benefit.

In the lists of meeting dates for horticultural societies we have long noticed the names of organizations which pay little attention to fruits or even to ornamental trees. These are societies which hold exhibitions of and discuss flowers. Yet they are styled horticultural societies.

Horticulture is a comprehensive term. According to Professor Bailey it may be classified as follows: I. Pomology, the art and science of growing fruit, including viticulture, orchard culture, small fruit culture and cranberry culture; II. Olericulture, the art and science of growing kitchen garden vegetables; III. Floriculture, the art and science of cultivating ornamental plants for their individual uses; IV. Landscape horticulture, the art and science of growing ornamental plants, especially trees and shrubs for their use in the

landscape. Generally confounded with landscape gardening

In England there are no florists; all are nurserymen.

To be proper and useful, says the editor of Meehan's Monthly, horticultural societies should be not only founded on a broad basis, but should maintain a general interest in all subjects that come under that head. In an address before the Germantown, Pa., Horticultural Society, Albert Woltemate said:

"We, as a society, in the present management of our affairs, can advance but small claim to our title of horticultural society. We might more properly be termed a floricultural society. Our efforts in the way of discussions, exhibitions, etc., are almost all directed to the ways and means of cultivating flowers; far more attention should be given to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables (and even broader subjects of general gardening) than at present. I would not have less flowers, by any means; let us have more, if possible, but also have more of those other products of the earth which our title commits us specially to encourage."

NAMING PRICES IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

When the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was established seven years ago, the publishers laid down, as one of the principles upon which it was to be conducted, that no prices were to be named in the advertisements. Equality for all is essential to a fair conduct of business.

It is a source of gratification to us that the nurserymen have unanimously upheld the position we have taken in this matter. We have received numerous letters from prominent nurserymen commending the plan.

In this connection we quote the following sound opinion of L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., as expressed in Agricultural Advertising:

I am opposed to allowing prices to be quoted in advertisements. It may be all right for city dailies to allow big dry goods firms, etc., to take big space and quote prices, yet we believe the papers are worse off for it in the end. In the seed and nursery business we see special collections of seeds offered at prices too low to admit of any profit. Different houses offer different collections, and many people never buy anything else in the seed and plant line outside of these special collections. Worst of all is allowing an advertiser to quote prices on a standard article. We notice in some of the agricultural papers strawberry plants offered at \$1, \$1.50, and \$2 per \$1,000. These advertisers never use over four to ten lines of space, and cannot profit the publisher. They offer the plants so low that there is nothing in it for them, and they kill the business of the nurserymen, who use a good-sized space, at the same time. The argument cannot be made that these cards are accepted because they encourage new advertisers, for, in fact, they do not. The writer never has known a catchpenny nursery advertiser to develop so that he used a good-sized space in the farm papers. We do know that it has driven away much of the business of the men who do not like to see ruinous prices quoted. The proper place to quote prices is in catalogues, or by mail, and the sooner farm papers establish a rule forbidding the mentioning of prices in advertisements, the better for them and their business.

It is the belief in California, where the subject of refrigeration in connection with fruit is of greatest importance, that liquid air will replace ice as surely as gas and electricity have replaced the oil lamp. At Professor Tripler's laboratory in New York city oranges were placed in liquid air and frozen solid; then they were pulverized like a piece of marble. After thawing somewhat the juice was extracted by squeezing, then concentrated by cold produced by liquid air in the following

manner: First, Mr. Tripler froze the water contained in the juice, and removed it as ice. Certain acids contained in the juice froze at a lower temperature, and these also were removed in the form of ice. Subsequently the purer juice itself froze at a still lower temperature, leaving an acid which required a much lower temperature for freezing. The acid was poured off, and the frozen syrup, absolutely pure, in a concentrated state, was used for making ice creams, etc.

Niagara County, N. Y., apples have attracted the attention of European royalty. There is an orchard in the town of Newfane that supplies the royal families of England and Germany. A Lockport dealer has been informed that Queen Victoria and Emperor William have expressed especial satisfaction with the Niagara county fruit. Special care in marketing the crop is taken.

An exchange joins the ranks of the advocates of the Kieffer pear on original lines, calling attention to its decorative features: "Almost invariably a few trees will remain dark green until the leaves drop, while others take on deep tints of golden russet, dark wine or mulberry, and many bright intermediate shades. It would be interesting to know if these peculiarities of leaf coloring lie in the grafts from original trees of the same tendency, or modifications caused by individual stocks."

AUSTRALIAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The French seedling raisers have had many competitors in their day, but none seem to be more formidable than our cousins in the Australian colonies, says a writer in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, Eng. To-day I have just seen a new batch of colonial novelties, many of which are from a firm of growers in Melbourne. Of these, Sydney Brunning, a large Japanese, with long, broad florets, slightly incurving in the center, color deep reddish terra-cotta, with bright golden reverse, is a striking flower. Then Marjory, a pretty bright rosy-pink flower, with narrow florets, comes next. Sir H. H. Kitchener has flat, medium-sized florets, is a bright reddish-crimson, with a golden reverse. Hector Brunning is a Japanese, color dark, deep, velvety crimson, with a metallic reflection; reverse golden. Mrs. Frank Gray Smith is a large, globular flower, with narrow grooved florets, close and compact—deep golden yellow, shaded crimson.

SCHUYLER WORDEN.

In a recent issue of *Farmer's Fruit Farmer*, Pulaski, N. Y., appeared a photo-engraving of Schuyler Worden, the originator of the Worden grape and the Worden Seckel pear, the latter being disseminated by the Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Referring to the Worden grape, Professor L. H. Bailey says:

"Of all Concord seedlings, the most famous is the Worden, which originated at Minetto, Oswego County, N. Y., on the grounds of Schuyler Worden, who, although over ninety years of age, still takes the liveliest interest in the variety. The old vine, about thirty-five years old at this writing (1898) is still healthy and productive. The seed from which it came was taken from an isolated Concord vine, and the plant bore at

four years from the seed. The variety was named by J. A. Place, a prominent citizen of Oswego, and an acquaintance of Worden."

Pomologists concede that the Worden-Seckel pear is of high quality. The fruit is highly colored, fully double the size of the ordinary Seckel, ripens somewhat later, and has the Seckel flavor. The tree is more upright and a better grower than its parent. It is a heavy bearer and comes into fruit early.

THIS YEAR'S APPLE CROP.

The apple crop of 1899 by states with comparisons, according to the *American Agriculturist* is as follows:

	1899 Barrels	1898 Barrels	1897 Barrels	1896 Barrels
Maine	830,000	1,210,000	675,000	2,419,000
New Hampshire...	750,000	1,604,000	855,000	2,257,000
Vermont.....	380,000	630,000	450,000	1,072,000
Massachusetts.....	450,000	635,090	630,000	1,923,000
Connecticut.....	750,000	448,000	690,000	1,244,000
New York.....	2,850,000	2,100,000	2,410,000	7,400,000
Pennsylvania.....	2,250,000	1,900,000	1,966,000	6,100,000
Michigan.....	3,150,000	3,750,000	1,860,000	7,170,000
Ohio	2,220,000	1,143,000	2,100,000	4,715,000
Indiana	2,100,000	1,400,000	2,100,000	4,320,000
Illinois	2,230,000	825,000	2,900,000	4,100,000
Missouri.....	2,440,000	925,000	3,100,000	4,487,000
All others.....	14,700,000	12,000,000	27,700,000	20,034,000
Total	35,100,000	28,570,000	41,536,000	67,571,000

Recent Publications.

Number 2, volume XI of the *Experiment Station Record*, contains a digest of a large amount of matter relating to botany, the soil, horticulture, diseases of plants and entomology in addition to the other departments.

Director Frederick J. H. Merrill, of the New York State Museum has issued bulletin 24, volume 5, a supplement to the fourteenth report of the state entomologist, Ephraim Porter Felt. It consists of a memorial of the life and entomologic work of the late Joseph Albert Lintner, who was state entomologist from 1874 to 1898; also a complete index to the entomologist's reports, volumes 1 to 13, and to the supplement of volume 14. Price 35 cents. Albany: UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The *Youth's Companion* has long held a leading place among periodicals for the young. The announcement for the seventy-fourth volume, that for 1900, is very attractive. The publishers have assembled as contributors, not only many of the most popular story tellers, but also distinguished authorities in science, education and affairs, travelers, musicians, statesmen, soldiers and sailors. A new departure will be several groups of stories which are entirely separate, yet with the same character appearing at different periods of his life in all the stories of a group. There will be serial stories, noteworthy stories of adventure, tales of presidential campaigns, short stories for all readers, adventures of linemen, the best of reading for girls, astronomical photography, submarine boats, the next world's fair, the chance of collegemen, seeking fame and fortune, incidents in foreign lands, the old ways of the old days, the life of the musician, stories for lovers of national history, an editorial page provided by the ablest writers, and other favorite departments, including current events, nature and health articles, with two thousand and more carefully selected miscellaneous pieces of humor, information, travel and adventure, the best of poems, and an attractive children's page. Subscription, \$1.75, including handsome calendar for 1900. Boston: PERRY MASON & Co.

A GREAT HELP.

R. R. HARRIS, Harrisville, W. Va., Nov. 14, 1899.—"Enclosed please find one dollar to renew my subscription for 1900. In establishing my nursery I find your journal to be great help."

PLANTING SMALL FRUITS.

H. C. Irish, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, says: Experiments are now in progress at the Missouri Botanical Garden to find out, so far as possible, the behavior of the small fruits and various other plants when transplanted in different seasons of the year. So far as my experience and observation go strawberries taken up from one bed and reset in another without being out of the ground more than a few hours, do best when moved in September or October; not later than November in If the plants are to come from a distance, however, early spring is far preferable.

Black cap raspberries are safer planted in spring unless carefully mulched with coarse litter at the time of transplanting in the fall. The other common small fruits, red raspberries, blackberries, currants, and gooseberries seem to pass the winter in good condition even when planted as late as December 1 and make a better growth the following season than if planted in the spring. It is a safer plan, however, to do the work the latter part of October or first of November.

APPLES FOR THE NORTHWEST.

An apple for the Northwest as prolific as the Ben Davis and as hardy as the Duchess is greatly desired. Wealthy Regal and N. W. Greening have been tried.

The need of a hardy race of apples for our northern border was recognized forty years ago, says the Fruitman. The possibility of something valuable for us in Russian fruits could only be realized by practical tests.

Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, and A. G. Tuttle, of Wisconsin, imported scions in the sixties. The Agricultural Department at Washington began the work in '69 and '70. The Iowa Society secured scions as rapidly as possible and had 400 varieties on trial at Ames in '78. It appropriated money for this work in '75, and later sent Professor Budd on a mission to Russia.

The uncertainties of experiment work were well understood. But it was believed by all that if we found four or five good keepers as hardy as Duchess for Northern Iowa and the regions beyond, the expense of the effort would be well repaid. Some hoped and some doubted. But the universal feeling among our fruit men was well expressed by Captain Watrous, of Des Moines, who said in his address as president of the society in '79: "Of final good results from this infusion of new and vigorous blood in the body of our fruits, I have no possible doubt."

CARE OF ROOT GRAFTS.

Prof. J. Sexton, of the Iowa Agricultural College, gives the following directions regarding the care of root grafts:

"We have the best stand of grafts that I have ever seen—90 per cent. of plums and 60 per cent. of cherries are growing and doing well. Some of the plums are almost four feet high and the cherries from two and a half to three feet. To grow 60 per cent. of root-grafted cherries is something uncommon; in fact, some cannot grow them at all. Our method of treating them is as follows: In the first place, keep all roots and scions before grafting in a dormant state, by keeping the temperature at freezing point. When you take the

roots of scions into the grafting room do not take too many to lay around and dry out. They should be kept from drying by placing a wet cloth over them. After they are grafted and before they are wound dip the roots in water. Be careful not to dislocate the scions where they are inserted into the roots. Wind and wax them as quickly as possible and pack away in clean boxes in half sand and half earth.

"A common cellar under a building is too variable in its temperature and moisture; a dirt cave gives the best results. Put your boxes of grafts into the cave as soon as you have a box filled. The cave should be kept cold by opening during the early part of the night, and keeping it closed during the day. During a large part of the winter last year our cave was so cold that the exposed earth in the graft boxes was frozen. In fact, through our forgetfulness the cave was left open about one week during the latter part of winter, after we had got through grafting, and everything was frozen solid. We then closed the door and the cave was not opened till we were ready to plant out the grafts in the spring. Not knowing what the result was going to be after everything had been frozen solid, we were a little anxious, but I can say that I never saw grafts looking as well as when taken out of the boxes as these, and we never had grafts do as well afterwards. Not a particle of mold was found in any of the boxes. The freezing prevents the growth of the fungus which injures the grafts. Keep everything dormant. Pack away in the cave as soon as the grafts are made and keep below the freezing point all the time. Plant in the spring as soon as possible. If these directions are followed out I guarantee that better results will be obtained. Try it."

Obituary.

M. A. Thayer, founder of the Thayer Fruit Farms, Sparta, Wis., is dead. He was up to 1894 a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, and was for years the president of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society. He issued berry bulletins which were published in many papers.

Georges Warocque, a celebrated horticulturist of Belgium, died last month in Pekin, China. Mr. Warocque was one of the most prominent men in the horticultural societies of his country. His collection of orchids and other rare plants has acquired the reputation of being the finest and largest private collection in the world.

Peter M. Gideon, the well known horticulturist, died at Excelsior, Minn., October 27. He was born in Champaign County, O., in 1820, and resided there until 1841, when he removed to Clinton, Ill. From Clinton he went in 1853 to Excelsior. The following year he began experiments and investigations in fruit growing, and has since done more than any other man in the Northwest to advance the cultivation of apples and other fruits. He was the originator of the Wealthy apple, which he named after his wife, Wealthy Hall, whom he married in 1849. In 1873, when the state established an experimental fruit farm, he was made superintendent and continued in that capacity for several years. Recently, in Iowa, a movement was started in which it was proposed that the owners of Wealthy bearing fruit orchards should contribute one cent per tree to a common fund for Mr. Gideon's benefit.

The new fruit experiment station provided for South Missouri will be located at Mountain Grove, Wright county. It will consist of 190 acres.

WOULD NOT MISS IT.

J. O. NEVINS, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN., Nov. 17, 1899—"Find enclosed \$1 on subscription. I beg your pardon for neglecting so long to remit. Should be very sorry to miss a number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE.

As we go to press we receive advance sheets of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, which is to be published in 1900 in four illustrated volumes. Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, is the editor, and Wilhelm Miller is his assistant. The first volume will be issued on January 1st.

This is to be the largest work of the kind in the English language. Time and space preclude an extended reference to the work now. The reputation of Professor Bailey is ample assurance that the work will be thoroughly reliable, up-to-date and complete. The advance sheets indicate that it will be admirably arranged in durable style, easy of reference, and invaluable, because it will cover the broad field of horticulture in all its classifications, and because, like Johnston's *Cyclopedia*, the articles will be signed by the experts who prepared them. As we have already announced, the services of Alfred Rehder, a noted expert, were secured for the articles on trees and shrubs. Among the contributors to the first volume are the following whose names are familiar to our readers: Oakes Ames, Cambridge, Mass.; S. A. Beach, Geneva, N. Y.; Professor F. W. Card, Kingston, R. I.; Professor John Craig, Ames, Ia.; Professor B. E. Fernow, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.; Josiah Hoopes, Westchester, Pa.; Professor F. H. King, Madison, Wis.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex.; Professor G. Harold Powell, Newark, Del.; Professor P. H. Rolfs, Lake City, Fla.; Professor C. S. Sargent, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Henry A. Siebrecht, New York city; W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist, Washington, D. C.; Dr. William Trelease, St. Louis; William Tricker, Riverton, N. J.; Professor H. E. Van Deman, Parkersburg, Va.; Professor F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.; H. J. Weber, Washington, D. C.

The illustrations are in half tone and line drawing, on plates and in the text. The type is clear, in two columns, on heavy paper, pages 7 x 11 inches. A more detailed reference will be made to this monumental work in the near future.

FOREST TREES FROM SEED.

The propagation of forest trees either for decorative plants, windbreaks or forests is a comparatively slow process, according to Bulletin 38 of the Virginia experiment station. The horticulturists of that station have been making extended tests along these lines and find that the seeds of such trees as the silver maple and other species which ripen seed early should be gathered and sown at once. They can be planted in the same manner and grow as rapidly as peas. Seeds which ripen late in the fall should be sown in autumn and then taken up and planted in spring. Nuts like walnuts can be planted several bushels in a heap and then taken up and planted in rows in spring with perfect success. It is usually practical to plant nut seeds where the trees are to stand if nothing interferes with their growth thereafter. On rich soil they grow with great rapidity.

All forest tree seedlings should be grown on a mellow soil, so as to encourage the development of strong root systems. They should be transplanted into nursery rows at the end of the first or second year. Slow growing plants like oaks should remain two years in seedling beds, while the more rapid growing varieties should be planted when only a year old. Most forest trees do best when set out from five to eight feet tall.

The tulip poplar tree does very well if not permitted to stand in the nursery too long. At the end of the first year it should be transplanted to its permanent location. The following list of trees can be grown with comparative ease from seed: Black walnut, bur oak, hackberry, honey locust, box elder, green ash and pecan.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE AND TIMBER.

We have in this locality many miles of Osage hedge, planted 25 to 35 years ago, that is a most effective fence from a practical standpoint, and adds much to the beauty of the landscape, writes E. Y. T., Green's Fork, Ind., in *Country Gentleman*. The trimming is done in June, with sometimes a second clipping in late August. Professional trimmers charge one cent per rod for trimming. My neighbor, who has a string 100 rods long, says he can easily trim it in a day. So the labor, even in a busy time, is not very great.

Not one-half the Osage hedges planted in this country were ever properly cared for, and in consequence they became unsightly nuisances, except those totally neglected, which have grown up 20 to 30 feet high, and now furnish most excellent fence posts for setting elsewhere. Osage timber is one of the most durable of all our trees, rivaling the red cedar in that respect, and, being a rapid grower, may be profitably planted by the acre for posts and other uses. I believe an acre of fair farm land, planted in Osage, say 4 by 6 feet, will pay better in 15 to 25 years than any ordinary farm crop, say \$20 to \$25 per year occupied, without any cultivated after the first year, and a little trimming each year or two to promote erect growth.

Long and Short.

If you can't find it, try Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.

Special prices on apple seedlings by J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.

Apple seedlings are a specialty of F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

A first-class nursery hand is wanted at the Emporia, Va., Nurseries.

An assistant gardener is wanted by George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

A special list for spring is announced by Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.

American arbor vitae and Irish juniper can be had of Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Field-grown own root roses, both tender and hardy, at the Howland Nursery Company's, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ellwanger & Barry's Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., have been declared the most complete on the American continent.

Roses, clematis, evergreens and horticultural specialties from France are offered by Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.

California privet, apple and peach trees, roses and shrubs, are specialties at the F. & F. Nurseries, Springfield, N. J.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kans., can supply apple seedlings in large lots, fine grades; also apple, peach, pear and plum trees.

Strawberry plants by the dozen or by the million can be procured from J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Ind. These plants are fresh dug, well rooted, well graded and well packed to reach any part of the United States. Peach, apple, plum and asparagus are also specialties.

A special surplus list of desirable fruit and ornamental stock can be had of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. These well-known nurserymen are growers of choice specialties. Roses, clematis, ornamentals, grape-vines and small fruit plants are specialties. They are importers of French grown fruit tree stocks and ornamentals, English grown Industry gooseberries and raffia.

NURSERYMAN'S OPINION OF GIRDLING

Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., makes the following report in the Minnesota Horticulturist regarding Mr. Dartt's system of girdling trees at the Owatonna, Minn., horticultural station:

"Mr. Dartt seems to be as thorough in his work as he is definite in his ideas as to how it should be done. The conception and management of this station is unique; it is entirely Mr. Dartt's. Some might complain that he has been too heroic in his treatment of his seedlings and the new varieties that have been submitted to him for trial. But whatever one may think of his method of testing varieties, everything has had an equal chance; there has been no petting of special sorts; and whatever passes the ordeal to which he subjects them no one need fear to plant.

"The application of a liberal quantity of manure to young orchard and nursery trees, and the girdling process to which these new sorts, from two inches and above in diameter, have been subjected is a trial of the most thorough nature. Most men who are personally interested in new varieties would shrink from such a test. It appears to me, at least at first sight, that the manuring and girdling for two and three years in succession are almost too much to expect a young tree to endure. But what are experiment stations for if they are not to develop new ideas and processes and results.

"Mr. Dartt conceived the idea that he could test the hardiness and vitality of new sorts as much in five years as been done heretofore in fifteen to twenty years by the old way of waiting for cold winters and blighting summers. Hence he used the manure to blight, and the saw to test the vitality of the tree. And while at the first inspection I had my doubts, it looks now as though he was going to demonstrate, at least to a large extent, the value of his practice. Of course, in experiments one has to vary seasons and methods as new developments appear."

THE RED JACKET GOOSEBERRY.

There being in existence an inferior English gooseberry (some of which are in America) which is named Red Jacket, the Committee on Nomenclature of Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester January 25, 1899, to hereafter prevent confusion in varieties, renamed the American Red Jacket "Josselyn" in honor of the introducer.

TREE PLANTING IN CITIES.

The value of well-directed, concerted action is well seen in the matter of street tree planting in New York City, says American Gardening. Owing to the activity of the Tree Planting Association, much more interest is now being taken in the setting out of trees on the streets and avenues of the city than was the case till lately. Many builders now arrange for the

planting of trees in their specifications for buildings. In the upper part of the city this is especially true, and in some cases each new block is furnished with trees to carry out the line of shade already there.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AGAIN.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I think it well to call to your attention and that of the readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN a recent ruling, or decision, of Examiner Lersner of the New York Custom House, classifying Ligustrum Ovalifolium (California Privet), a deciduous shrub, as an evergreen and consequently subject to the duty provided for evergreens by the Dingley tariff bill.

That such a ruling is absurd and a travesty upon justice is patent to every intelligent nurseryman.

In this connection let me add that T. C. Worden appraiser of the tenth division, also decides that wharf examinations of nursery stock as provided for by a recent ruling of the treasury department are impracticable.

Is it possible for the nursery trade to secure reasonable service at the largest port of entry in the U. S.? It seems not.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 29, 1899

H. T. JONES.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

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Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries, RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

ROSES

Field Grown, on own roots. Both
Tender and Hardy sorts. Extra
heavy two-feet La France. Fine
two-year Mar Niels (budded). Send
us your list of wants and quantities in other sorts. Our No. 1 Boston
Ivy, with tops two to six feet, will please you. All prices net cash
with order. Come quick if you wish fine La France and Niels.
Prices on application.

The Howland Nursery Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myro-
bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Augers, Quince, Small
Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest
stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quota-
tions before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for
U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES, Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
ROSES, SHRUBS.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.</p>
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1852.
600 Acres.
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Greenhouses

WE have an unusually fine stock of Ameri-
can Arbor Vitæ, transplanted, 2 to 3 ft.,
3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft., and Irish Juniper,
2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on appli-
cation. We also have a large and complete
stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Evergreens, small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse
Plants. Send your list of wants for prices.

PHŒNIX NURSERY CO.,

P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

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Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
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Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
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EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Fruit culture is a great national interest."—P. BARRY.

VOL. VII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1900.

NO. 12.

FEDERAL INSPECTION BILL.

Re-introduced in Congress Last Month by Representative Wadsworth of New York, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, at the Request of C. L. Watrous, Chairman of Legislation Committee of American Association of Nurserymen.

The federal bill to provide rules and regulations governing the importation of nursery stock which was introduced in Congress on February 16, 1898, by Congressman Charles A. Barlow, of California, and which failed of passage because of the more urgent measures before Congress attending the Spanish-American war, was re-introduced December 4, 1899, by Congressman James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., chairman of the committee on legislation of the House of Representatives.

The bill was introduced at the request of C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., chairman of the committee on legislation, of the American Association of Nurserymen. It is the same bill that was introduced in 1898, even to the phrase "after October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight," and the section, "this act shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight." It is endorsed by members of the committee on legislation of the American Association who are working hard for its passage. The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN has obtained the following

REPRESENTATIVE OPINIONS.

Chairman Watrous—"The bill is the nurseryman's bill of two years ago, re-introduced. Acting under orders of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Chicago last summer, I asked Mr. Wadsworth to re-introduce this bill and I have been trying to secure such an agreement that we could all work together for what the nurserymen want. This co-operation was secured two years ago by correspondence exactly as I am trying to do this year. The committee appointed by the American Association will be called together in Washington during the latter part of January."

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., of the American Association committee on legislation—"Congressman Wadsworth introduced the new federal San Jose scale bill at the request of Chairman Watrous of Des Moines. The legislative committee of the American Association of Nurserymen expects to push this measure this winter, as we believe this federal law is needed badly. There is scarcely a month in the year that some state in the Union is not passing some legislation on this question and in such legislation barring nursery stock from adjoining states. The State of Montana has recently passed a state law that amounts in effect to a little monopoly, making it impossible to ship nursery stock into Montana. A strong federal bill, such as has been introduced by Congressman Wadsworth, will fully cover the ground sought to be covered by the nurserymen of the country. I think the committee on legislation regards the securing of a federal law on this ques-

tion of very great importance. Yes, I might say it is regarded as an absolute necessity, in order that we may not as nurserymen be in a state of fermentation such as we are in now in many sections of the country, every state having a law of its own regarding this scale and these state laws continually clashing with each other."

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the executive committee of the American Association—"I know that there is a general sentiment among nurserymen that there has been too much San Jose scale talk and that there has been too much legislation upon the subject. It should be remembered, however, that the scale talk has been on the part of those outside of the nurserymen and the nurserymen have discussed the subject only so far as it was necessary to look out for their interests.

"As to legislation, if we could get rid of the varied scale laws of many of the states I should oppose any further legislation on the subject. But inasmuch as there are conflicting laws in so many of the states, I believe it is the best plan to urge federal legislation which will result in uniform regulations regarding the shipment of nursery stock into all the states. It is for this reason that I am in favor of the passage of the federal bill as introduced in 1898."

BILL STRONGLY FAVORED.

The bill as introduced in 1898 was favored strongly by the American Association of Nurserymen; Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson; Professor William B. Alwood, of Virginia; Congressman Barlow, of California, President Watrous of the American Pomological Society, and others. The committee on agriculture reported as follows upon the bill: "We urgently recommend that the bill do pass. Your committee respectfully state that in their opinion only the most rigid enforcement of this or a similar law will save our fruit and ornamental and many of our forest trees as well."

At the annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago, last June, Mr. Watrous reported: "Your committee went to Washington one year ago and had favorable hearings before the senate and house committees on agriculture, but the Spanish war prevented the completion of the work on the bill. Last winter we had more correspondence on the subject with congressmen and others and everyone said that if should go before the next congress, making the same showing that we did, we might expect to get anything that we reasonably ought to have, and get it easily."

The Iowa Horticultural Society last month adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Great damage threatens our orchards by the introduction of the San Jose scale insect; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully ask our senators and representatives in congress to use their best efforts to secure a judicious federal law to prevent the shipment of infected fruits and plants from foreign countries and between the states.

Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

"The Association of Horticultural Commissioners of Southern California," says the American Florist, "has drafted a bill to be submitted to Congress proposing the establishment of a national quarantine against infested nursery stock of all kinds imported from foreign countries. The bill contains provisions of similar nature to operate as an interstate law."

The Niagara Fruit Growers' Association met at St. Catharines, Ont., December 16. Discussion of the embargo on American nursery stock brought out a resolution for its removal, which received scant support. It was stated that if removed, prices of Canadian stock would at once be raised.

THE FEDERAL BILL.

Following is the text of the bill :

A BILL

To provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, to offer for entry at any port in the United States any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection by a government official of the country from which the exportation was made, which certificate shall be made in the manner and form prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, certifying that the contents have been examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous diseases dangerously injurious to nursery stock. In case any nursery goods are offered for entry without said certificate, it shall be the duty of the collector immediately to notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall arrange for inspection, and said collector shall not allow them to pass within the jurisdiction of the United States until proper certificate of inspection has been received. And after the aforesaid date, October first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all further inspection, quarantine, or restrictions in interstate commerce; but the Secretary of Agriculture may at any time relieve such articles from inspection by a specific order.

SEC. 2. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any variety of fruit, grown in an infested district outside of the United States or District of Columbia, is being, or is about to be, imported into the United States or the District of Columbia, and such variety of fruit is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, and which insect or disease is liable to become established in the United States and seriously affect any variety of fruit grown therein, he shall have authority to quarantine against any such importations and prevent the same until such time as it may appear to him that any such insect or disease has become exterminated in the country or district from which such fruit is being, or about to be, imported, when he may withdraw the quarantine; and this shall operate to relieve all such fruit from further quarantine or restrictions, so long as the conditions of freedom from seriously injurious insect or disease shall continue.

SEC. 3. That all trees, plants, shrubs, vines, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, may become subjects of interstate commerce under the rules and regulations as hereinafter provided. The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be inspected by a qualified entomologist and vegetable pathologist all trees, plants, shrubs, vines, and buds, known as nursery stock, which are subjects of interstate commerce, and which are about to be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia. This examination shall be made, so far as possible, prior to September first of each year, in the manner provided for and prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture;

and if such nursery stock is found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or diseases, the certificate of the officer making such examination and finding shall be issued to the owner or owners of such nursery stock, a copy of which certificate shall be attached to and accompany each carload, box, bale, or package, and when so attached and accompanying shall operate to release all such nursery stock from further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation to deliver to any other person, persons, or corporation, or to the postal service of the United States (except for scientific purposes or by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture), for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for exportation to any foreign country, any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, or other nursery stock which have not been examined in accordance with the provision of section three of this Act, or which on said examination have been declared by the inspector to be infested with dangerously injurious insects or diseases. Any person, persons, firm, or corporation who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or copy thereof as provided for in this Act and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or shall in any way violate the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That the rules and regulations herein provided for shall be promulgated on or before the first day of July of each year.

SEC. 6. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be available on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. That this Act shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 8. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to florists' greenhouse trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs, and so forth, commonly known as florists' stock.

CANADIAN NURSERY LAWS.

The Independent of Grimsby, Ont., opposes a contemplated change in the existing regulations regarding the importation of foreign nursery stock. It says :

The San Jose scale commission made the discovery that the orchards most infected with the scale were those nearest the Niagara frontier. In this section some stock was planted that had been procured from New York state where the scale was prevalent. The unrestricted admission of such stock into our country would produce untold disaster to the fruit industry and utter demoralization to the fruit trade. The present condition of affairs is much preferable. One pernicious feature of the nursery business that the embargo has wiped out is the "jobbing business." Jobbers cannot buy across the lines, the Canadian nurserymen will not sell to them, and so they have passed—never to return—we sincerely hope. The Canadian nurserymen are not afraid to meet the Americans in direct competition, for as a matter of fact the price of nursery stock is higher in the United States to-day than it is in Canada, but what our nurserymen do object to is coming into competition with jobbers selling third class American stock.

We are working up a good fruit trade with Britain. The possibilities are great. No risks should be undertaken that would, in the slightest degree, imperil our prospects in this direction. We trust the government will turn a deaf ear to any propositions having for their object the unrestricted entry of fruit stock into Canada.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIANS.

The California horticultural commissioners have received notice from Alexander Craw, of the State Board of Horticulture, calling attention to the dangers of importing diseased nursery stock and advising them to caution nurserymen and others against ordering peach and other stone fruit from eastern and southern states, as unless an absolutely clean bill of health can be produced the stock will be condemned.

Among Growers and Dealers.

There is said to be a heavy planting of apple in the West. Smith & Reed are successors to A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, Ont.

J. Cole Doughty, manager of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., will spend a portion of the winter in New Mexico.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York, has secured the contract to supply 4,000 shade trees to be set out in Highland avenue, Passaic, N. J.

G. H. Miller & Son, Rome, Ga., write: "We never were so entirely sold out of stock as we are to day. Our trade has been exceptionally good for this season."

The Southern Trade Journal heartily commends, editorially, the Pomona Nurseries, Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla., for complete lines of trees and shrubs for southern planting.

The 83d birthday of George Ellwanger, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., was observed, as usual, at a dinner party at which there were thirty distinguished guests besides the venerable host.

Joseph H. Black & Son, Hightstown, N. J., have constructed a suitable house for fumigating nursery stock with hydrocyanic gas. They are also making a determined effort to propagate everything they catalogue.

Ex-President Irving Rouse, of the American Association of Nurserymen, returned late last month from a trip to France where he purchased pear seedlings. He says there is a scarcity of seedlings in France. The stock of Myrobalan is very short, due to frosts.

The nurserymen in Angers, Orleans and Ussy, France, have been favored by the season for their ground work and business. Fruit stocks are in great demand and nearly exhausted in every place. Ornamentals and forest stocks are still obtainable in quantities; the season has been favorable for them.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William Flemer and O. H. Felmy has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Felmy retiring and Mr. Flemer becoming now sole owner of the Springfield property and business which will be continued under the name "F. & F. Nurseries." The agency department will henceforth be conducted under the name "North Jersey Nurseries," by E. D. Pannell, manager.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT BUDS.

In most fruit states the autumn weather was very favorable to the proper ripening of new wood of fruit-bearing trees and the development of blossom buds for the fruit crop of 1900. Responses to our inquiries, says American Agriculturist, as to the condition of all kinds of fruit-bearing trees and shrubs show that where these were not severely injured by last season's cold spell everything is in first-class condition.

SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

If the number of applications warrant the undertaking, a short school of horticulture will be held at the R. I. College, Kingston, R. I., beginning Feb. 26, 1900, and continuing two weeks. The plan will be to crowd all the clear-cut practical instruction possible into this brief space of time. To that end the aid of practical men who have made a success in different lines of horticulture will be elicited. Special effort will also be made to familiarize students with horticultural literature in order that they may know where to look for information when needed. The work will include a study of soils, fertilizers, plant life, fruits, vegetables, ornamental gardening, propagation, spraying, etc. Especial attention will be given to bush-fruits. Expenses moderate. Information may be obtained of Fred W. Card, professor of horticulture, Kingston, R. I.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia., well known to the trade—read a paper at the Southeastern Iowa Horticultural Society meeting at Mt. Pleasant, November 22d, in which he said:

Thirty years ago I came through Mt. Pleasant, where we now meet, with \$7.00 and a ticket to Fairfield. My father had borrowed it and charged the interest to me. But five years later when 22 years old I collected my labor, what I had saved, and bought eighty acres wild land for \$800 and paid for half of it, ten miles north of Sigourney. But before I got any land broke tree agents got after me; but to stop this trouble I made a contract with this clause written in, that if I did not get ready I would not have to pay and take the stock. Now after they swindled others their company broke up and the agent told me I would have no trouble, they only wanted my name to get others. After that, I went to the nearest home nursery without troubling the nurseryman any with his prices and stock by leaving good deal selection to him. He treated me well. I got good varieties, planted them good, and they all grew, and after that I helped my good neighbors.

From Various Points.

The office of experiment stations points out the need of stations in the new possessions—Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, adding that \$15,000 could be wisely appropriated for Hawaii, \$10,000 for the Philippines, and \$5,000 for Porto Rico.

The Mexican orange maggot, *Trypeta ludens*, was found in a shipment of oranges from Panama to San Francisco, November 19th. The oranges were destroyed promptly. California horticulturists now demand that oranges from Mexico be barred from the United States.

The U. S. Division of Botany has established a testing garden where observation may be had of plants introduced from foreign countries, so as to avoid new plant diseases. The acquisition of tropical islands by the United States has brought many inquiries to this division regarding the cultivated plants of the tropics.

Why are orchards unfruitful? asks Professor L. H. Bailey in a recent bulletin of the Cornell University, and in answer to his question he states that the contributing causes are: (1) Lack of good tillage, particularly in the first few years of the life of the plantation; (2) lack of humus and fertilizers; (3) uncongenial soils and sites; (4) lack of systematic and annual pruning; (5) lack of spraying and attention to borers and other pests; (6) bad selection of varieties; (7) trees propagated from unfruitful stock.

During the year the U. S. Division of Pomology distributed 2,700 lots of fruit-bearing trees, plants and vines to about 275 experimenters in various portions of the country. Experimentation under the direction of the division is being conducted in North Carolina and Florida, with a view to the successful production of the finer table grapes of Europe. One hundred and nineteen varieties grafted on phylloxera resistant American stocks have been planted by the experimenters, as well as 43 varieties of "direct producers" and "resistant stocks."

The Broadway, New York city, florist, Fleischman, has brought out a carnation grown in competition with the \$30,000 Lawson. The flower is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the most beautiful product of its kind in existence, far surpassing the Lawson carnation in color, delicacy of tints, formation and durability. Mr. Fleischman says it will retain its bloom for ten days at least. The flower averages about six inches in circumference, and its fundamental color is white, with a delicate tint of pink and cerise spreading out from the veins of the petals. The stem of the flower is also thicker and stronger than the Lawson carnation, and the foliage much richer. Thomas W. Lawson offered a wager of \$10,000 that the Lawson carnation could not be equaled in six months.

BUDD AND KENYON, HECTOR, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1899—"Please find enclosed a Post Office Money Order for one dollar for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for the year of 1900. We are well pleased with it."

W. K. WELLBORN, TECUMSEH, OKLA., Dec. 11, 1899—"Enclosed \$1 renewing my subscription to your valuable journal for one year. Could not well get along without it."

THE NURSERY PATRONS.

Horticultural Societies In Eight States Hold Annual Meetings—Nurserymen as Officers—Iowa Congressmen are Asked to Favor Federal Scale Bill—Maryland Inspection—Hardy Apples for Canada—"Sorrows of the Tree Peddler."

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Iowa Horticultural Society was held at Des Moines, December 12-15. It was resolved that the sense of the society is that orchards should be cultivated until July 1, and that the cultivation should be followed by a good suitable crop. C. L. Watrous, of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, started the discussion by reading a paper on the management of orchard and nursery land. He said:

It is our misfortune instead of our sin that for the past ten or fifteen years we have been handicapped and distracted among ourselves by discussion and heart burnings over foreign fruits, which have finally been rejected, instead of being free to solve problems of interest like this one of tillage and enrichment of fruit lands, so that with the least outlay of labor and money we may secure the most and the best fruits which means in the end the greatest return for our labor.

There is one comfort to us in Iowa—our soils are originally of the very best. If we will treat them with a moderate amount of intelligent care, they will last us in fertility and friendly helpfulness much longer than the soils at the command of fruit growers in the East and the North. There must be rotation in tillage, and rotation of clover crops. Lands in the worse condition must have cover crops that will thrive under difficulties. Rye, corn and peas may succeed where clovers could not, but clovers may come later after the soil has been somewhat improved.

Silas Wilson, formerly president of the American Association of Nurserymen, said the Iowa society should declare itself upon this subject. The society appropriated \$300 for a display of fruit at the Paris Exposition. Prof. Craig reported that the abnormally hot weather of last May interfered with the plant breeding experiments, but that the crossed seeds are stratified and will be sown in carefully prepared beds next spring. The object of the work is the production of hardy export varieties of apples; of improved varieties of hardy plums; of pears better adapted to prairie conditions than those we now have. Plant breeding stations were established as follows: C. G. Patten, Charles City; R. P. Speer, Cedar Falls; A. Branson, New Sharon; B. A. Mathews, Knoxville; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines.

A resolution was adopted asking Iowa's congressmen to work for a law to protect fruit growers from imported (foreign or interstate) insect pests, San Jose scale or other.

W. H. Lewis, Winterset, said regarding the Iowa inspection law:

It appears like requiring a large and useless expense for inspection, when it is asserted that no scale is or ever has been in this state, when we consider in the case of the first infection, the scale is so minute and so difficult to be seen that to so examine as to be able to safely assert that no scale existed therein, all the inspectors that have ever been in this state could not inspect within the time required by the law, even one of the larger commercial nurseries. In states farther east the pest has been spread by infected stock from inspected and certified nurseries, so it seems official inspection can not safely be relied upon.

It seems to this writer, that the most efficient means of protection against this pest, is the constant watchfulness of every citizen and especially of the horticulturists and nurserymen. If it is objected that a lack of knowledge prevents this vigilance from being effective, it is pertinent to ask if it is possible that legislation can supply this want of knowledge.

A legislative committee, composed of C. L. Watrous, Silas

Wilson, A. L. Plummer, J. G. Berryhill and M. J. Wragg, was named. A resolution endorsing M. J. Wragg for a fifth term as superintendent of the horticultural department of the state fair was adopted.

NORTHWESTERN IOWA.

A small but enthusiastic band of fruit growers gathered at the eighth annual meeting of the Northwestern Iowa Horticultural Society at Spencer, December 5-7. The officers were M. E. Hinkley, president; W. B. Chapman, secretary, and B. Schoutz, treasurer. As at the Southeast and Northeast meetings, the topic of greatest interest was the root killing of nursery and orchard trees. Professor Craig advised surface protection of orchards and cover crops.

The subject of hardy stocks drew out considerable discussion. The general opinion favored own-rooted trees in the case of cherries and plums; next to own-rooted trees in plums in hardiness stood Americana stocks. For cherries the Morello stock had given better satisfaction than Mahaleb or Mazzard. The latter appeared to be somewhat more tender than Mahaleb. Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota, told of the Russian practice of using the true Siberian crab, *Pyrus baccata*, as a stock for the cold regions. This crab is found here and there throughout the Northwest. He recommended collecting the seeds for the purpose of growing hardy seedlings. Although the year had been a severe one, the losses heavy, fruit growers were hopeful that next spring would see a large setting of trees.

MINNESOTA.

A poet and several enthusiasts enlivened the thirty-third annual meeting of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, at Minneapolis, December 5-8. J. T. Grimes furnished the poetry and also started the enthusiasm by referring to the finding of a catalpa on the shore of Lake Minnetonka. Close upon this came the statement of the success achieved by J. A. Cummings, of Eden Prairie, in growing sweet potatoes in the frigid climate of Minnesota and his remark that if he lived long enough he would see peanuts and dates grown on farms in that state. Among those at the meeting were J. M. Underwood, A. W. Latham, E. H. S. Dartt, and Wyman Elliott; also C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia.

The legislative committee, Chairman Wyman Elliott reported that the legislative bill for inspection of nursery stock was killed at the last session of the legislature mainly through the efforts of members of the association, who did not understand it. The trouble was that the nurserymen in Minnesota could not do business in other states, for the reason that there were inspection laws in force, and no provision for inspection in Minnesota. If a bill had passed providing for such inspection, all nursery stock which left Minnesota tagged by the inspector could be handled in other states having inspection laws. It was advised that the bill be presented again at the next session of the legislature.

The Jewell Nursery Co. won first and second premium on apples. There were eulogies of Peter W. Gideon, and flowers and specimens of his Wealthy apple were offered in great number. The question whether the numerous Wealthys had departed from the style of the parent was raised and a large number of shoots from the original tree were brought by Mr. Gideon's successor to be distributed and grown in various parts of the state, the fruit to be tested at a future meeting.

A novel exhibit was contained in some very short large

necked bottles, where, preserved in alcohol, were numbers of "apple berries" from Russia. These have the long stem of the crab apple, with the bud end of the same, but they are as small as large blue berries. These had been brought from Russia by Prof. Olson, and it is claimed that these little berries are the original of the apple; that these little berries were all the world at first knew of apples, and since that time, by progression, seeding and propagation, the apple has grown to be what it is.

MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Horticultural Society held its twenty-ninth annual meeting at Holland, December 5-7. The society took steps to institute village improvement societies throughout the state, the committee submitting a form of constitution and by-laws suitable for such organizations, and urging their establishment in every Michigan town and village. Papers were prepared by Charles W. Garfield, Prof. L. R. Taft, C. J. Monroe, R. M. Kellogg, Walter Phillip and others. Among the subjects discussed were: Value of tree culture in rural districts, ornamentation of highways and school yards, science with relation to horticulture.

VERMONT.

The fourth annual meeting of the Vermont Horticultural Society was held at Burlington, December 12. President Kinney in his address urged Vermont growers not to fear competition from the West in the apple business.

Prof. Perkins of the experiment station reported the discovery of the San Jose scale in Vermont.

L. M. Macomber spoke of pear culture. He said that in some ways pear culture is now more promising than apple. The great difficulty with pear-growing has been the dissemination of so many varieties bearing small and early fruit. What we want is large late-keeping varieties, just the same as we have found them essential to the commercial apple business.

Luther Putnam spoke of the northern apple, and told of the progress which has been made in the introduction of hardy varieties into the colder parts of the state.

E. C. Brown described "The Sorrows of the Tree Peddler." He told how many of the miscarriages charged to tree agents are really due to the carelessness, ignorance and cupidity of the farmer who buys the trees. Considerable discussion followed, in which the opinion was freely expressed that profound and inexcusable ignorance on the part of certain farmers alone explains the success of the fruit agent in most of his tricks.

County vice-presidents reported a small crop of fruit last year, but high prices. The prospect for small fruits next year is not the best, but orchard fruits promise well.

OHIO.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society was held at Newark, December 6-8. There was a large display of fruit; of apples 200 plates. President E. H. Cushman in his address said that complaints were frequently coming to the officers from distant points, saying that fruit-tree agents were claiming to work under the sanction of the society, and working off spurious and over-praised varieties at an enormous price upon innocent and unsuspecting purchasers. The society should clear itself of such charges, and plainly make known that it was behind no tree-selling schemes of any party whatever.

W. G. Farnsworth, from near Toledo, had a fine crop of peaches. Elberta brought 60 cents per one-sixth bushel. Crosby and Salway averaged \$2 per bushel. The Crosby is hardy in bud but tender in root and many trees were killed by the cold snap. They leaved out and bloomed, but soon withered and died. In digging them out, the collar and upper roots were black, with loose bark, while roots lower down were fresh and apparently unhurt. As communication was cut off between the top and roots, the tree of course died. N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, said they took advantage of the fact that there was to be no peach crop, to cut back all their trees. They cut limbs of all sizes from two inches down, but those where the place of severing was about one-half inch did better than larger ones. Keiffer pears were the only variety which did anything in the pear line. They produced abundantly and sold for \$1 per bushel.

COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Horticultural Society was held in Denver, November 27-29. President Brothers in his address noted the scarcity of fruit during 1899, except in favored localities. He emphasized the importance of selection of varieties and winter protection. Secretary Martha Shute reported that the fruit show during the Festival of Mountain and Plain included 700 exhibitors and 2160 square feet of tables. The estimated planted area of the state in fruit trees was 142,500 acres, with increase of 20 per cent. in planting and 30 per cent. in bearing, making 56,000 acres in bearing. The figures of last year were 8,330 acres of small fruits, 6,250 acres pear trees, 81,250 acres apple orchards, 22,920 acres stone fruits; in all, 118,752. Value of fruit, \$6,000,000. In 1893 Colorado brought back from the world's fair 25 medals of award; in 1898 she brought from Omaha 7 gold, 20 silver and 16 bronze medals.

ONTARIO.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held at Whitby, December 5-6. An example of dishonestly packed apples was exhibited. Canada apples have acquired a bad name in England as compared with those sent from the United States. Prof. Saunders, superintendent of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, exhibited some new varieties of apples, believed to be hardy enough to stand the climate of the Northwest, produced by cross fertilization of hardy Siberian wild crab with the best hardy apples under cultivation in the East. A resolution was unanimously carried approving the action of the department of agriculture in taking measures to stamp out the San Jose scale, and regretting that there should be any relaxation of the law.

MARYLAND.

The second annual meeting of the Maryland Horticultural Society was held at Baltimore, December 6-7. Prof. W. G. Johnson, state entomologist, reported that he spent nearly nine months of the year in field work, inspecting nurseries and orchards. As reported to the American Agriculturist, forty-eight nurseries have been inspected. These nurseries contain 6,000,000 fruit trees, to say nothing of small fruit plants estimated at 28,000,000. The system of fumigation adopted has worked successfully, and Prof. Johnson considers it the only adequate protection from the San Jose scale, and of great value in other respects. Experiments have been made to show

what strength of hydrocyanic acid gas can be used on nursery stock without producing injury. Low grade and June budded peach trees are injured by gas stronger than 16 grains per cubic foot, while well-matured, dormant peach will stand four times this strength—25 grains are used in all regular nursery fumigation. Apples resisted six times this amount under an exposure of one hour. Still, all work should be done by accurate measurements of the fumigating enclosures and by the weighing of fumigating materials, for no guesswork can be allowed. The system has been adopted by the Province of Ontario, Prof. William Lockhead having visited Maryland to observe its workings and learn its details, and putting it into operation by starting 60 houses within 30 days after his return; and he reports recently that it is working nearly to perfection.

MISSOURI.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society was held at Princeton, Mercer Co., Mo., Dec. 5-7. A number of papers were read on practical methods in the various lines of orchard work, cherry planting, pear orchards and vineyards.

Trees for street planting formed the topic of a valuable paper by Prof. H. C. Irish of Shaw School of Botany. Visitors present were Major F. Holsinger, Rosedale, Kans.; L. H. Callaway, delegate from the Illinois State Horticultural Society; E. J. Baxter, Nauvoo, Ill.; Prof. R. T. Emerson, of the horticultural department of the State University, Lincoln, Neb., and J. T. Stinson, professor of horticulture in the State University at Fayetteville, Ark.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OFFICERS.

VERMONT HORTICULTURAL—President, T. L. Kinney, South Hero; secretary-treasurer, Prof. F. A. Waugh, Burlington.

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MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—President, James S. Harris, Coleman; vice-president, Richard Vincent, Baltimore county; secretary-treasurer, Prof. W. G. Johnson; county vice presidents, Orlando Harrison, J. W. Kerr and nineteen others.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS—President, W. M. Orr, Fruitland; vice-president, G. C. Caston, Craighurst; directors, W. A. Whitney, R. B. Whyte, Harold Jones, W. Boulter, Thos. Beale, Elmer Lick, Murray Pettit, A. M. Smith, James S. Scarff, J. I. Graham, T. H. Race, Alex. McNeil, C. L. Stevens; auditors, A. H. Pettit and Geo. E. Fisher.

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MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL—President, Hon. C. J. Monroe of South Haven; vice-president, Hon. R. D. Graham of Grand Rapids; secretary, Charles E. Bassett of Fennville; treasurer, Asa W. Slayton of Grand Rapids; librarian, O. C. Howe of Lansing; C. E. Hadsell of Troy, and Thomas Gunson of Agricultural College, members of executive board for three years. The most important changes were in the retirement of Mr. Tracy who had been a member of the executive board many years, and of Mr. Reid, who had served continuously as secretary since 1886.

Recent Publications.

The Youth's Companion is all that its name implies, a wholesome, entertaining, instructive weekly whose regular appearance the young people eagerly anticipate. The bound volumes afford almost unlimited entertainment long after they are past the current date. \$1 75 per year. Boston: PERRY MASON & Co.

Recent publications by the U. S. Department of Agriculture include the report of the secretary; Experiment Station Record, No. 3, Vol. XI; Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks. Prof. L. H. Bailey has issued a bulletin on "The Problem of Impoverished Lands." Prof. William B. Alwood, Virginia, has a bulletin on "Two American Systems of Grape Training," with notes on varieties. Prof. G. Harold Powell, Delaware, has a bulletin on "The Pruning of Young Fruit Trees."

The twelfth annual report of the Maryland Experiment Station contains a report by Prof. Willis G. Johnson, entomologist, on the San Jose scale in Maryland, and remedies for its suppression and control. The report is illustrated with engravings of peach orchards in which thousands of trees have been killed by the scale. Fumigation is recommended and the process is described with illustrations. The distribution of the scale in the counties is noted. A list of 41 nurserymen of Maryland is given.

THE FLORISTS' MANUAL, by William Scott, a reference book for commercial florists, has considerable interest for nurserymen. It gives, as its name implies, cultural directions, adaptability of purpose, choice of varieties, etc., regarding the leading plants handled by the florist. It is based upon thirty years' experience in nearly every branch of the business, from selling a bunch of violets over the counter to planting a tree, seeding a lawn or building a greenhouse, and the author has therefore touched on several features of the business besides the growing. The volume is profusely illustrated with photo-engravings which form an attractive and valuable feature. The book is firmly bound and is printed on heavy paper with wide margins. Greenhouse building, store management, fertilizers, floral arrangements, fungicide and packing plants and flowers are among the subjects treated. These and the cultural directions for each plant are alphabetically arranged. A photo-engraving of the author is the frontispiece. Half leather, 4to. pp. 235. \$5.00. Chicago, FLORISTS' PUBLISHING Co.

The proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists have been officially published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the outset is given in full the annual address of the president, Prof. C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist of the U. S. Division of Entomology. Prof. Marlatt's subject is: "The Laisser-faire Philosophy Applied to the Insect Problem." This is the address which caused animated discussion at the convention, reference to which has been made in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. It occupies 14 pages of the report and is an able discussion of an important subject. The views expressed in the discussion which followed, as recorded by the secretary and subsequently revised by the participants, are given. They occupy 4½ pages. Members of the association feared that the term *laisser-faire* might be misunderstood. Chief Entomologist Howard thought that on the whole the San Jose scale alarm had been productive of great good. A. D. Hopkins congratulated the president upon his most interesting and suggestive address. He fully agreed that many of these national problems were

beyond the control of human agencies and that the let-alone policy would in most cases, as applied to them prevent a vast amount of wasted energy, time and money. At the same time he thought that all new problems should be investigated by specialists. Prof. W. G. Johnson said he feared the deeper meaning of the address would not dawn upon the average reader. He could not indorse the address in any way; it would tend to discourage economic workers. Prof. Marlatt, in closing the discussion, recalled the object of the address as explained at the outset, namely to attempt to separate the work in applied entomology that is deemed practicable and profitable from work that is deemed impracticable and unprofitable, and so benefit the former by preventing needless waste of effort. He said that a misunderstanding was evident in the minds of several as to his attitude toward inspection and quarantine, but he felt sure that an examination of the portions of the address relating to this subject would indicate that legitimate quarantine to check or limit as far as practicable the transmission of notoriously infested stock was distinctly included in the field of useful effort. He had urged the concentration of energy on all fields of local work which promise direct and practical results. He expressed the belief, however, that entomologists had of late shown too much readiness to become alarmists.

STRAWBERRY FRUITING SEASON CHANGED.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

A point overlooked by many northern strawberry plant growers in cataloguing, is the change in fruiting season produced by transplantation from northern latitudes to the South.

Nick Ohmer variety shipped to us from Medina, O., this year, fruited here Dec. 2d, while Excelsior, which is a much earlier variety, did not fruit until Dec. 9th. The Excelsior plants used, were from Judsonia, Ark. Have had same results in 1898.

Conversely, it may be possible that plants grown here and transplanted to the North, would be later in fruiting than the same variety grown there for a period of three years, and this might be equally valuable to northern growers if tests are made to prove this theory.

We have the following acclimatized varieties, which we will exchange with northern nurserymen, per prepaid mail, at the proper transplanting season in 1900: Warfield No. 2, Cloud Seedling, Brandywine, Clyde, Howell's Seedling, Aroma, Laxton's Noble, Arizona Everbearing, Hoffman, Michel's Early, Lady Thompson and Neunan. Those sent in exchange should be of same variety as any one of the above, and should have been on the home grounds for at least three years.

This test would probably bring out some interesting facts, as we have already arranged for twenty exchanges.

Transplanted plants will be placed on the test plats of the Texas State Experiment Station, which were put in here this fall.

We are on the same latitude as Galveston, 15 miles from coast.

C. W. BENSON.

Alvin, Tex., Dec. 21, 1899.

Obituary.

William Henry Protheroe, senior member of the well-known London auctioneering and real estate agency, Protheroe & Morris, died December 2, aged 53 years. His father, Alexander Protheroe, and Thomas Morris founded a nursery in 1830 at Highbury. In 1840 the firm acquired the American Nurseries at Leytonstone which from that time occupied a prominent position. In 1885, on the death of Alexander Protheroe, the nurseries were broken up for building purposes. Since then the firm has been in the auctioneering business, handling large quantities of orchids.

COLORADO CONIFER BRINGS \$15,000.

Regarding a feature of the Colorado Horticultural Society meeting the Denver Republican said:

That the sum of \$15,000 was paid for one Colorado evergreen tree and that 40,000 Colorado evergreens were shipped East in one year by one man was the news which was received with interest by the 200 persons who were last evening in the offices of Mrs. Martha A. Shute of the State Horticultural society. It was the second day's session of the State Horticultural convention. Governor Thomas was present. The feature of the evening session was an article on "The Conifera of Colorado," by C. S. Harrison of York, Neb., who has spent the better part of ten years in searching through this state for rare evergreens. It was he who said that for one handsome Colorado tree shipped to a Boston millionaire last year he secured \$15,000. Mr. Harrison was not present and his paper was read by Secretary Shute. It referred to J. N. Bartels of Pueblo and said that he had gathered and shipped to New York and Boston last year 40,000 evergreens for decorative purposes. The blue spruces of this state are the best in the world, said he, and are in great demand.

Foreign Notes.

An international horticultural congress will be held in Paris May 25-26, 1900. The programme and rules can be obtained from the general secretary of the organization committee, 84 Rue de Grenelle, Paris.

On November 5th the monument at Brussels erected to the memory of the celebrated explorer and botanist Jean Linden, was unveiled in the presence of the local authorities, many leaders in horticulture and of the members of the Linden family.

The National Rose Society, Great Britain, has issued the fourth edition of its descriptive catalogue of garden and exhibition roses. About eighty-eight hybrid perpetuals are enumerated among the kinds suitable for the exhibition-table, together with fourteen hybrid Teas and forty-four Teas and Noisettes. In addition there are lists of so-called "garden" roses, summer-flowering and other, some of which are quite equal in beauty to the exhibition varieties, and for the most part more interesting. Altogether there are upwards of 370 varieties brought under the notice of the rosarian.

A bill has just reached the Bundesrath, Germany, imposing a number of restrictions on imports, because of the pest danger. Dr. Dohrn, the well-known expert, in an article in the Berlin Nation, says: "Since our government experts themselves now acknowledge that the scale cannot spread here, it is high time to abolish measures that are still enforced against American fruit, measures which heighten the price. There are instances in which the cost of inspection amounts to one-eighth of the market value of the fruit. If the imperial government, of its own accord, will not stop this nuisance, let us hope that the Reichstag will."

In Europe the cultivation of fruit trees along roadsides has given great satisfaction. On the Württemberg roads, for instance, the fruit harvest from this source produced in 1878 over £40,000, and last year the returns had more than trebled. The annual revenue derived from the national roads of Saxony planted with fruit-trees, rose from £1800 in 1880 to £8400 in 1892, furnishing a total sum of £68,000 for the thirteen years. In Belgium, according to the statistics of 1894, over 2875 miles of roads were planted with 741,571 fruit-trees, which furnished the large sum of £400,000. In France, the production of fruit-trees is estimated at £12,000,000. In Westphalia, in the Duchies of Baden and Saxe-Weimar, in Alsace-Lorraine, Switzerland, &c., the employees of the Administration of Roads and Bridges, and the road supervisors, are instructed in fruit culture. In some of the southern departments of France the roads are bordered with cherry-trees, producing the small fruit called Merise (Wild Cherry), much appreciated for making wine sui generis, preserves, and even alcohol. In the Touraine, plum-trees predominate; while in the Allier, the walnut-trees transform the roads into shady walks. In Auvergne the chestnut-tree flourishes; while in Normandy, place is naturally given to the apple-tree.

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C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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 Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JANUARY, 1900.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The subject of federal legislation on the transportation of nursery stock is again before the nurserymen. Pursuant to instructions by the American Association of Nurserymen at the Chicago convention, Chairman Watrous of the committee on legislation caused the re-introduction of the bill of 1898 in the present congress by Congressman Wadsworth of New York, chairman of the house committee on agriculture.

With the cessation of alarm about the spreading of the San Jose scale, many nurserymen hoped that there would be no further talk of legislation upon the subject. But there stand the state laws, with their varied and perplexing provisions; and so long as they remain in force, there is argument, from the nurserymen's point of view, in favor of the passage of a federal law which will tend to make uniform the provisions regarding the shipment of nursery stock between the states. This, we

think, is conceded. It is for this reason that the American Association of Nurserymen and the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, as the official journal of that association, favor the bill now before congress. The bill will probably be amended, at an early date, as to the time when the enforcement of its provisions will begin, the time as now stated in the bill referring to 1898.

Nurserymen who are desirous of reducing to the minimum the delays and the inconvenience attending the shipment of nursery stock, as the result of inspection, should write to their representatives in congress and urge the adoption of this measure. The legislative committee of the American Association will do all in its power to advance the interests of the bill.

The federal bill empowers the secretary of agriculture to retaliate for the damage to nursery interests of the United States caused by the Canadian exclusion act. If, as is reported, the Canadian authorities should take steps to remove the ban from the nursery stock of the states, the secretary of agriculture could refrain from exercising the powers conferred by the federal bill under consideration.

EMBELLISHING RAILROAD GROUNDS.

From time to time we have called attention to the avenues of trade that may be developed with profit. At the meeting of the Philadelphia Florists' Club last month Paul Huebner, the landscape gardener for the Reading railway outlined the progress made in the embellishment of the stations along that line. In the case of the Reading it was decided that for the sake of economy the corporation would have a nursery of its own. Mr Huebner says that he plants every season 100,000 flowering and foliage plants and some hardy nursery stock. He uses geraniums, cannas, alternantheas, scarlet sages, begonias, ageratums, echeverias, coleus, abutilons, acalyphas, petunias zinnias, vincas, etc.

A special feature of his work is the planting of privet hedges, as a live snow fence for the protection of the lines from snow drifts. In shrubbery he used deutzias, forsythias, spiraeas, wiegelias, dogwoods, Hydrangea paniculata, etc.; also some evergreens.

"I am free to say that the horticultural trade in general are under a debt of gratitude to the railway corporations which have done good work in beautifying the stations along their lines," says Mr. Huebner. "This work is a grand public educator and brings custom to everyone in the business. I get letters from all over the country from people who are desirous of planting and whose first impulse in this direction was received from the picturesque and pleasing appearance of the stations along the line of the Reading railway. And when economically managed there is no more cheaper nor more effective means than this of advertising a line, and I hope the practice will be extended until every line in the country shall be of artistic as well as practical utility to the public at large."

NEW YORK STATE LAW.

An effort is being made to secure the amendment of the New York State law regulating the shipment of nursery stock. The amendment proposes two things: That all nursery stock shall be fumigated before shipment and that owners of nurseries and orchards shall be reimbursed for the value of nursery

stock or orchard trees which it may be deemed necessary to destroy because of the scale.

A prominent nurseryman of Western New York said to a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN: "The amendments are entirely unnecessary and would work unjustly. In the first place, it is my firm opinion that there will be no scale in New York State where there is none now. The inspection of nurseries in this state is very thorough. An inspector spent nearly a week in my nursery, going over all the stock. The nurserymen are thoroughly alive to the importance of examining their stock closely, realizing that it is to their interest to keep free from the scale. As to payment for stock destroyed, the state would very likely be called upon to pay large amount; for comparatively worthless stock to those who saw in this provision of the law opportunity to make a good thing out of a brier patch. The New York state law works well as it is, protecting the orchardist and the general public."

The proposed amendments must have the sanction of Commissioner of Agriculture Wieting whose reappointment by Governor Roosevelt was urged by the nurserymen of the state. The nurserymen of New York State constitute an important industry. They should express their views on this subject to the commissioner of agriculture at once, so that he may have all the facts before him and be thereby enabled to act intelligently.

WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

The Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen held its annual meeting at Kansas City, December 13th, with President Brooke and Secretary Pearsall in their respective places. The secretary's report shows the association to be in a healthy financial condition. Twenty-one firms answered to their names, only a very few being absent. The official report of members present showed a shortage in all lines of stock except perhaps peach, and no great surplus of these.

Quite a discussion was had over shipments into the State of Colorado, and the general opinion prevailed that stock shipped into that state was subject to the whims of local county inspectors who as a rule knew little if anything about their business, men out of a job, some of whom acknowledged that they must condemn stock to earn their salary. The result to the state is, that the trade is not sought after by western nurserymen or sold at such prices as they can afford.

The amount of stock to be planted next spring of apple grafts and grape vines will be about the same as last year, but owing to the inability to procure propagating stock from Europe the number of pear and cherry trees will be diminished at least one-third.

Officers elected were the following: A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, president; U. B. Pearsall, Leavenworth, secretary and treasurer; R. H. Blair, Kansas City, vice-president. Executive committee: A. Willis, chairman, Ottawa, Kans.; Peter Youngers, Jr., Geneva, Neb.; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. L. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kans.

Peter Youngers, Jr., J. H. Skinner and F. H. Stannard were appointed by the president a committee on transportation for the ensuing year.

It no doubt will be interesting in this connection, to the many friends of Colonel U. B. Pearsall to know that he has been appointed to the position of captain of commissary, at the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home. This position is a very

lucrative one, furnishing the colonel a good home with a very competent income. His friends in the association extended him hearty congratulations.

The following firms were represented at the meeting: Bates Bros., Floral, Kan.; Blair & Kauffman, Kansas City; R. H. Blair & Co., Kansas City; Brewer & Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan.; A. H. Griesa & Co., Lawrence, Kan.; Holman & Bente, Leavenworth, Kan.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; New Haven Nurseries, New Haven, Mo.; Peters & Skinner, Topeka, Kan.; Stark Bros.' Nursery and Orchard Company, Louisiana, Mo.; L. R. Taylor & Son, Topeka, Kan.; Sedgwick Nursery Co., Sedgwick, Kan.; E. S. Welsh, Shenandoah, Ia.; A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; J. Wragg & Sons, Wauke, Ia.; F. W. Watson, & Co., Topeka, Kan.; Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb.

The next meeting will be at Kansas City, on July 10, 1900.

A BUSINESS NECESSITY.

When the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was established seven years ago it entered a field then unoccupied and it was necessary to educate the members of the trade to the necessity for such a journal as it was proposed to produce. The long line of unsolicited testimonials that has extended around the world, letters endorsing our efforts coming from all parts of this country and Canada, from Japan and New Zealand, proves that there was a place for the journal to fill.

At first it was difficult for nurserymen to realize the difference between a journal published for their entertainment and one published for the direct advancement of business. The state of trade, cultural directions, news from nursery centers, prospects for coming seasons, the opinions of purchasers of nursery stock, the opinions of the leading nurserymen on the topics of the day, photo engravings and sketches of the men continually heard of, full reports of conventions and association meetings, the interchange of ideas under the head of open correspondence and the announcements of offerings to the trade are some of the features of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

This journal is declared by the leading men in the trade to be a necessity to their business. No matter how many or how few other journals may be on the nurseryman's desk, it would seem that he cannot afford to miss the regular appearance of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. The subscription price is but \$1 per year. The new volume begins with the next issue.

Long and Short.

Small fruits are a specialty with J. S. Linthicum, Wellhams, Md. Peach trees by the thousand or carload at D. Baird & Son's, Baird, N. J.

Strawberry "Rough Rider" is the latest offering of L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.

Tree diggers are shipped on trial by L. G. Bragg & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. 200,000 peach in cellar.

Norway maple especially grown for the American trade, can be had of John Palmer & Sons, Ltd., Annan, Scotland.

Hale plums and Fay currents at attractive prices, is the announcement of the Whiting Nursery Co., Boston, Mass.

Millions of evergreens for the spring trade, any size or kind, are offered by D. Hill, evergreen specialist, Dundee, Ill.

Peach and plum are specialties with the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C. Japan chestnuts, all sizes and ages.

Clematis, hydrangea, rhododendron, azalea and H. P. roses are specialties with Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.

The Eagle plum is a specialty with Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Tex.; declared to be perfectly hardy and a regular bearer.

Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., has a surplus of Osage orange, Norway spruce, American arbor vitae and Norway maples.

Emporia, Va., Nurseries have 2,000 American arbor vitae to clear from land. 1,000 cherry seedlings are wanted in the spring.

European plums, cut leaf birch, Carolina poplar, pears, purple beech, Kilmarnock willow, yuccas and paeonias, at H. S. Taylor & Co's., Rochester, N. Y.

Sugar maples in immense stock, in several sizes, straight and handsome, can be had of Hoopes Bro. & Thomas, Westchester, Pa.

Apple, commercial sorts a specialty, are offered by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; also cherries, pears and smallfruits. All stock carefully graded.

Seedlings—evergreen, apple, elm, silver maple and black cherry—are in surplus at the Sherman Nursery Company's, Charles City, Ia.

Special low prices on apple are offered by E. S. Welsh, Shenandoah, Ia. Apple grafts of any style are made to order by him. A general line of nursery stock.

C. L. Whitney, Warren, O., again offers to the trade a large and fine stock of evergreens. Sweet chestnut seedlings and a large stock of Colorado Blue spruce.

The Willowdale Nurseries, Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa., have a fine stock of peach, Japan plum, currants, sour cherries, Osage orange and evergreens.

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A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

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Can still supply a few **Kieffer, LeConte, Garber** and **Smith Pears** in one year old sizes ; also a few thousand **LeConte, Smith** and **Garber** in very fine two and three year olds.

We can still furnish **Japan Plums** in standard varieties ; also the new **Excelsior** which has succeeded from Florida to Vermont. The range of adaptability of this variety—combined with good qualities, earliness and productiveness—make it a valuable acquisition.

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| 50,000 GRECG. | 10,000 HANSELL. |
| 50,000 KANSAS. | 15,000 LOUDON. |
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| 10,000 A. BRITON. | |
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| 10,000 Currants, assorted | |
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Everything First-class. Prices right. **W.N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**

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is the new **Triumph** peach. It is the latest creation of the originator of that magnificent early peach, the **TRIUMPH**, and it is distinct improvement in every particular, over that fine old variety.

We have almost all the stock in existence, of this grand new Peach, and we will make **special prices** to Nurserymen wishing to handle it, and to Orchardists, who wish to be amongst the first to plant the new **Triumph**. Write for particulars.

We also have good stock of **Elberta, Triumph**, and other leading market varieties, at very low prices.

SMITH BROS., CONCORD, GA.

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OFFERED BY NEW EVERGREEN, "ROSEDALE HYBRID"
BAKER BROS., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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For news in your special line look in your trade journal.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1900.

No. 1.

FUMIGATION DEMANDED.

Western New York Horticultural Society Passes Resolutions Urging Adoption of Laws Compelling Fumigation of All Nursery Stock Raised or Brought Into New York State—Vigorous Objection—Pan-American Exposition Heartily Endorsed—Fruit Exhibit.

The forty-fifth annual convention of the Western New York Horticultural Society was held in Rochester January 24-25. President William C. Barry presided. There was the usual large attendance and interesting programme. The question box was well filled and provoked valuable discussion. Many nurserymen were present. Those who served on the committees were: Irving Rouse, C. M. Hooker, Rochester; Nelson Smith, Geneva; Frank Rupert, Seneca; George S. Josselyn, E. H. Pratt, Fredonia; George Moody, Lockport.

There was a fine exhibition of apples, pears and grapes by Ellwanger & Barry and another by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, of which William C. Barry is a director.

An interesting exhibit of the insects recognized as particularly dangerous to the orchards of New York state attracted much attention. This is said to be the most complete collection in the country. It is the property of the New York State museum and is in charge of Professor E. P. Felt, state entomologist. As might be expected one of the chief topics of conversation was the San Jose scale. Branches of trees bearing witness to the ravages of this pest were exhibited and attracted much attention. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, said that the San Jose scale is in Wayne, Niagara, Chautauqua, Cayuga and all the counties down the Hudson and on Long Island.

As chairman of the committee on legislation Mr. Willard reported:

"In the month of November, I visited Albany for the purpose of amending any laws relating to the agricultural law of the state. The secretary of agriculture said to me: 'It seems as if the laws of the state should be made more stringent in regard to the bringing in of trees infected with the San Jose scale. These trees should not be sent broadcast over the state infecting other districts. The law ought to be so amended that all shrubs should be fumigated before sending out.' Some members of the legislature when approached upon the subject said: 'That is right; we are willing to vote for a measure forbidding the shipping of trees from infested districts until fumigated.' This has been done in other states. Men who have made this thing a study considered that this would be a preventive measure and should be enforced. Inspectors, who have made this thing a study, say that trees are brought into this state constantly with inspection cards upon them, declaring their immunity from this pest, which yet are covered with it. It is a matter for each one to consider individually.

The object of legislation is to prevent the scale from being brought into the state. What are you going to do about it? Will you co-operate with the legislators of the state in passing that bill? We are a dumping ground in the State of New York for the refuse of other states and fumigation is our only remedy."

There was animated discussion, prominent members of the society vigorously opposing the proposition to require the fumigation of nursery stock. The following resolution was adopted in the face of opposition:

Whereas, The fruit growing industry of New York is second to none other industry; and,

Whereas, This great industry is seriously threatened by the introduction of the San Jose scale; and,

Whereas, Careful experiments have shown that this can not be controlled by ordinary means; therefore,

Resolved, That the 500 members of the Western New York society now assembled, would unite in urging the legislature now in session to enact such laws as shall compel inspection and proper treatment or destruction of all infested trees and to compel the fumigation of all nursery stock raised or brought into the state or offered for sale.

Professor M. V. Slingerland, entomologist, confessed that it was not known whether fumigation would destroy larvæ of the scale.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Pan American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, this state, from May 1st to October 31st, 1901, is giving particular attention to the horticultural interests of this continent, and is arranging and laboring for the existence at that time of the most complete and perfect horticultural exhibit ever arranged in America; be it

Resolved, That the best interests of the Western New York Horticultural society demand its hearty co-operation with the Pan American Exposition company, in bringing about the mutually desired result, and to this end be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the Pan American Exposition our congratulations on the most creditable progress already made in its horticultural department, and at the same time pledge ourselves to exercise every energy and effort to aid in carrying on the work to a perfect and in every way creditable termination. Further, be it

Resolved, In view of the fact that the exhibit in question is to be made within the territory of this society, we should, to a marked degree, consider ourselves as the host and extend the hand of welcome to similar organizations of sister states, which shall conclude to participate in the event. And to that end we urge that such action be taken as will provide for the establishment of headquarters and the creditable maintenance of same at the Pan American Exposition at least during the month of October, 1901. Be it further

Resolved, That we ask the management of the Pan American Exposition to make a class in the fruit department for exhibits by societies which have been established for more than two years.

APPRECIATES OUR EFFORTS.

GEO. C. ROEDING, FRESNO, CAL.; Jan. 1, 1900—"I enclose herewith \$1 subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 1900. I appreciate your paper and the work you are doing to advance the interests of nurserymen."

Volume VIII. Renew your Subscription.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

The January number of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN just received, and federal bill notes are interesting. We want to know, however, about one or two things, which we hope you can tell us. Supposing the law goes into effect any time before June 1st, can all the nurseries be inspected so that certificates can be had to help in spring shipments? Will certificates issued by state entomologists be of use for next spring, if federal law is passed, until proper certificates can be procured? Will the cost of inspection of nursery stock be paid by government or be charged to nurserymen.

Norwood, Mass., Jan. 12, 1900.

REA BROTHERS.

[The federal inspection bill will not become effective in time to affect the spring shipments; therefore the certificates of state entomologists may be used. The cost of inspection, under the federal bill, is to be paid by the government.—Ed.]

NO PRICES IN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

We have just read your article in December issue regarding the non-pricing of goods in your advertisements. We sent you an advertisement some days ago offering Norway maples and with the prices named.

You might please omit the prices, and fix up advertisement to read "prices on application," and oblige.

JOHN PALMER & SON, Ltd.

Annan, Scotland, Dec. 18, 1899.

HORTICULTURE RECOVERING.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

It was feared that after the set-back caused by the cold winter of '98-'99, farmers and orchardists would not do any more tree planting for years. But we find that the commercial orchardists and the farmers are again in line with renewed effort. At the first of this year our sales, then booked, were rather in excess of last spring at the close of the season. It is an established fact that men lose interest in any branch of commerce when prices go below a normal standard. Nurserymen have realized this from 1892 to 1898. During these six years nursery stock was sold for less than it cost to grow it, to say nothing of additional cost of digging, packing and delivering the stock. In fact nursery stock was too cheap to be any longer appreciated, and many persons lost interest in planting. Others became frightened by the San Jose scale and some of the diseases of fruit trees. These conditions have been replaced by a steady and sure advance in prices of nursery stock.

In closing a deal with a customer, a few days since, for a carload of peach trees to go to Texas, he said: "I am aware that prices have advanced somewhat, but this fact is encouraging to the orchardist, as an advance in the price of trees confirms the interest and profit of fruit growing." The manifestations are found in our local trade. Most of the state horticultural societies have had their winter meetings and we find all of the members have manifested renewed interest. Though great loss of trees and plants was reported in the past severe winter, we do not hear of even a single grower who

has become discouraged and will quit fruit growing, but we hear the old veteran horticulturist urging on the best systems and advising old and young, the commercial orchardist and those who grow for family supply to plant more, give better attention and more thorough culture.

Missouri is again in line and is expected to go beyond her recent record. It should be remembered that fruit growing, as a money making business, is comparatively in its infancy; hence reverses in fruit culture are noticed and recorded in the minds of the inexperienced, and will be referred to with criticism and condemnation for years to come, while a failure in a corn or wheat crop will be forgotten with the first good harvest. Yet one good crop of apples, or other fruit, will pay better prices per acre than eight or ten crops of wheat. Horticulturists are not weakening.

Marceline, Mo., Jan. 15, 1900.

S. H. LINTON.

TREE-DRIED CHERRY.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

We herewith enclose a package containing a sample lot of the tree-dried cherry, something new, which we consider very fine. These cherries were picked from a choice seedling growing in Bedford Co., Pa., in July 1898. The cherries ripen nicely on the tree after which they dry in a few days, just like the sample inclosed. After maturing and drying on the tree the cherries were picked and placed in paper sacks and allowed to remain so until now, over one and one-half years, and we presume they would keep nicely for a number of years longer.

The tree is extremely hardy, and in the habit of growth more dwarfish than most Heart and Bigarreau cherries; its fruit never rots on the tree; it is a regular annual bearer, and enormously productive. We now control all the wood of this new cherry. Notice its bright raisin-like appearance.

THE BLAIR CO. NURSERY CO.

East Freedom, Pa., Jan. 19, 1900.

[The samples sent were bright-colored dried cherries, not dried to brittleness, but like a raisin; of a pleasant tart flavor. As for the rest, the letter tells the story.—Ed.]

PLUMS, JAPANESE OR HYBRIDS?

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I am just in receipt of a neat catalogue from a good nursery firm which gives a nice collection of so-called Japan plums. Among the varieties listed as Japan plums, are America, Apple, Chalco, and Wickson. *Prunus simonii* is also placed among the Japan plums. Other catalogues which I see make the same mistake. *Prunus simonii* is frequently put with the Japanese plums, though it is entirely distinct; and Wickson is almost universally classified with the Japs. It seems to me that this is a serious mistake on the part of the nurserymen. As long as an attempt is made to classify the plums in a nursery catalogue the classification ought to be carried out conscientiously to the best of the cataloguer's ability. Wickson, which is the best known of these varieties, was sent out first as a pure Japanese seedling, a cross of two pure Japanese varieties; and this was what began the trouble so far as that variety is concerned. But Wickson is certainly a hybrid. I feel sure of it; so does Professor Bailey; and so does Mr. Burbank. Other varieties like Stark's Golden, Juicy,

America, Apple, Chalco, etc., were originally sent out as hybrids, not as pure Japanese varieties, and there is no reason why they should be misunderstood.

Now it is certainly a good thing for a nurseryman to classify in some way the varieties of plums which he offers. He need not make separate groups of them in his catalogue; but at least he ought to indicate whether they belong to the Domestic, Japanese or Wildgoose groups, or whether they are hybrids of two or more known species. It is to the nurseryman's advantage to give his customers this information, and to make it as accurate as possible. The practice of classifying the hybrid varieties with the Japanese plums is especially apt to lead to confusion and misunderstanding, all of which will fall to the discredit of the nurserymen.

There are now about thirty to forty well authenticated hybrid plums in the American trade, and more are coming. They are therefore of sufficient importance to bear notice. They do not deserve to be lumped off obscurely with some other class.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 24, 1900.

F. A. WAUGH.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

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CONTINUE TO BE PLEASED.

G. H. MILLER & SON, ROME, GA.—“We enclose \$1 payment for subscription for one year to NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We continue to be well pleased with your paper and would not think of getting along without it.”

From Various Points.

Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, and all the adjacent country, is good fruit land, with a climate in many respects favorable. There are great horticultural possibilities yet undeveloped.

Professor John Henry Comstock, the well known entomologist of Cornell University, is on the Pacific coast and will remain there for about two months. He makes his headquarters at the Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto.

The American Pomological Society has been asked to hold its meeting of 1901 in Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition. It is probable that the American Association of Nurserymen will be asked to hold its convention of 1901 in Buffalo.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$95,887 in November, 1898, against \$90,557 during the same period of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in November to \$70,648 against \$37,075 during November, 1898. The total for the 11 months amounted to \$116,562 during 1899, as compared with \$556,075 during 1898.

Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio Experiment Station said at the annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society that some of our very best fruits had been held back from the public, or at least in part, because some of these were not the best growers in the nursery. The Jonathan apple was cited as an instance. Nurserymen, he said, like to grow those varieties that are readily propagated and of strong smooth growth.

Reports from all the leading fruit-growers in Oklahoma showed that the three apples which are by all odds the favorites for commercial orcharding are Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis and Winesap, in this order. After these follow Jonathan, Arkansas Black, Maiden Blush, Mammoth Black Twig, Cooper Early White, Yellow Transparent, Gano, Red Astrachan, Lowell, Rome Beauty, Janet, Oldenburg, Early Harvest, and a few others.

B. F. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., says: “Kansas will appreciate an apple crop next year (if we have one) more than ordinarily, as we have had two almost entire failures in the crops of 1898 and 1899. Last winter our supply of apples came from Oregon, and cost us at retail from 50 cents to 60 cents per peck, which is as much as consumers formerly paid per bushel for good winter apples. This winter our apples are being shipped from Michigan. They retail at about 40 cents per peck.”

About the year 1865, N. H. and Dr. E. Bitely, in company with C. D. and G. W. Lawton, were extensively engaged in the nursery business, and obtained a quantity of grape cuttings and roots from Geneva, N. Y., mostly Concord and Delawares. From this nursery originated the first vineyards at Lawton, Mich. It is estimated that about 300,000 grape roots have been contracted for, to set in the spring of 1900 at Lawton and vicinity. These added to those already set will make the total average approximate 3,000 acres.

R. W. Doane of the Washington State Agricultural College makes the following announcement to the orchardists of the Pacific coast: “Thousands of these badly infested trees from eastern nurseries have been sold in this state during the past year at prices averaging two to three times as high as that asked by local dealers for the same kind of tree in first class condition. While it may be advisable at times to import certain kinds of nursery stock from the East, such stock should be purchased only from firms that will ship good, clean stock and comply with the state laws that were made for the protection of our fruit growing industry.”

TIMELY ADVICE.

One of the ablest of entomologists, Prof. J. B. Smith, of New Jersey says:

“Do not destroy your trees to get rid of the insects, as any fool can cut down a tree, but it takes a wise man to grow one in its place. Treat your trees intelligently, as your best judgment may dictate, and you will be able to keep your insect enemies in check.”

CUSTOM HOUSE METHODS.

Wharf Examination Not the Most Pressing Evil—Raising of Invoices and Imposing Heavy Penalties Causes the Most Uneasiness—Nurserymen May Attach Memorandum Showing Market Value—Foreign Market Values, Therefore Should Be Known—A Schedule.

The appraisers at the New York Custom House have decreed that wharf examination of nursery stock is impracticable, and as a result one case out of every shipment is sent to the public stores for examination. Whether the nurseryman is injured or benefited by the decision seems to be an open question, and one upon which there seems to be a diversity of opinion. If a cursory examination only is made, such as has been the custom up to last winter then certainly wharf examinations seem to be sufficient. But if, as it appears is being done, a thorough examination is made, stock taken literally out of the cases, bundles opened and counted, then it would appear that wharf examinations would be a most dangerous undertaking and the case had far better be examined in the public stores.

Wharf examination, however, is not the most pressing evil at the present time. It is the raising of invoices and imposing penalties that is causing the most uneasiness; but there seems to be no relief from this, as the appraiser is simply carrying out the law in the matter. The law requires that duty must be assessed on the foreign market value of the goods at the time they are brought into the country. If a nurseryman buys stock in mid-summer when prices are low, he must pay duty at the prices the same goods are being bought for at the time of importation. To avoid penalties he is permitted to attach a memorandum to his invoice when entering it at the Custom House showing market value, and in that way he avoids the penalty.

It will be seen by this that nurserymen should keep themselves posted as to the foreign market values of the goods they buy, but for the benefit of those who have not this information the appraiser at New York has prepared a schedule of market values on fruit stocks, so that importing nurserymen whose goods are passed at the New York Custom House need only instruct their Custom House broker in New York to ascertain the market values from the appraiser before entering their invoices. The New York agents of foreign nurseries are fully conversant with these facts, and invoices passing through their hands are properly adjusted before being entered at the Custom House, but nurserymen whose shipments are handled by regular Custom House brokers should direct them to see that their invoices are correct before entering them at the Custom House, and thus avoid the penalties, which are quite heavy. The following schedule gives the foreign market values, in francs, prepared the last of December:

MILLIMETERS.

	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{7}{12}$
Myrobolan..	12	..	13	16	..	18	..	20	..
Pear.....	..	4	5	..	8	..	11	..	14	22	26
Mahaleb....	8	..	15	..	18	20	..	25	..	30	..
Mazzard....	..	4	5	..	7	..	..	11	14	16	18
Quince.....	5	..	9	12	11	14	14	15	18
Apple.....	5	..	9	12	12	14	..	22	27
Manetti.....	18	..	..	..

A NEW EVERGREEN.

Of the new evergreen "Rosedale Hybrid," the subject of the frontispiece of this issue, Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Tex., say:

"This is pronounced by all nurserymen who have seen it to be the handsomest evergreen of its class. It originated at the Rosedale Nurseries, in Washington county, Texas, and is a true hybrid, a cross between the Golden Arborvitæ and Retinospora Squarrosa. It has the same dense, compact, upright and uniform growth as the Golden Arborvitæ, while in texture and color it resembles the Retinospora, except that it is soft and feathery to the touch. In color it is a bright, fresh pea-green, very striking and attractive.

"It does well in almost any situation, amply repaying the expense and labor of purchase and planting. It retains the same bright, healthy appearance summer and winter. This handsome new evergreen is inclined to be dwarf, and apparently will never grow more than 6 or 8 feet high. All who love to have winter bleakness relieved by fresh, rich evergreen tints, and who have hitherto planted profusely but vainly of evergreens, will at once realize the value of this beautiful hybrid. We do not think that a more beautiful evergreen ever grew anywhere, and we confidently recommend it for general planting."

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Association of Nurserymen met in Rochester last month and passed resolutions indorsing the federal inspection bill and opposing the proposed amendments to the New York state inspection law.

It was pointed out that if the New York law were amended to provide that all nursery stock shipped from point to point within the state or out of the state should be fumigated, the nurserymen and orchardists of the state would still be unprotected because stock shipped into the state might not have been fumigated.

The following officers were elected: President, W. C. Barry; vice-president, R. G. Chase; secretary and treasurer, Wm. Pitkin; executive committee, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Chase, Geneva, N. Y.; Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; C. W. Stuart, Newark, N. Y.; Chas. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Geo. A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.; Wing R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

Obituary.

Lord Penzance, of hybrid Sweet Briars fame, died in England, Dec. 9, aged 83 years. Lord Penzance commenced his work by crossing a common Sweet Briar with H. Ps. and also the Sweet Briar with Harrison's Yellow, which gave him the two starting varieties, known respectively as Lord Penzance and Lady Penzance. It is now nearly thirty years since he commenced his interesting work on the hybridizing of roses.

Edward A. Frost, son of Alonzo Frost, who established the Frost Nurseries at Rochester, N. Y., died January 24th, aged 68 years. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Rochester, public-spirited and philanthropic. He was long in the nursery business and when the park system of Rochester was laid out a few years ago he gave liberally of his lands for city parks. He was a prominent Mason and churchman, had served as county clerk of Monroe county, New York, and as supervisor, and was deputy collector of internal revenue at the time of his death. He was a delegate to the Republican convention in Chicago in 1880 and treasured his gold badge of membership in the famous "306" stalwarts.

WINTER BUDDING.

Queries of Several Correspondents Answered by Mr. Stringfellow—If Practiced Properly It Rarely Fails—The Directions In Detail—Early Spring Budding By The Ordinary Method—Caution Against Mistakes.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

Thinking that perhaps some of your readers may never have tried this useful method of budding, I enclose you a description as to how it is done.

Insert the knife into the limb or stock, just as if a bud was to be cut and draw it downward an inch or less, pressing the cut bark back a little to keep it open. The bud is then slipped down next to the cut surface to the bottom. It is best to make the bud fully as long or a little longer than the cut on the limb, and let the upper end lap a little. The flap is then pressed back, and tried firmly, as in budding, completely covering the bud itself. Of course, the leaf stalk must be cut off close, just at the bud, so the flap will fit tight.

If practiced properly, it rarely fails. I usually do it in February or March, just before the tree leafs out, but after the buds are swollen. The buds to be inserted, however, should be taken off during winter and before the sap begins to move. The wood can either be packed in damp moss and kept in a cool place or buried in moist but not too wet earth, on the north side of a building. After inserting the buds the tops should be left until the shoots are an inch or so long; but in order to force the bud to grow I tie a small, strong cord very tightly around the limb just above where it was inserted. Let the flap remain over the bud for about two weeks, after which the string should be taken off and flap removed, so the bud can push. After a few inches of growth by the buds, cut the tops off to about six or eight inches above, but keep all shoots rubbed off from the stock above. As the young shoots grow, tie them to the naked piece of limb above. This is absolutely necessary, for the growth will be so strong that the tender shoots will all be blown off by the wind when they get to be two or three feet long. I have turned five-year-old trees into other kinds by this method and had a good crop the next year, and older trees could be treated just as well. I try to select limbs not over two inches in diameter on which to bud, but have put them in successfully on a four-inch limb, though the smaller the better.

Now, as to early spring budding by the ordinary method, the safe plan is to cut the sticks of buds in winter and place in a cool place as described above, though I have found it safer to place in cold storage, if near a city, or in a refrigerator that is kept constantly supplied with ice. Two years ago I placed about 3000 Dugat orange buds, taken off in January, in cold storage in Galveston, and put them in during April without losing more than twenty-five buds. Any other tree could be treated the same way with equal success, just so the buds are kept moderately dormant.

I omitted to say that after cutting off the tops of trees when winter budded, all shoots below the buds should be allowed to grow until the shoot from the bud is a foot or so long, after which they should be removed.

Lampasas, Tex., Jan. 15, 1900. H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

OHIO NURSERYMEN AGGRESSIVE.

In his report of the Ohio Horticultural Society meeting to the Country Gentleman, L. B. Pierce says :

Ohio nurserymen are having a good deal of trouble with the ironclad regulations of Michigan and other states against infested stock; not that it is infested, but that the laws are so uncompromising that it is difficult to meet their requirements in the lack of a regularly appointed inspector. Scarcely any matter of business was brought up but some nurserymen insisted on discussing it from the tree-grower's standpoint, and nothing was allowed to go through if it did not fit their ideas of what was what. Perhaps this is what might be expected, as very few but plant and tree growers attend, but I think the Ohio people might learn something by attending a few meetings of the Western New York Society and see with what tact and gracefulness such things are managed in that hive of nurserymen.

PROTECTION FOR THE ORIGINATOR.

"Any little invention often made in a few days or weeks can be patented at little expense, and the inventor is protected by the government for many years in the enjoyment of the profits well earned by his skill," says Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo. "In vain has the American Association of Nurserymen been for many years before the Congress of the United States asking for the passage of a law for the just and proper protection of originators of new fruits. As yet these benefactors of the land are unprotected, and receive little or no reward or return for the hard labor of many years in producing and establishing new varieties and the multitude of nurserymen and fruit-growers reap a bountiful harvest where they have not sown, while mostly the originator is paid off with a little honor, premiums, medals, etc., without receiving the well-earned hard cash as the proper reward and pay for his life-long labors."

A CITY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

City Engineer Ames, Grand Rapids, Mich., urges the planting of trees upon all streets newly graded by a city, which would soon become delightful drives, a source of pleasure to all using highways, and a standing invitation to prospective home-owners to settle along such streets; would also give direct benefit to adjacent property, and the general benefit to the city would be sufficient to warrant the expense of caring for the tree from the general fund. It would give incentive to protect trees, especially in front of vacant property. Mr Ames says he knows of but one city in this country that has taken upon itself entire responsibility for its tree life.

AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

The report of Prof. J. B. Smith, state entomologist, at the New Jersey Horticultural Society meeting upon the San Jose scale was quite encouraging, as fruit growers have learned how to combat it, and it has been found that crude petroleum applied in a spray in winter while the trees and buds are in a dormant condition, is very effectual; while the scales, untreated, have not proved as dangerous as at first feared.

Subscribe for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

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Committee on Tariff—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1900.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The federal inspection bill, to which reference was made in the last issue of this journal, was introduced in both Senate and House of Representatives at Washington as a substitute for a bill which had been introduced by a California congressman, it having been shown that all interests appeared to be united in its support.

The legislative committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, composed of C. L. Watrous, N. H. Albaugh, Silas Wilson and Thomas B. Meehan went to Washington last month and met there Irving Rouse of the legislative committee of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, and Professor William B. Alwood and two other members of the committee representing the entomologists and horticulturists. All these gentlemen held conferences with the sub-committees of the Senate and House committees on agriculture regarding the

bill. No opposition developed and the bill was reported favorably by the House committee and was progressing in the Senate when the representatives of the nurserymen left Washington. It is probable that the bill will become a law.

The bill as published in the January issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN was amended slightly. In the first place the dates were changed so that the act shall take effect on July 1, 1900. The Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to bar out, by quarantine, nursery stock as well as fruit, from countries outside of the United States. This gives the government power of retaliation for Canadian exclusion laws. The provision is secured by inserting the words "nursery stock or" before "variety of fruit" and "fruit" in section 2 of the bill.

Section 8 is amended by inserting the words "in interstate commerce" after "shall not apply." This has the effect of making all the restrictions of the bill apply to all florists' stock shipped into the United States. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 to be available on May 1, 1900.

ONE CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

Nurserymen are interested in federal legislation relating to postage rates as well as to freight rates and the inspection of nursery stock. The reduction of letter postage to one cent and the establishment of a cheap parcel post are advocated by the National Board of Trade. These ends can be gained by two measures, compelling the publishers of paper-covered books to pay eight cents a pound instead of one cent as they pay now under the pretense that their books are periodicals, and reducing the compensation to railways as much, or nearly as much as the railways have reduced the charges for the transportation of freight, passengers and express matter.

It is significant that while the average passenger car, in use and in service, earns but \$10,528 per year, the average mail car in use and in reserve, earns upon one basis of computation \$14,586 per year, and upon another computation \$19,427 per year. The ratio of cost for mail transportation to the aggregate expenditure of the Post Office Department was but 28 per cent in 1878 and in 1898 the ratio had increased to over 35 per cent.

TWO EXPERT OPINIONS.

It is to be hoped that when the nurserymen of the country meet in annual session in Chicago in June, there will be concurrent reports of a profitable season with bright prospects for the coming seasons and that the question of the inspection of nursery stock will be settled satisfactorily. It is agreed upon all sides that there has been too much talk of the San Jose scale; the ablest entomologists themselves say so, and we would gladly drop the subject. But with leading representatives of the American Association in Washington arguing for the passage of a federal bill in the hope of securing uniform legislation in place of conflicting state laws, we cannot reflect current topics if we ignore this subject.

It seems to us that after the many opinions by horticulturists and entomologists based upon local conditions have been heard and considered, a broad view of the whole subject should be taken and an honest effort made to get at the truth about the San Jose scale.

There are two men who have made a special study of this pest for years who have lately discussed it upon lines which should command the attention of every nurseryman. They are C. L. Marlatt, the assistant entomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and president of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey. In our last issue we summarized the address delivered by Mr. Marlatt at the last meeting of his association, and the discussion which followed. And now Prof. Smith in a recent issue of the *American Agriculturist*, in an extended article advises rational methods in the following conclusions:

I am by no means an advocate of favoring the spread of the insect; check it by all means so far as possible, by controlling the nurseries so as to prevent the artificial (note the word) spread through them. But where I find a farmer with an infested orchard that is bringing him an income, I certainly will not deprive him of this so long as there is a method by which he can keep down the insect and continue to get crops of fruit.

In other words, the gist of Mr. Marlatt's address is, that all attempts to control the natural course of events is futile; but that we can and may advantageously study the problems that arise constantly so as to render the movements as little harmful as possible. He says:

"Does anyone think for a moment and at all seriously that the San Jose scale is to be exterminated, and that its dissemination is to be prevented whatever may be the legislation, whatever quarantine steps may be adopted or exterminative measures put in operation? Undoubtedly this scale insect will overspread North America within the possible climatic range of the species, and ultimately, and at a not far distant date will become established in Europe, despite all possible preventive efforts."

I believe I may claim as great a personal experience with this miserable creature as anyone, and I firmly believe that Mr. Marlatt is right. He has for the first time considered the entire problem from another than a narrow local point of view and his conclusions seem to me to be irresistible; though as already stated, I am not ready to subscribe to all his statements. I do believe that, under exceptional circumstances, extermination of a large insect may be accomplished; but the difficulties in the way of even this are well illustrated by the work of the gypsy moth commission in Massachusetts, where the species it one that from its life history is especially open to attack at all seasons and discoverable with great ease when compared with the pernicious scale.

The gypsy moth may be exterminated in America I believe, provided money in sufficient amount be always available when needed; the pernicious scale never by human means.

PROGRESS IN CATALOGUES.

Under this heading the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* recently called attention to marked improvement in the construction of nursery catalogues. Prof. John Craig, Ames, Ia., in a recent issue of the *American Florist* calls attention to an innovation in the form of a pamphlet-catalogue entitled "Orchard Improvement," issued by the Rogers Nurseries, managed by Isaac C. Rogers, Dansville, N. Y. This company claims to have "bred" a large part of their stock of each variety from selected and improved strains. The writer of the catalogue truly says: "No systematic attempt has before been made in the improvement of varieties by bud selection." "This, then," says Prof. Craig, "is the means they have taken to improve the variety. Wherever a specially good tree of a Jonathan, Spy or Fameuse, for instance, was discovered, scions of this particular tree were secured and used for propagating purposes, grafting or budding. While this undoubtedly is an important type of plant breeding by selection, it seems

like stretching the point somewhat to call the selected type a 'pedigreed' plant. A pedigree purports to give the lineage or genealogy of the plant or animal; it assumes, in other words, a known parentage through sexual intervention. In the case of selected buds, while there may be improvement there is obviously no pedigree, because the bud is just the same as the tree from which it came. These remarks are not intended to decry the value of such work, but are thrown out with the object of pointing out an inaccuracy in the use of terms. I sincerely hope that this work of the Rogers Nursery is but the beginning of systematic endeavor in this line. Let nurserymen search faithfully for the best types of each variety."

Nursery News of the World for \$1 per year.

The mailing list of the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* is being revised. If you have not renewed your subscription you should do so at once and continue to receive the official journal regularly.

Those who are not subscribers could not obtain more for a dollar bill than by sending it for a year's subscription to the only trade journal exclusively for nurserymen. Subscribe for one year and try it.

WILL OPPOSE FUMIGATION.

The nurserymen of New York state are opposed to the proposed legislation making it obligatory on the part of nurserymen to fumigate all their nursery stock. They argue that the process of fumigation is dangerous, expensive and unnecessary, and that it would cause annoying and injurious delay.

The Western New York Horticultural Society last month passed a resolution, published in this issue, urging legislation requiring the fumigation of nursery stock. It was opposed by Mr. Powell of Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse; but S. D. Willard, of Geneva, had aroused the interest of fruit growers to such an extent that they would not consider the opposition.

The nurserymen of the state will strongly oppose the proposed legislation. The Eastern Nurserymen's Association has appointed as a committee to go to Albany, Charles J. Brown, Irving Rouse and William Pitkin. It will be shown to the legislators that the proposed law will be ineffective in that nursery stock not fumigated may be shipped into the state and the business of New York State nurserymen will be seriously affected while the results for which the bill is asked will not be secured. It may be that the nurserymen will demand that fruit be fumigated, as well as nursery stock, for San Jose scale has been found on fruit offered for sale in very many cases. The disinterestedness of the fruit growers would be tested by such an amendment to the proposed bill.

This question of fumigation is one that the nurserymen cannot afford to ignore at this time when there is opportunity to protest against a proposition that will seriously affect the nursery business. Concerted action is what is needed.

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THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

NICHOLS & LORTON, DAVENPORT, IA.—"Enclosed find \$1 currency for the *NATIONAL NURSERYMAN* for 1900. Best paper of the kind published."

Among Growers and Dealers.

Louis Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., is recovering from a long illness.

Isaac Hicks, Westbury, L. I., "the quaker nurseryman," is 90 years of age.

Francis G. Butler, of Hartford, Conn., a traveling salesman for a Syracuse nursery firm, died Dec. 27.

G. B. Spittler, W. B. Hunter and E. R. Hulbert will establish a nursery at Mt. Zion, Ill., near Decatur.

W. E. Wellington, Toronto, president of the Ontario Fruit Growers Association, has been making a tour of Great Britain.

A. Miller & Son, proprietors of the Milton Nurseries, Milton, Oregon, are supplying Spokane dealers with large quantities of trees.

The Newport Nursery Co., Newport, R. I., it is reported, made an assignment, Dec. 29, 1899. The assignee is D. F. Easterbrooke.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., and J. B. Morey and E. D. Morrison, Dansville, N. Y., called upon Rochester nursery men last month.

The Smith Nursery Co. has been sold to P. P. Smith and Dr. C. R. Wade, of Mountain Grove. All the movable stock will be taken to the latter place.

McLean County Nurseries, Normal, Ill.: "Trade with us is nearly double that of a year ago. Prices are higher. We cannot remember when nursery stock was as scarce as at present."

C. T. Lansing, proprietor of the Quaker Nursery, Salem, Oregon, shipped two carloads of nursery stock to Idaho last fall. He reports business good and a fair demand for fruit trees in Southwestern Idaho.

P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, report that last fall's business at their nurseries was a record breaker. They are putting in a system of water works for irrigating purposes at a cost of about \$10,000, at Rose Hill.

Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., says: "There are records in print where years ago I stated that the time would come when the Keiffer pear would hold the place that the Ben Davis does among the apples. That time is here now."

The Seaboard Air Line has located a station in the center of the Fruitland Nurseries, P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., greatly increasing the shipping facilities. This firm recently shipped a large order of nursery stock to Natal, South Africa.

"There will be a tendency toward higher prices for the next two years," says the proprietor of the Sedgwick Nurseries, Sedgwick, Kan. The statement is endorsed by T. R. Watson, Plymouth, Mass., Nichols & Lorton, Davenport, Ia., Albertson & Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind., and others.

Pierce Bechtle, Le Mars, Ia., writes: "Business with us last fall was better than for a number of years. Prospects for heavy spring business are good and in most lines at an advance in prices. When we get hardy stock on which to propagate, successful apple growing in this northwest country will be largely solved, and within two or three years I think we will have it."

Judge Miller, of Missouri, the well-known horticultural writer, visited Bagley & Son's Nurseries, at New Haven, Mo., last summer and became enthusiastic over a fine block of 200,000 Elberta peach trees for next spring's trade and the clean cultivation of the nurseries. "Here," says he, "I witnessed budding that surprised me. The claim had been made that some could bud 3,000 in a day; in my most active days I could only bud 1,000 trees and tie them, but in this troop were men who can put in 4,000 buds in ten hours."

MAGNITUDE OF THE WEST.

It is well known that in the West they never do things by halves. A matter of a cipher or two in a figure before which is the dollar sign is of little matter. So when the Denver Republican reported the Colorado Horticultural Society meeting, and C. S. Harrison, of York, Neb., spoke of a *Picea pungens* selling for \$15.00, the decimal was ignored and a cipher was added and out of the West came the tale of the sale of a tree for \$15,000! The growth of the figure exceeded even the remarkable growth of vegetation in the West. Mr. Harrison says: "How figures will lie, if you don't watch,"

Recent Publications.

United States Department of Agriculture publications: Annual Reports of the Secretary; Experiment Station Record, Vol. X, No. 12, Vol. XI, No. 4; Report of the Editor.

Those who are especially interested in hybrid varieties of plums should endeavor to secure the report of Prof. F. A. Waugh, state horticulturist of Vermont and note particularly the varieties described on pages 218-230. Space does not permit an extended reference to this subject at this time.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., announce in their catalogue for 1900 that they are the largest growers of peach nursery stock in the United States. J. G. Harrison make a specialty of pears, the Keiffer as leader; Orlando Harrison makes a specialty of peaches, the Victor as leader; G. A. Harrison makes a specialty of strawberries, the Hero as leader.

The catalogue of J. Wragg & Sons Co., Waukegan, Ia., just received gives evidence of having been the subject of much care in arrangement. It has plain attractive descriptions accompanied by photographic engravings not only of the stock offered, but of scenes on the nursery grounds which gives it a distinctiveness that adds to its value. Special attention is paid to the wants of the Iowa fruit grower as well as the prairie farmer. There are honest uncolored descriptions of fruits, flowers and shrubs.

In his annual report Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States says: "In spite of the increase in its resources made by the last Congress, the division finds itself wholly unable to cover the field of necessary work which lies before it. Public demands upon it for work of the first importance to the preservation and right use of forests in the United States remain unanswered for lack of means. It is earnestly hoped that the division may be enabled adequately to take and use during the next fiscal year the unprecedented opportunities created by the rapid awakening of the public mind to the meaning and value of practical forestry."

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., are out with a handsome catalogue of 168 pages for the spring of 1900. The cover is of white enameled paper upon the front of which is a rose and leaf in colors embellished with gold scroll and the name of the company in gold, the whole embossed. On the back of the cover is an embossed lithograph of *Acalyphia Sanderii*, the chenille plant. This company has home farms covering over 1,000 acres of the best land in Northern Ohio. Of this, about 600 acres are devoted to fruit trees and small fruits, 200 acres to ornamental trees and shrubs and 50 acres to hardy roses. They have 44 large and well-equipped greenhouses and large cold storage cellars.

The second report of State Inspector William B. Alwood, of Virginia, regarding the San Jose scale in that state has been issued. He finds the scale quite generally distributed in the state. "It has not been possible," he says, "for us to exercise any direct control over infested nurseries without the state; but those within the state have been brought under such control that we have not a single case against state nurseries since the spring of 1897. As a measure of indirect control, we have warned nurseries outside the state that they would be published if they did not cease to ship infested plants into this state." Prof. Atwood suggests that the Virginia authorities follow the action of sister states and provide a complete system of crop pest inspection with powers of quarantine.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1900 is more attractive than ever, in a particularly dainty cover. Nasturtiums, new sweet peas and the famous "Rocky Ford," or Burpee's Netted Gem Melons are shown in colors, painted from nature, while the book is full of life-like illustrations from photographs. Of particular interest is the new feature for 1900 of giving "plain talks" as to the relative value for different purposes of all varieties of vegetables. Another interesting feature is the remarkable record of prizes won by the products of Burpee's seeds at leading state fairs in 1899. "New Creations" of intrinsic merit are offered in both vegetables and flowers. Altogether the catalogue shows most painstaking care in the effort to "tell the plain truth about seeds" as proved at Fordhook farms,—the largest trial grounds in America. It will be mailed free to any who mention this paper, when writing to the publishers, W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich., issues a catalogue of small fruits for spring of 1900.

The January number of the Minnesota Horticulturist contains a report of the annual meeting of the state society, a picture and sketch of and a series of tributes to Peter M. Gideon.

The Kansas Farmer is to be credited with a stroke of enterprise in publishing on January 11th, less than two weeks after the close of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society, a stenographic report of the proceedings of that society and the papers presented, in full. The report covers twenty four pages of four columns each. A great amount of matter of special value to horticulturists and nurserymen is thus presented at a time when it is fresh. It is an enterprising thing for an agricultural weekly. The Kansas Farmer has issued big agricultural and live stock specials also this year.

Fruit Stocks, Apple Grafts, Fruit Trees, Etc.

Our stocks have been selected with extra care. Imported stocks will be fully up to the named grades, 25 millimeters to the inch.

ORDER AT ONCE.

All fruit tree stocks are very scarce, and the supply will likely be exhausted soon.

We have a good supply of **APPLES**, but will go quickly.

We do not show in this advertisement our stock of

Asparagus, Small Fruit Plants, Etc.

Upon request we will send a list of varieties in stock at any time.

Sample of **APPLE GRAFTS** sent on application. Correspondence solicited.

THE CASSEL NURSERY CO., NORTH CLAYTON, O.

SURPLUS FOR SPRING OF 1900.

All stock on own roots and strictly first-class.

Roses {	1500 Gen. Jacqueminot.	Clematis {	700 Henryi.
	500 Coquette des Alps.		400 Jackmanni.
	100 Paul Neyron.		200 Ramona.
	100 La France.		150 Duchess.
			100 Andre.

Get our prices.

GEORGE BROTHERS, East Penfield, N. Y.

Long and Short.

Honey Locust hedge at A. E. Windsor's, Havana, Ill.

Peach trees in varieties at John Peters & Co.'s, Urinh, Pa.

Wood labels. Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H. "Nuff sed."

Apple seedlings are offered by W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

Grafted chestnuts at J. G. Patterson & Sons', Stewartstown, Pa.

Roses and clematis in surplus at George Brothers', East Penfield, N. Y.

Paragon chestnut seedlings are offered by H. M. Engle & Son, Marietta, Pa.

Peaches, Japan plums and small fruits at Alexander Pullen's, Milford, Dela.

Raspberries and blackberries in large surplus at W. N. Scarff's, New Carlisle, O.

The Admiral Dewey peach is handled exclusively by Smith Brothers, Concord, Ga.

Bismarck apple, dwarf, may be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

John R. Barnes, West Cheshire, Conn., wants to exchange peach trees for other stock.

New strawberries and the Early Snowball potato at Flansburg & Peirson's, Leslie, Mich.

Thomas W. Bowman, Rochester, N. Y., has a fine assortment of nursery stock, all grades.

An intelligent young man to learn landscape gardening is wanted by J. W. Elliott, Pittsburg, Pa.

Large Horse Chestnut trees are wanted by W. E. Beaudry, 5411 Woodlawn avenue, Chicago.

Fruit stocks, apple grafts, fruit trees, etc., are offered by the Cassel Nursery Co., North Clayton, O.

Apples, pears, peaches, small fruits, roses and ornamentals, at Peirson Brothers', Waterloo, N. Y.

For park and street planting Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y., offers an exceptionally fine assortment.

Evergreen and forest tree seedlings, ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., at R. Douglas' Sons', Waukegan, Ill.

If you do not find it, look at the surplus list of W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., in another column of this issue.

Keiffer, Le Conte, Garber and Smith pears, Japan plums, peaches etc., at Glen St. Mary Nurseries, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

A young man, experienced in running agents, is wanted by L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; also, a foreman for nursery.

Campbell's Early grape, Josselyn gooseberry and Fay currant may be had of the introducer, George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

Nursery stock for spring delivery, fruit and ornamental, shade trees, European plum and peach, etc., at Mt. Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., have a new and especially attractive announcement for the spring trade in this issue. They have several specialties.

Surplus stock of apple, peach and forest trees, Green Mountain grape, October Purple plum, California privet strawberry, at Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., comes to the front, as usual, with an unparalleled assortment of fruit and ornamental stock for the spring of 1900. See their list on another page.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

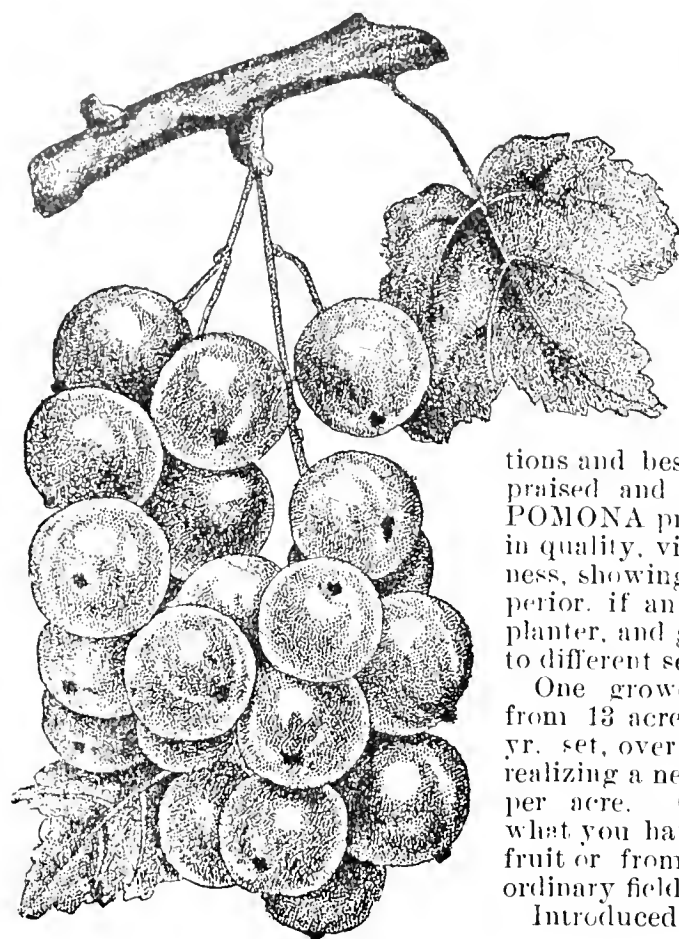
Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKMAN, SOLE AGENT,

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

BISMARCK APPLE, DWARF

Large stock, strong 3 yr. trees, also light plants for mail and express trade. Write for prices, stating grade and quantity required.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE

a few thousand peach trees for such stock as I can use in my spring trade. State what you have in surplus that you wish to exchange, and write for varieties of peach trees. I want, also, a good energetic man who has had experience in nursery work.

JOHN R. BARNES, West Cheshire, Conn.

WANTED

An intelligent young man to learn landscape gardening. Must have some knowledge of drawing and nursery work.

Address **J. W. ELLIOTT,** Carnegie Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRAPE VINES —AND— CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

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From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G. E. P. A., Jno Sebastian, G. P. A.,
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

PEACH TREES.

We have for fall and spring trade a fine block of well-grown peach trees; all the leading western varieties.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

grown on new land and free from Aphis.

SHADE TREES,

large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including

Forest Tree Seedlings, Osage Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER. PRICES RIGHT

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO.,
GENEVA, NEB.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Maple Grove Nurseries

APPLES, PEARS,
PLUMS, PEACHES
SMALL FRUITS,
ROSES AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Write for price list to **PEIRSON BROS., Waterloo, N. Y.**

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE.

WE HAVE A SURPLUS.

10,000 Victoria Currant, 2 yr., No. 1; 10,000 3 yr., No. 1; 10,000 Downing Gooseberry, 2 yr., No. 1. Also full line of Nursery Stock. For prices address

PRAIRIE CITY GENERAL NURSEKY, Ripon, Wis.

WANTED, A man with some capital, who has had experience in running agents, to work up and run a force of nursery salesmen for share of profits or a commission on their sales. Address **D. H. PATTY, NURSERYMAN, GENEVA, N. Y.**

N. B.—I have a fine lot of Kilmarnock Willows to offer for Spring; if you can use some, will quote you very low price on them.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

A few thousand Nos. 2 and 3 left.

Special prices to close out. Write for prices.

25 W. 5th Street, **J. W. McNARY, Dayton, Ohio.**

Surplus List for Spring 1900.

Can yet do PEACHES and JAPAN PLUMS in limited quantity. Also MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES from best leading varieties. Prices for same given on application.

MILFORD NURSERIES, Prop., Alex. Pullen, Milford, Dela.

**EVERGREEN AND
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**

**Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, Etc.**

Wholesale and Retail.

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS,
WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

OUR SURPLUS 1900

RASPBERRIES.

- | | |
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| 5,000 CUMBERLAND. | 3,000 Brandywine. |
| 2,000 Hopkins. | 25,000 CUTHBERT. |
| 10,000 Eureka. | 20,000 GOLDEN QUEEN. |
| 50,000 GRECG. | 10,000 HANSELL. |
| 50,000 KANSAS. | 15,000 LOUDON. |
| 10,000 Ohio. | 40,000 MILLER. |
| 3,000 Palmer. | 10,000 Marlborough. |
| 5,000 Cenrath. | 10,000 Turner. |
| 5,000 Lotta. | 5,000 Rancocas. |
| 3,000 Gault. | 10,000 COLUMBIAN. |
| 25,000 MUNGER. | 5,000 King. |
| 5,000 M. Cluster. | 5,000 Schaffer's Colossal. |
| 5,000 Nemaha. | |

- BLACKBERRIES.**
- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 20,000 Early Harvest. | 15,000 OHMER. |
| 10,000 Erie. | 20,000 Stone's Hardy. |
| 15,000 ELDORADO. | 25,000 SNYDER. |
| 10,000 Kittatinny. | 10,000 Taylor. |
| 5,000 Lawton. | 10,000 Wilson's Early. |
| 10,000 MAXWELL. | 15,000 Wilson, Jr. |
| 5,000 Minnewaski. | 10,000 AGAWAM. |
| 2,000 Rathbun. | 5,000 Wauchusett. |
| 1,000 Iceberg. | 20,000 Lucretia. |
| 10,000 A. BRITON. | |
| 10,000 Houghton, 2 yr. No. 1. | |
| 5,000 Downing, 2 yr. No. 1. | |
| 10,000 Currants, assorted | |
| 100,000 Asparagus Roots, | |
| Rhubarb, Horse Radish, etc. | |

Everything First-class. Prices right. **W.N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**

Grafted Chestnuts 3,000.

Paragon, Ridgely and Japan sorts
all handsomely branched, 4 to 7 ft.

GRAFTING WOOD.

Also PEACH TREES,
Light Grade APPLE,
And KIEFFER PEAR.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,
STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

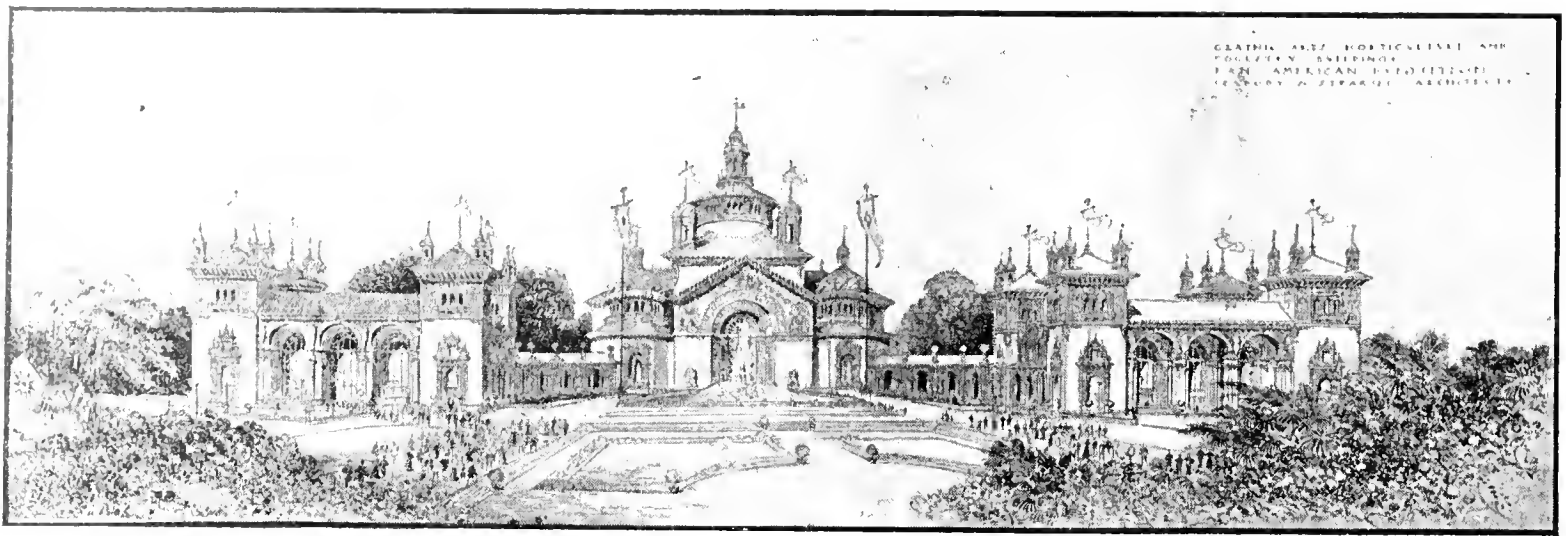
DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Nurserymen's and
Florists' Labels,**

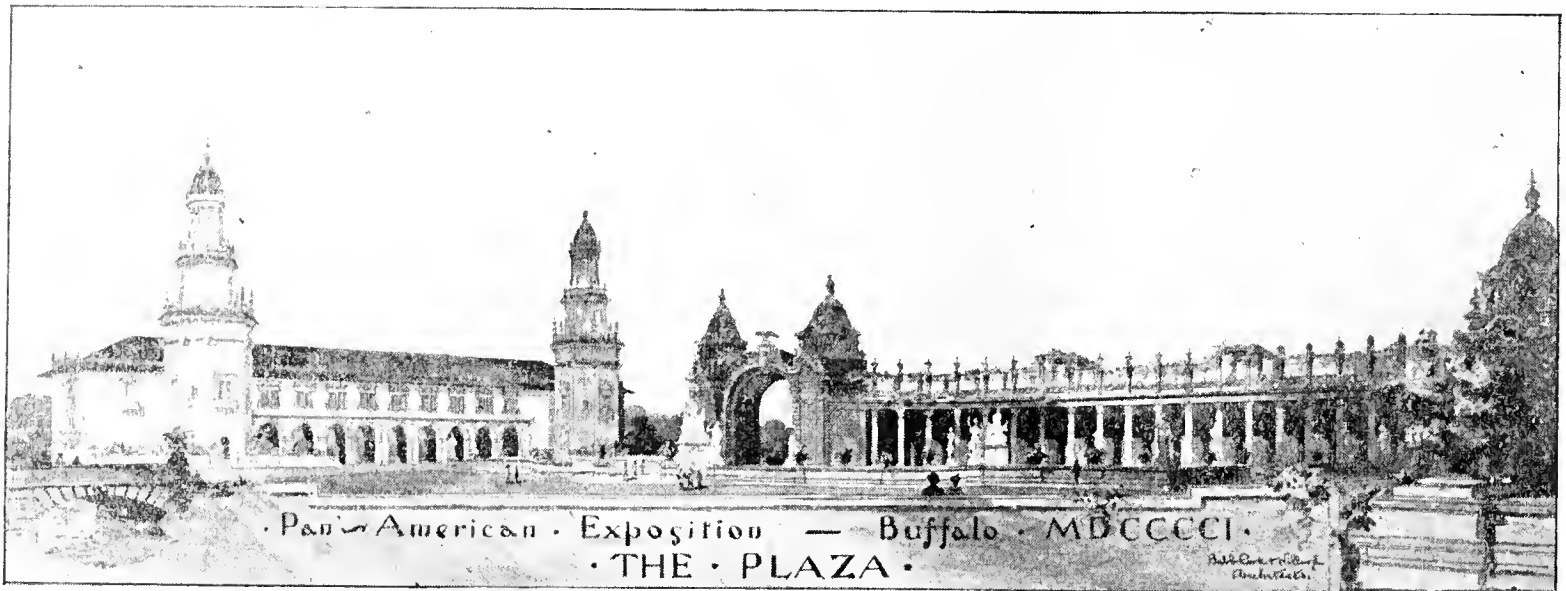
DAYTON, OHIO.

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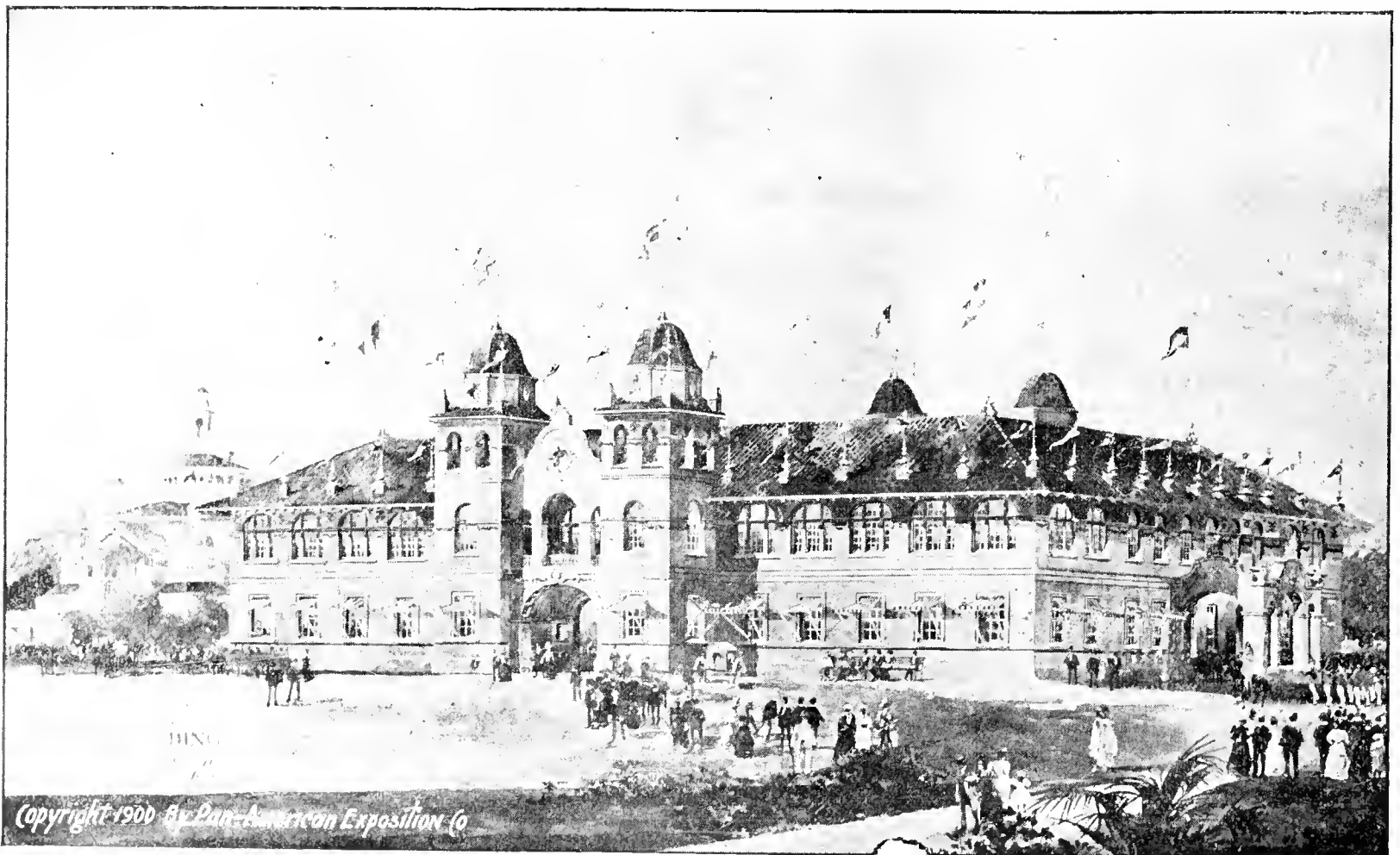


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HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.



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SERVICE BUILDING.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"If I were to die to-morrow, I would plant a tree to-day."—STEPHEN GIRARD.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1900.

NO. 2.

CHANCE FOR A SPECIALIST.

Is There Not an Opening for a Nurseryman, Asks Professor John Craig—Demand for Hardy Stocks for Plums, Apples and Cherries—Would Solve the Problem of Root Killing and Cultural Questions Along Other Lines.

In the light of the experience of the past winter, said Prof. John Craig, of the Iowa Agricultural College, to a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, it is futile to say that our commercial fruit stocks are satisfactory in the upper Mississippi valley. The question arises, however, how may they be improved, and what substitutions can we make for those already in common use? Taking up the apple first, our experience has shown us that the crabs have suffered much less than the cultivated apple. This has been due to their superior hardiness, and also to their habit of rooting quite freely from the scion. Would it be worth while to collect the seed of the red and yellow Siberian crab for the purpose of growing hardy stocks for our apples? At present the scheme would be impracticable on a commercial basis. It would be impossible to secure the crab seed, and even if it were secured, there is no doubt that a considerable percentage of the seedlings so obtained would be as tender as many of the apple seedlings now used. It has been pretty well proved and is a fact which is now generally accepted that the Siberian crab is of hybrid origin, probably intermediate between the cultivated apple and the small berry crab (*Pyrus baccata*) of Europe. In this hybrid race we might expect the elements of variability to be emphatically in evidence. Until we have definite experiments to show that the product of seed of this type would be fairly constant in character I am not prepared to recommend it as a stock.

There is another objection which I think would be urged by the nurserymen. That is that the stocks would be gnarly and stunted in habit. This would depreciate their value very considerably in the West, where long, smooth roots are required in order to facilitate the work of piece-root grafting. C. G. Patten of Charles City in a recent number of the Iowa Fruitman reports adverse experience in the use of this stock.

Pyrus baccata, the true Siberian crab, has been recommended by Prof. Hansen in bulletin No. 65. In the bulletin the writer quotes Russian experience with this berry-like crab which appears to be favorable to its use as a budding stock. It has not been recommended for root grafting. This stock, it is stated, has a distinctly dwarfing effect upon the scion. It is probable that it may be of some service in northern apple growing regions but I do not anticipate that it will ever be of any importance commercially in the orchard districts of the Mississippi valley. The subject is, however, well worthy of investigation.

In regard to cherry stocks, we have a native form which is

unquestionably hardy. The only cherries in nursery on these grounds uninjured last winter were those either on their own roots, or on the red bird cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*. The bird cherry is rather difficult to work commercially. Stocks grow very rapidly under cultivation and continue their growth late into the season and it is a matter of fine discernment to hit upon just the right moment to bud them. If too early, growth of the stock is so rapid that the bud is "drowned" out. If too late, a union will not take place. Seed is somewhat difficult to secure, because it is essentially the birds' cherry and at the time when it ripens is quickly appropriated by them.

In the matter of plum stocks the sand cherry (*Prunus Besseyi*), appears to be the hardiest form we know anything about. Native plums in orchard on this stock were entirely uninjured last winter while the same varieties on Americana stocks alongside were killed. The sand cherry can be worked with satisfactory ease either by budding or grafting. Bird cherry suckers, but more freely than Morello. I know of quite a large orchard in the East on this stock which has been giving satisfactory crops for two or three years, having been set out in 1893. Sand cherry sprouts also. In addition, it distinctly dwarfs the scion. On the other hand it appears somewhat to increase the hardiness of the scion, as Burbank plums, worked on this stock, entirely escaped injury last winter and bore a fair crop of fruit while other stocks, grafted on Americana plum, were killed.

Is there not an opening here for a nurseryman specialist? Would it not pay one of our Northwest nurserymen to become a specialist in propagating hardy stocks for plums, apples and cherries and thus give us an opportunity of trying them on an extensive scale?

Hardy stocks will not alone solve the root killing problem, but closely connected with stocks are the cultural questions of deeper planting and suitable cover crops.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

G. P. Turner, Lima county, Mo., gives this advice to planters of apple orchards:

Buy good thrifty trees and be willing to pay a fair price for them, but do not pay fancy prices in the hope of getting a better article. This is a delusion and a snare into which many farmers have fallen.

Do not ask the nurseryman if he has whole or piece root budded trees. If you insist on having those kinds you simply show your ignorance of trees in general. Have not Professors Taft, Clark, Secretary Goodman and a host of others said repeatedly through the reports of our State Horticultural Society that it did not matter by what manner of propagation a tree is obtained so that it is a good tree. It seems to me that the opinion of these eminently practical and disinterested men

ought to be considered good authority and that it would be unnecessary, to say the least, to ask the advice of interested parties. A good tree is one with full system of strong roots and, for a two or three year old tree, five to six feet in height, the stem three-fourths to one inch in diameter at the ground, and with well balanced branches. I would much prefer to plant in the fall, throwing up a good big mound about each tree.

CLASS LEGISLATION.

The following letter, a sample of many, sent by nurserymen of New York state to legislators protesting against a bill requiring the fumigation of all nursery stock, was sent to Assemblyman A. W. Litchard, chairman of the assembly committee on agriculture, by Frederick W. Kelsey, nurseryman and importer, of New York city, under date of February 19, 1900:

DEAR SIR—The principle involved in the practical application of Assembly Bill No. 901 would be class legislation pure and simple. A contingent of fruit growers, having apparently just reached the panic stage of the insect injury scare, rush to the legislature to compel another most important contingent—the producers of the material upon which fruit is grown—to be at great loss and expense to protect them, the first contingent, so that they may be relieved from any compulsory effort in protecting themselves.

Granting that costly and dangerous fumigation by hydrocyanic gas would be a preventive against dissemination—which is questioned by some of the ablest entomologists—what equity or fairness can there be in attempting to benefit one class, mutually interested, solely at the expense of the other? This principle, or rather lack of principle, should of itself be sufficient to remove the bill from the possibility of public favor or approval by the legislature.

In cases where the fruit growers or others desire the fumigation of nursery stock or vegetation generally, there can hardly be objection to their applying gas in any form, degree, kind or manner they desire on their own premises, or of their recommending legislation for themselves that does not encroach upon the equal rights and privileges of other classes of citizens: But what justification can there be for an attempt to use the power of the state to injure others for their special benefit.

In this respect the bill in question appears entirely unjust, surprisingly inequitable, wholly impracticable and if enacted into law will inevitably result in great injury to a very large and important state industry; will necessarily result in sectional antagonisms, and must from the necessities of the case fail in accomplishing the results desired.

According to such unquestioned authorities as Dr. C. L. Marlatt, entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and Prof. John B. Smith, state entomologist of New Jersey—than whom no scientists of the country have had broader experience or more thorough knowledge of the whole insect pest question and the practical remedies—it is about as practicable to undertake to eradicate, exterminate, or to effectually prevent the dissemination of such minute pests as the San Jose scale by *legislation* as to legislate against the rays of the moon, the action of the tides or the laws of gravity.

Permit me to express the conviction that the injury already resulting from the panic and legislation thus far enacted has been the occasion of greater injury to the horticultural interests of this state and this country as a whole, than the loss by the insects themselves, large though that may be.

Assembly Bill No. 901 not only tends to accentuate this unfortunate situation, but in its burdensome and inequitable provisions is perhaps the most objectionable measure yet introduced for consideration before a legislative body.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. W. KELSEY.

JAMES CURETON, MORELAND, GA., Jan. 22, 1900.—“Inclosed find one dollar in cash to extend my subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN a year from the time it expires. I like the paper. Could not get along without it.”

THE CANADIAN PROHIBITION.

Strong Argument Against It By a Canadian Nurseryman—He Favors Importation of Nursery Stock From the Northern States—Argues for Certificates Upon Proper Inspection—Member of Canadian Scale Commission Agrees With Him.

Not all the Canadian nurserymen favor the Canadian law excluding nursery stock that might be shipped over the border from the United States. Among these is A. W. Graham, nurseryman and fruit grower, of St. Thomas, Ontario, who sends the following communication to the Canadian Horticulturist:

SIR—I see by reports in late editions of your paper that nurserymen and fruit growers in your vicinity are still urging the government to continue to prohibit the importation of nursery stock from the United States and compel nurserymen here to fumigate all home grown nursery stock before selling. These laws militate in favor of large growers of trees who do business mostly by agents, and against smaller growers whose business is mostly local, and also against the general planter who has to pay higher prices on account of said prohibition and fumigation, and judging by the names as given by those who had those meetings, they are the large growers of nursery stock and fruit growers who are inspectors and draw government pay, and others whom they scare by stories of the terrible ravages of the San Jose scale. I don't believe that the scale is half so bad as those inspectors would have us believe, who go about the country with their pockets full of bottled vermin, which they exhibit while in gardens and orchards where danger of spreading is greatest, and if it is such a serious pest it can be overcome by spraying the same as other scale and bugs and things. I was glad to find that Mr. Dearness, of Government Commission, was of the same opinion as myself, and in the January 6th issue of American Gardening you will find a writer saying that he has proved that spraying with crude petroleum will entirely destroy San scale without in the least injuring the trees.

A nurseryman who does a large business by agents can quit selling by April the first, have a large fumigation house, dig all his trees and fumigate them all at once, and ship and deliver at the proper time.

The small grower does business differently. He depends on the farmers and growers in his vicinity to come in and get what they want. When spring opens they are very busy, and when they call for trees they are in a hurry and rather than wait to have their stock fumigated they will go home without and not likely return, so we have in such cases to lose the sale or break the law. When a man has a certificate from a government inspector that his nursery is clean and has pressing bills to meet, which should he do? Laws should be framed so as to make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong as is consistent with the public good.

I would be in favor of having competent inspectors inspect the nurseries twice a year at the owner's expense; give the clean nurseries a certificate to that effect on which they can do business without hindrance; where scale is found put a man in charge till every vestige of the same is destroyed. I also favor the importation of stock from northern states when accompanied by certificate subject to inspection here.

When the prohibition law was put in force nurserymen said prices would not be increased. But we find in some lines this year prices double what they were three years ago. The fact is there are not half enough apple trees in the country to supply the demand, and nurserymen are not slow to take advantage of the fact to raise prices when they can so easily get an advance.

BORERS IN NURSERY STOCK.—In his report to the New Jersey Horticultural Society, Prof J. B. Smith says: “Some complaints have come from nurseries of injury to the twigs of the young stock. This was found to be caused by a small insect boring into the twig and killing it, and in time the entire tree. It develops in dry weather, and does not do much injury in wet or under good growing conditions. The remedy is to free the tree as much as possible in early spring, and if possible resort to irrigation in dry weather.”

ADVOCATING FUMIGATION.

For the purpose of keeping nurserymen informed of current opinion, we reproduce the following from the Rural New Yorker of January 20th:

The time has come for nurserymen and tree planters to face the question of fumigating nursery stock. The San Jose scale has been widely scattered. It is in many nurseries. We do not believe in trying to frighten fruit growers unnecessarily, but we do believe in facing the matter like grown-up men, and looking the danger fairly in the face. If a boy came into our orchard and cut down trees with an ax, we would not stand still and say there was no danger. We would go where that boy came from and see to it that moral suasion, shingle or jail kept him away from that orchard in the future. The San Jose scale is more dangerous than the boy, and more easily kept at home. There is no question of hydrocyanic gas as a fumigator. We think nurserymen will make a mistake if they attempt to oppose a law compelling such fumigation at the nursery. It will cause them some trouble and expense, it is true, but in the end they will gain business by doing it. That has been the story in Maryland, where fumigation is compulsory. We think it would be better for nurserymen to recognize the justice and value of such fumigation, rather than to wait until they are forced to practice it.

And the American Agriculturist says, under date of February 17th:

Fumigating stock by hydrocyanic gas is the only way to insure its being free from San Jose scale and the other insect pests. In some states the laws require it, while in others nurserymen are taking it up voluntarily as a matter of business. One large New York nursery firm in sending out their catalogue say: "With the most careful investigation we have never been able to discover a trace of San Jose scale on our grounds, but as a double protection to our customers we have concluded to fumigate all stock you buy of us." Fruit growers should insist, as a matter of self-protection, that all stock which they plant be fumigated.

At the annual meeting of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society the subject of the San Jose scale was brought up and an active discussion was indulged regarding the necessity of fumigation of nursery stock before planting. Hearty support was promised to the measure now before the legislature amending the agricultural law to require such fumigation. Stephen Hoyt, New Canaan, Conn., vigorously opposed the measure.

EXPORTS OF NURSERY STOCK.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, just issued shows in detail the distribution of agricultural exports of the United States during the five years from 1894 to 1898 inclusive. Under the head of nursery stock are the following figures:

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Canada.....	\$15,590	\$85,126	\$85,182	\$72,718	\$36,862
Great Britain.....	4,605	9,765	12,712	29,070	19,712
Germany.....	4,859	22,251	10,463	8,219	10,071
Mexico.....	6,489	5,267	7,686	5,866	5,419
British West Indies	2,814	426	1,148	5,063	5,419
Cuba.....	1,717	2,073	450	250	701
British Africa.....	1,950	381	407	272	396
Belgium.....	220	817	211	252	1,250
France.....	20	133	220	328	1,168
Netherlands.....	60	83	566	1,069	3,150
Colombia.....	68	26	107	28	2,340

THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1900.—"Enclosed find our check for \$1, to renew our subscription to your journal. We could not keep house without it."

Among Growers and Dealers.

J. F. Maxey, Pomona, Kan., is no longer in the nursery business.

W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O., has discontinued the nursery business.

O. A. E. Baldwin, Bridgman, Mich., has purchased the nursery interests of R. J. Stahelin of that place.

E. Storer, Westminster, Md., has retired from the nursery business. He is succeeded by his son, George E. Storer.

E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy, Ill., has been elected, for the tenth time, secretary and treasurer of the Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois.

The W. E. Jones Company, of Lincoln, Ill., will open a branch at Fayette, Ia. At first a warehouse will be maintained, but next year a nursery will be planted.

C. W. Gurney presided at the annual meeting of the South Dakota Horticultural Society, at Parker, January 16-18, and read a paper on the propagation of small fruits.

Professor Van Deman has suggested the name Freedom for the tree-dried cherry to which we referred in the February issue. The seedling originated near East Freedom, Pa., and is being tested by the Blair Co. Nursery Co.

E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna, Minn., writes: "Girdling fruit trees to produce early bearing, test hardiness and bridge over the off year is working like a charm. It seems too bad to have its benefits lost to the world by reason of unbelief."

C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., would save seed of Whitney and Briar Sweet to raise seedlings, and use a piece of root two and one-half inches long, and scions six to seven inches long. Prof. Craig, Ames, Ia., favors short roots and long scions to overcome root-killing.

The creditors of the Hoover & Gaines Company have recently received final dividend in full payment of their claims with interest to date. They very freely express their high appreciation of the efficient and businesslike management of the affairs of this company by its receiver, J. W. McNary.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., declares that Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., should have the credit of introducing the Windsor cherry. As a sweet cherry there is none that equals it, says Mr. Willard. It is hard, large, dark-colored and free from cracking and rot, vigorous and resistant to disease.

In the suit brought by the Shady Hill Nursery Company, of Boston, against Helena B. Wainwright, of Hartford, to recover \$145 for shrubs alleged to have been sold to Mrs. Wainwright on contract, judgment has been rendered for the defendant. Mrs. Wainwright claimed that she signed her name and address to a paper because the agent represented that he simply wanted her name and address, and being unused to business methods was not aware that she was signing a contract and the court sustained her plea.

THE SNOWLESS WINTER.

Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa, says: "We have three letters asking if the snowless winter and warm weather of January followed by freezing will not again kill the roots of fruit trees. Prof. E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin reports nursery injury at this time and says: 'The snowless winter is likely to prove disastrous to nurseries and young orchards.' If this proves true it will give an impetus to the good work of providing cover crops for nurseries and orchards."

A WELCOME MONTHLY VISITOR.

THE PENNOCK NURSERY & SEED CO., FORT COLLINS, Col., Feb'y 20, 1900.—"Enclosed please find \$1.00 in renewal of our subscription to your journal, and in response to your notice of same. The NURSERYMAN is a very welcome monthly visitor."

WINTER WORK ON TREES.

Extensive Operations at the Rose Hill Nursery of Peterson & Son, Chicago—Moving Big Trees—Big Contracts for Landscape Improvement—Adaptability of Certain Varieties for Ornamental Work—The American White Elm.

All who have visited the Rose Hill nursery, P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, have been much interested in the methods of moving large trees and the general ornamental work of this firm. It is probable that a number of those who attend the Chicago convention next June will take advantage of the opportunity to visit Rose Hill. Mr. Peterson extended a cordial invitation last June.

The Petersons make a specialty of moving large trees. Before a large growing tree can be uprooted and replanted, an undertaking considered impossible of success until comparatively recent years, there is a vast amount of preparation to be gone through with. The tree must be literally educated into a condition suitable for moving.

Midwinter is considered by some planters the best time of the year for transplanting while others contend that the fall is the better. This season has been a phenomenal one for nurserymen in Chicago, partly owing to the unusually large orders which have been received from parks in connection with boulevard extension and partly to the open winter, which has facilitated the work. On the north, south and west sides of the city, as well as in many of the suburbs, the demand for trees has been large and the process of supplying the demand has necessitated the tearing up of streets in various parts of the city for blocks, from curb to sidewalk, to make room for the roots.

MOVING BIG TREES.

There are two reasons why the winter time is chosen for the removal of the trees. It is then that the trees are dormant and it is found to be easier when the ground is frozen to keep the necessarily large quantity of the native soil about the roots.

Preliminary to transplanting, artificial means are employed to control the meandering of the roots which have a natural tendency to spread out and intertwine with the rootlets of other trees. To overcome these ramifications there is a method of literally harnessing the roots and confining them to a certain area. It is called dwarfing the roots. In forest-grown trees roots grow an average of from two to three times the distance from the body of the tree that the crown or limbs do. In such cases, before they can be dug up the task of dwarfing the roots is begun two to five years before. A trench sixteen to eighteen inches in width and three or more feet deep is dug around the tree on a radius of three feet from the trunk and the roots are severed. The excavation thus formed is filled with fertile black soil, inclosing the subterranean channels of the tree in a vertical wall.

When the severed root-ends, hungry for food, put forth into the earth again, they launch in soil freshly inserted in the trench and are arrested there through the natural law which attracts the hungry whether above ground or below, to the source of nutriment. The black soil furnishes food enough for the tree and the roots search no further. The result is that by the time the tree is ready to be transplanted myriads of fibrous roots which pay tribute to the main underground

arteries of the tree have intertwined and enmeshed themselves through and through the artificial barrier provided by man. And the latter is enabled to unearth the tree, roots and all, by digging around the outside of the trench filled-in.

Then, by sliding heavy boards under the main body of the roots, the whole tree has been undermined and rests on a wooden skeleton, which is gradually lifted out of the pit by means of a windlass, bringing the tree with it.

THE PLANTING.

In the planting, too, considerable ingenuity has to be exercised to insure growth. Sometimes in locations where the earth is naturally dry it is deemed necessary to line the bed of the true hole with clay before planting. Moisture is arrested by the clay. Many trees, especially hardwood, are provided with a tap root whose tendency is to go downward a considerable distance in the earth.

By forming a pocket of clay one to two feet larger all around than the dimensions of the tree's "ball" would require and filling the remaining space with black earth, this objectionable trait of the plant is cured in the same way that its side spreading roots were trained. Too much irrigation, though, is worse than not enough, as the ground sours when it is overwet and refuses to nourish the roots.

Some growers prefer to line the bottom of the bed with gravel, as has been done to a considerable extent in the city parks, where water can be readily supplied the trees by artificial means.

In a hardy tree planted in the autumn or winter there is enough sap left to supply the needs of life during the first year. It is the second year that tells the story of whether it will live on or die. "If the second sap goes up the tree it will live; but if it does not it will die," is an axiom which invariably comes true, according to horticulturists.

By modern methods of cultivation beforehand the largest forest trees can be transplanted successfully. One of the largest ever transplanted in Chicago is the "Lincoln elm," which towers to a height of seventy feet above Lincoln and Peterson avenues. When it was removed from its home in the forest and taken to its present location, it measured three feet across and weighed—with a ball eight feet in diameter—twenty tons. During the present season several trees as large as twenty-eight inches have been moved. Trees are measured, by the way, according to their diameter; the height rarely figures in the computation. The measurement is taken from the trunk about six inches above the ground, that height being the accepted point at which the diameter is most nearly normal. Below that there is a bulge in the trunk which would interfere with the measuring process; above, the trunk is sometimes irregular.

EXTENSIVE ORNAMENTAL WORK.

William A. Peterson, son of P. S. Peterson, who went to Chicago from Sweden and started this nursery with a few acres nearly half a century ago, estimates that it now numbers millions of plants, ranging from seedlings just coming out of the ground, to rugged oaks whose history antedates that of Chicago's earliest white settlers. The tract includes the "big woods," in which there are spots that have never been marred by the hand of man, and in decided contrast to this, there is a peony field covering acres and which, when in bloom, suggests a sea of color.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Nurserymen will be especially interested in the horticultural features of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo, on the Niagara frontier during the summer months of 1901.

The three buildings for horticulture, graphic arts and forestry, of which Peabody & Stearns are the architects, form a picturesque group at the end of the west garden. The largest of these, the horticulture building, stands between the two on an axis with the garden. The forestry building is on the north side; the graphic arts on the south, adjoining the lake. Arcades connect the three buildings, forming in front a semi-circle court. Between the arcades the ground rises slightly to the level of the Fountain of the Seasons. The area of the horticultural building is 45,000 square feet.

The service building of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the Niagara Frontier, from May 1st to November 1st, 1901, was the first building of the Exposition to be erected, and is used by the corps of officials and employees having direct charge of the constructive work of the Exposition.

Work was begun on the site September 26th. Since that date the land has been cleared of fences, 2,400 small poplar trees, 1,200 willow bushes and 700 assorted shrubs have been planted about the border of the grounds. A boundary fence has been built eight feet high and twelve thousand feet long. A nursery has been prepared and several thousand trees and shrubs have been placed therein. 75 large trees have been transplanted from points in the site to avenues on the border of the grounds. Some 10,000 cubic yards of top soil have been scraped, piled, mixed, and turned over. 4,000 yards of excavation have been removed from the East lake; two green houses 20 x 80 x 10, with propagating houses adjoining, have been built, and a number of cold frames have been set out; 2,000 large poplar trees and maples have been received and prepared for early planting in the Spring.

CONDITIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

"The appropriation for enforcing the law for inspection of nursery stock is sufficient for the organization of the working force required by the law, but not for the effective work contemplated by the act," said State Entomologist J. B. Smith at the winter meeting of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture. "Nurserymen have done everything asked of them and of their own accord for the honor of their business, and are in the front rank with every known method for insuring clean, healthy stock. Fumigating houses and boxes have been erected and are used conscientiously and understandingly. The inspections made are such as will give greatest public safety for the money. These show less scaly stock being distributed from New Jersey nurseries than from other states. Growers are making the mistake of buying 'sight and unseen' where redress is impossible. Certificates issued between June and September are worthless, as the San Jose scale does not begin to breed until June and could not be found in July. The scale is widespread through the state, hedges, ornamental shrubs and woodside growth being badly infested. But with the present organization and funds enough to enforce the law, the scale can be kept under control."

From Various Points.

The Oregon Horticultural Society at its annual meeting at Corvallis last month endorsed the federal quarantine bill.

It takes about sixteen years to grow an elm tree six inches across while poplar, cottonwood and some other soft-wood trees can be raised to the same size in about six years.

Secretary Wesley Greene, of the Iowa State Horticultural Society, figures that the decline of the apple industry in the state during the past 15 years is at least one-half.

The Eastern New York Horticultural Society has elected these officers: President, James Wood, Mt. Kisco; vice president, W. F. Taber, Poughkeepsie; secretary-treasurer, Charles H. Royce, Rhinecliff.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Carnation Society was held in Buffalo, February 15-16. These officers were elected: President, Robert Halliday, of Baltimore; vice-president, Wm. Weber, of Oakland; treasurer, Fred. Dorner, Jr.; secretary, Albert M. Herr.

A farm of 200 acres at Chappaqua, on the Harlem branch of the Central railroad, 33 miles from New York city, has been secured for a school of horticulture. The practical details of the culture of plants will be taught, also the care of orchards and small fruits. George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y., is interested in the plan.

The fruit package law, approved May 3, 1899, became effective in New York January 1, 1900, and will be strictly enforced. It provides that the quart shall be the standard measure for all small fruits. It shall contain 67 cubic inches, the pint 33½ and the half pint 16¾. Where a package is not up to the standard it must be marked "short," the letters being at least one-half inch high. Violations of this law are punishable by a fine of \$5 to \$25.

In its report of the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Salisbury, Md., January 10-12, the Country Gentleman says: "None of the growers seemed to have any particular interest in any particular insect or fungus this year. Even the San Jose scale has lost its attractiveness and the peninsula fruit growers have settled down to their old ways of living and paying their debts just as they used to in former times. They are still planting and cultivating, marrying and giving in marriage, just as though the San Jose scale had never been invented." And this from scale ridden Maryland!

Obituary.

George B. Wallace, a pioneer nurseryman, of Salt Lake City, Utah, died last month, aged 83 years. He was born at Epsom, N. H., became a Mormon and removed to Utah from Boston in 1847.

Hon. T. T. Lyon died at his home in South Haven, Mich., February 6th, aged 87 years. He was born in Western New York and removed to Michigan in 1828. Twenty years later he began experiments in horticulture. He has long been regarded as an authority on pomology. He was in charge of the experiment station at South Haven. He was president of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, second president of the South Haven Pomological Society and an early member of American Pomological Society. He originated the Michigan Fruit Catalogue.

Robert C. Brown, of Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly, of pneumonia, on February 27th, aged 36 years. In 1884 he entered a partnership with his brother Charles J. Brown. The development of the Canadian business of the firm took Mr. Brown to the Dominion for much of his time. In the early 90's he made his residence for two or three years at Toronto. Here he made many friends with whom he kept in touch after his return to Rochester, through frequent visits. He built a picturesque camp on one of the Canadian lakes, where he entertained Rochesterians during the summer months. Mr. Brown was the treasurer of the Herriek Seed company and the Perry Nursery company.

GEORGE E. STORER, WESTMINSTER, MD.—"Enclosed find \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Can't get along without it."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Wilson J. Peters, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1900.

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY.

The recent meeting in New York city of the executive committee of the Society of American Florists to arrange for the convention of that society for 1900 suggests the advisability of preparation on the part of the American Association of Nurserymen, at an early date, for the annual meeting in Chicago next June.

As was pointed out by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN last year, the coming convention will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the association, and something in the nature of observance of the occasion would be appropriate. It is suggested that, in view of the occasion and of the further fact that there was a generally expressed desire at Chicago last June for a more instructive programme, special attention should be paid to the schedule for the coming convention.

President Peters, Secretary Seager and the members of the executive committee are in hearty accord on these points, and

co-operation on the part of the members generally in the preliminary arrangements and at the convention will insure a profitable meeting.

A brief review of the quarter of a century during which the association has been in existence, by one or two of the older members who could draw lessons from the present and the future from the experience of the past, would be instructive. We are still of the opinion that the question box, judiciously managed, would be a valuable feature. There should be not more than three formal papers to be read at the convention and discussion of the points brought out in those papers should be encouraged. Of late there has been little or no discussion following the reading of the papers.

It may be deemed advisable by the officers and the executive committee to provide silver medals to be awarded to exhibitors on this occasion, and the badges in color and design will undoubtedly comport with the anniversary. The secretary is already at work on the plans for the convention. It is to be hoped that legislative matters will have been satisfactorily adjusted by June and that the members can devote the time of the convention to subjects pertaining to the growth and sale of nursery stock directly.

CULTURAL TOPICS.

There is a demand among nurserymen for information regarding the culture of nursery stock under varying conditions. The general processes are of course understood; it is regarding special conditions that light is needed often.

We suggest that questions on these topics be sent to us and published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, together with the answers, for the mutual benefit of the trade. We have a standing offer to do this, but the subject is apt to be neglected. We are giving often, under the heading "In Nursery Rows," cultural directions covering a wide field. In addition, more extended articles dealing with the subjects of stocks for use in propagating, the kinds of fruits and ornamentals demanded in the different sections of the country and experiences with novelties are published. Communications upon these and kindred subjects are welcomed.

NURSERYMEN ARE OPPOSED.

Through the efforts of S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y., and others, a bill was introduced in the New York legislature providing that all nursery stock grown and delivered in the state shall be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas. The nurserymen of the state are opposed to this bill. The Eastern Nurserymen's Association, through its legislative committee, Irving Rouse, Charles J. Brown, Nelson Bogue and William Pitkin, on February 14th, sent to all the nurserymen of the state a circular letter of information, detailing the provisions of the bill and calling upon them for active opposition to a measure which would be inimical to their interests. The responses were prompt and unanimous in opposition to the bill. In its circular letter the committee said:

"While to a certain extent the interests of the fruit grower and the nurserymen are mutual, still it seems to this association that the bill contains conflicting provisions, has not received careful consideration and is at the present time ill-advised. A bill is now in congress providing for the federal

inspection of nursery stock and it will undoubtedly become a law. It would seem better policy for the State of New York to await the action of the federal authorities, and then if further legislation is needed, it should be made on the lines of the federal law and not in conflict therewith."

The representatives for Western New York in the legislature have expressed a determination to consider the wishes of the many nurserymen in their districts and the representatives of other districts, in response to the demands of their constituents, have declared that the nurserymen are entitled to a hearing in the matter. Fruit growers, entomologists and nurserymen agreed upon the federal bill and it is believed that it covers all the requirements. It bears directly upon the inspection of nursery stock in all the states and in a uniform manner. There is no need of widely differing state laws on the restriction of the transportation of nursery stock. As to fumigation, it is expensive, may be dangerous, and would certainly cause delay at a time when the interests of the nurserymen would be most apt to suffer. It may be that the time may come when fumigation will be necessary, but that necessity does not appear to be at hand.

A CONVENTION SUBJECT.

Throughout the year since the American Association met in convention, the operation of the tariff has been the cause of many discussions which have indicated a strong desire to have present conditions improved upon. In this issue of the journal is published a suggestion by a prominent nurseryman and importer on the subject of custom house methods, supplementing that of Thomas B. Meehan in the February issue.

It is proposed that the tariff be amended by omitting the ad valorem duty and increasing the specific duty. Opinions may differ upon this point. At all events the subject might properly be discussed at the coming annual convention. Many nurserymen are interested in it. In the meantime we would be glad of the opinions of others.

A MONUMENTAL WORK.

Crowning the long list of publications which Professor L. H. Bailey has given the horticultural world is the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," the first volume of which has just been issued from the press of Macmillan & Co., New York and London. It is a monumental work, the greatest of its kind, the importance becoming better realized with use. In previous issues of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we have anticipated the appearance of this work. An examination of the first volume convinces the reader of the care and completeness with which it has been prepared. In his preface Professor Bailey has concisely outlined the purpose of the cyclopedia which is to make a complete record of the status of North American horticulture as it exists at the close of the nineteenth century. The work discusses the cultivation of fruits, flowers and garden vegetables, describes all the species which are known to be in the horticultural trade, outlines the possibilities of the various states, territories and provinces, presents biographies of those persons not living who have contributed most to the horticultural progress of North America, and indicates the leading monographic works relating to the various subjects.

It has been the dream of years, says Professor Bailey, to close the century with a comprehensive index to American horticulture and for a long period he has collected notes, books, plants and information for the furtherance of the work. Before the active preparation of the manuscript was begun, a year was spent making indexes and references to plants and literature. Every prominent plant and seed catalogue published in the United States and Canada has been indexed and the horticultural periodicals have been explored. A dozen artists have been employed in various horticultural centers to draw plants as they grow. Expert cultivators and botanists have contributed on their various specialties. All the important articles are signed, thus giving each author credit for his work and holding him responsible for it. The work is made first-hand, from original sources of information. Every effort has been made to present a truthful picture of American horticulture, by describing those plants which are or lately have been in the trade, and by giving cultural directions founded upon American experience. Particular attention has been given to the tropical and subtropical plants which are now being introduced in Southern Florida and Southern California. These plants already represent the larger part of the cultivated tropical flora, and a knowledge of them will be of increasing importance. The work is intended to cover the field from Key West and the Rio Grande to Quebec and Alaska.

North America, observes Professor Bailey, is a land of outdoor horticulture, and the hardy fruits, trees, shrubs and herbs are given the prominence which they deserve. This feature makes the cyclopedia of especial interest and value to the nurseryman. In most works of this character, the glasshouse and fanciers' plants receive most attention. Throughout the cyclopedia the nurseryman will find that just the information he seeks has been provided, for the point of view is the garden, not the herbarium; the herbarium is the adjunct. In other words, the stress is laid upon the plants as domesticated and cultivated subjects. Special efforts have been made to portray the range of variation under domestication and to suggest the course of evolution of the greatly modified forms. The descriptions have been made under the personal supervision of the editor, so far as possible; no trade cuts have been purchased.

Professor Bailey considers this book but a beginning. It is the first complete survey of our horticultural activities and it is intended that it shall bring together data in order that further studies may be made. In the partial list of collaborators are the names of 218 specialists in various lines of horticulture. In many of the most important subjects two authors have contributed, one writing the culture and the other the botany; and in some cases the culture is presented from two points of view. The names of nurserymen figure prominently in the list of contributors. Wilhelm Miller is the associate editor and a large part of the work was performed by Alfred Rehder, specialist in hardy trees and shrubs. The cyclopedic matter is presented in clear type, in double column, profusely illustrated, interspersed with full-page plates, the descriptive matter being arranged to indicate classification by means of different type. The whole is printed on heavy paper, and is appropriately and substantially bound. There are to be four volumes. The first volume comprises topics from A to D inclusive and contains 509 pages.

We desire again to call attention to the practicability of the

cyclopedia from the nurseryman's standpoint. The design of the work is to describe fully all those species of plants which are in the American trade—that is, the species that are bought and sold. In order to determine what species there are in the trade, catalogues of nurserymen, seedsmen and florists have been indexed and other commercial literature has been consulted. In addition, specialists have been consulted freely for lists of plants. The work includes the plants offered by foreign dealers who have American agents and who circulate in America catalogues printed in the English language. Professor Bailey says that he has been surprised to discover the great wealth of American horticulture in species of plants. As to nomenclature, a somewhat middle ground between the British and German ideas of genera has been taken.

The cyclopedia is a credit to Professor Bailey and his assistants; to the publishers, Macmillan & Company, and to the broad field of horticulture which it promises so admirably to cover. The remaining three volumes are in press and will be issued soon. The work is sold by subscription. The price of each of the four volumes, in cloth, is five dollars.

Recent Publications.

Nurserymen will be interested in a bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, on some miscellaneous results of the division of entomology, by Professor L. O. Howard, chief entomologist.

The eleventh annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, for the year 1899, has been issued by the director, Professor William Trelease. It contains the report of the officers of the board of trustees and four scientific papers. It is handsomely illustrated, as usual.

In their new descriptive catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and vines, the Franklin Davis Nursery Company, Baltimore and Richmond, take special pains to acquaint their patrons with the manner of cultivating nursery stock at these nurseries. Advice as to varieties for certain localities is also given. A supplemental list of Japanese plums is issued.

The Deming Co., Salem, O., have issued an edition of "Spraying for Profit," a little book which is given with each spray pump of their make, for the purpose of educating fruit growers in the advantages of spraying. It is a practical handbook of the best methods of suppressing the more common injurious insects and fungous diseases, and was prepared by Howard Evards Weed, recently entomologist of the Mississippi experiment station. The new catalogue of the Deming Company gives useful information concerning the construction and use of spray pumps and nozzles of many kinds.

There is a business-like air and a completeness about the bound copies of the proceedings of the Illinois State Horticultural Society which appeals to the nurseryman and the fruit grower. The proceedings of the forty-fourth annual meeting have just been issued under the direction of the secretary, L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. The volume contains 439 pages and gives full reports of the meetings of the state society and those of the northern, central and southern societies. It is illustrated with photo engravings showing exhibits and results of spraying. A full page engraving of the late John V. Cotta, nurseryman, is given. He was a prominent member of the state society.

Fresh from the press of the Post Express Printing Company, Rochester, N. Y., comes the 1900 catalogue of Ellwanger & Barry. For 60 years the Mt. Hope Nurseries have been disseminating the best that is to be grown in fruit and ornamental stock. The work is crowned in most appropriate manner by the handsome catalogue before us. A beautifully lithographed cover of gold, stamped with white and purple lilac blossoms, true to nature, encloses a descriptive fruit and flower list of 144 pages, which is a handbook and manual of commercial nursery stock. The book is copiously illustrated with new engravings, all in half-tone. A simple and systematic arrangement, combined with a complete index, makes the publication very convenient for reference. It is a model catalogue.

FOR A SPECIFIC DUTY.

A Remedy for Present Custom House Uncertainties—Need of Knowing Foreign Prices Would Be Obviated—Same Protection for Grower—Why a Specific Duty Would Be Much Better Than the Ad Valorem—Present Methods.

Referring to the article by Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa., in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, George Achelis, West Chester, Pa., says:

Under the heading "Custom House Methods," a very good article appeared in the February issue. It was fully shown that it was necessary to know the prices of stocks in the foreign markets at the time of shipment of the plants. The schedule given in the previous issue was prepared for December; now will another schedule be made for March and April? And if so, what will be the changes? How can we obtain them? Nursery agents of foreign houses may learn of these changes, but if stock is bought direct and not through such agents, the owner may not know the schedule prices nor of any changes, and then may be compelled to pay a penalty, in case he bought the stock during the preceding summer at a low price.

The trouble and difficulty of obtaining the knowledge of the proper schedule prices, so as to avoid paying a penalty, can be made unnecessary by changing the tariff, in omitting the "ad valorem" duty and increasing the "specific" duty, or rate by the thousand. Why not make the duty on Mahalebs 75 cents or \$1.00 per 1,000 instead of 50 cents per 1,000 and 15 per cent. ad valorem. And pears \$1.50 per 1,000, instead of \$1.00 and 15 per cent. ad valorem, etc., etc. Such specific duty, which could be applied to all different plants, would simplify matters, and would not necessitate forwarders, brokers, or owners to be conversant with the foreign prices at time of shipment, nor would there be any danger of unlooked-for penalties.

A change ought also to be made in the tariff on roses. It reads now as follows:

Rose plants, budded, grafted, or "on their own roots," 2½ cents each.

As rose seedlings are "roses on their own roots," the above ought to be changed to "roses grown from cuttings."

And instead of giving the names of Manetti, Multiflora and Briar roses, it ought to read "rose seedlings," because there are rose stocks besides the three varieties named used for budding, etc.

If specific duty were applied to this class, a duty of 2½ cents each can be placed on roses budded, grafted, or raised from cuttings, and 50 cents per 1,000 (or any rate which may seem proper) on rose seedlings.

The advantages of a specific duty are great. It protects the grower just as well, the appraiser need not inform himself of the foreign prices to fix his schedule; the agents, forwarders and owners need not be conversant with the appraiser's schedule; and the owner will know exactly how much duty he will have to pay when he buys his goods, and need not speculate whether the foreign prices will be higher or lower at the time of shipment of the plants, than at the time of purchase. By a united effort of the nurserymen this could be effected.

Long and Short.

A man to run nursery salesmen is wanted by D. H. Patty, Geneva, N. Y.

Apple seedlings are offered at special prices by J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., advises early orders for labels to insure satisfaction.

Norway maples and Irish junipers are specialties with C. L. Longsdorf, Floradale, Pa.

Fruit and ornamental stock in surplus is listed by Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

Bargains in cherry, apple, pear and peach are offered by the Spaulding Nursery Co., Spaulding, Ill.

Nurserymen's and florists' labels are manufactured by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., has apple seedlings and makes apple and crab grafts to order in any style.

The Fairmount Nurseries, Troy, O., have a general surplus stock and a good supply of apple seedlings.

The long and short list of the Vincennes Nurseries, W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., is published in another column.

Victoria currant and Downing gooseberry are offered for exchange by the Prairie City General Nursery, Ripon, Wis.

Norway maples of all sizes, Magnolia acuminata and other ornamental stock is offered by George Achelis, West Chester, Pa.

BURNING GEORGIA ORCHARDS.

"Thirty thousand fruit trees, comprising the entire orchard of D. C. and G. M. Bacon, in Mitchell County, Ga., were burned Jan. 1, by order of State Entomologist Scott, owing to the ravages of the San Jose scale," says Colman's Rural World.

"In the immediate neighborhood of Dewitt, Ga., in the counties of Inerwein, Berrien, Worth and Mitchell, are more than 300 fruit-bearing peach trees, and, in justice to the owners of neighboring orchards, as well as to perform a service for the state, the trees will be destroyed. The work of destroying the orchards will require several weeks' time."

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

EVERGREENS Again I offer to the trade a large and fine stock of EVERGREENS from 3 inches to 3 feet. All in need of such stock will profit by getting my prices.

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce.

Very large stock Arbor Vitæ and Norway Spruce.

Sweet Chestnut Seedlings.

Get my Price List and Save Money.

C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.

FEDERAL BILL CHANGED.

The federal inspection bill which was believed to be progressing favorably, was amended in committee on agriculture, so that the bill should not take precedence over state, laws and imported stock should be subject to re-inspection upon arrival at American ports.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen, upon learning of the changes, immediately notified Chairman Wadsworth of the congressional committee on agriculture that the changes destroyed the usefulness of the bill, inasmuch as if they prevailed there would be no more uniformity in inspection of nursery stock in the states than at present and the custom house evils would continue. Mr. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., was also communicated with.

NEEDS IT IN STARTING BUSINESS.

J. E. BRADLEY, SALEM, Va.—"Enclosed you will find P. O. money order for \$1 to pay for your valuable paper for one year. I am first going into the nursery and fruit business in general and feel that I need the aid of your paper to make a success."

Surplus for Spring,

1900

FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES,

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years, Plum, European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others, Peach, leading sorts, Gooseberry, Downing and Houghton, H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses, Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis, Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We have a good supply of APPLE SEEDLINGS graded up to high standard, for shipment from either Troy, O., or Topeka, Kans.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

Geo. Peters & Company,

TROY, OHIO.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

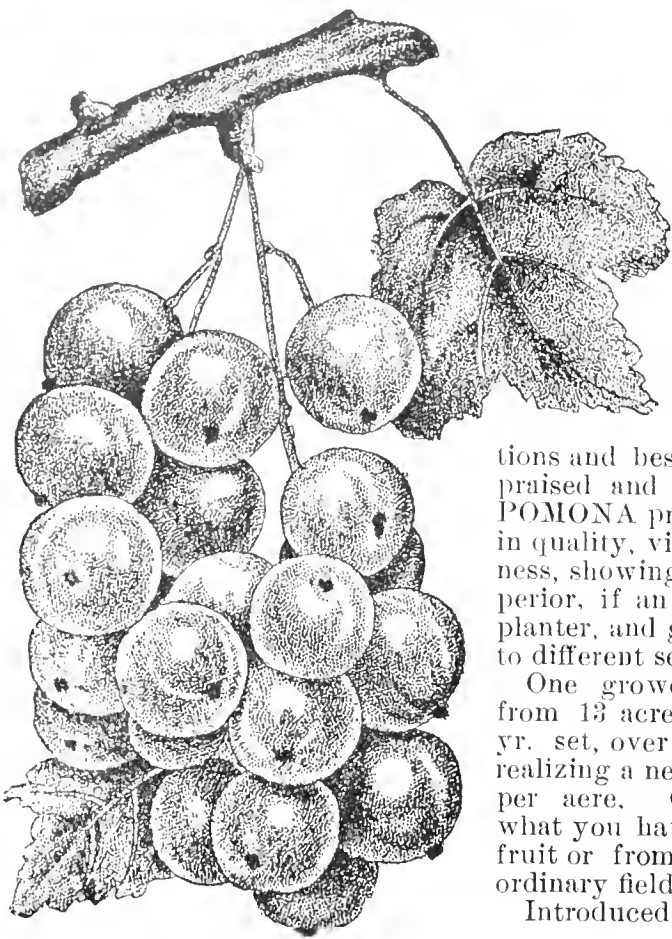
Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

BISMARCK APPLE, DWARF

Large stock, strong 3 yr. trees, also light plants for mail and express trade. Write for prices, stating grade and quantity required.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila.

I WANT TO EXCHANGE

a few thousand peach trees for such stock as I can use in my spring trade. State

what you have in surplus that you wish to exchange, and write for varieties of peach trees. I want, also, a good energetic man who has had experience in nursery work.

JOHN R. BARNES, West Cheshire, Conn.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.

WANTED—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

W. H. KAUFFAN,
HAWKEYE NURSERIES. STRATFORD, IOWA.

GRAPE VINES

AND

CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHEELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., **Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,**
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

The Undersigned Offers a Fine Lot of

NORWAY MAPLES

OF ALL SIZES,

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA,

6 to 8 Feet, besides other Shade and Ornamental Trees.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN ARBOR VITA, 2 FT.

IRISH JUNIPERS, 3 TO 4 FT.

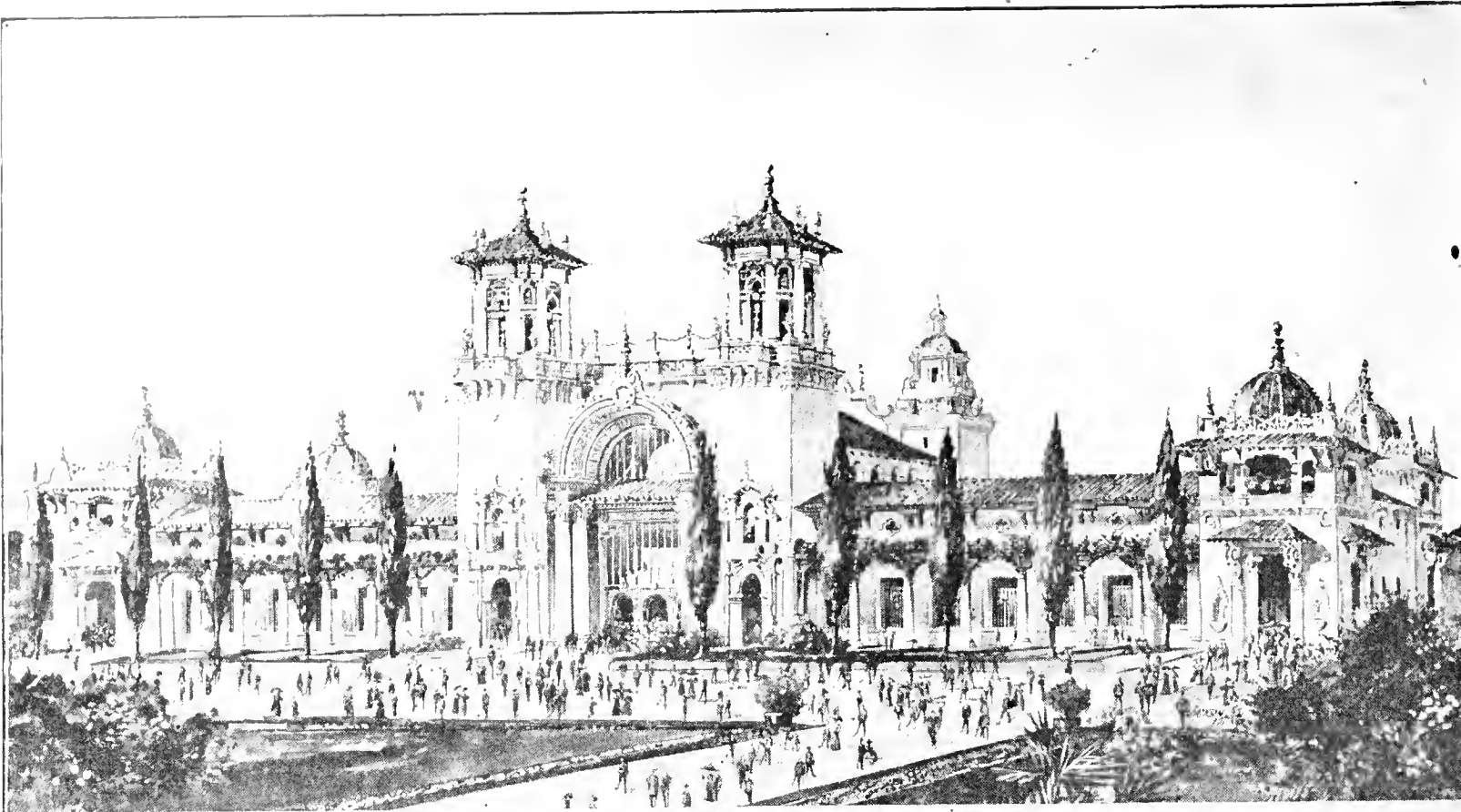
NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 TO 5 FT.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF EVERGREENS.

WRITE FOR TRADE LIST TO

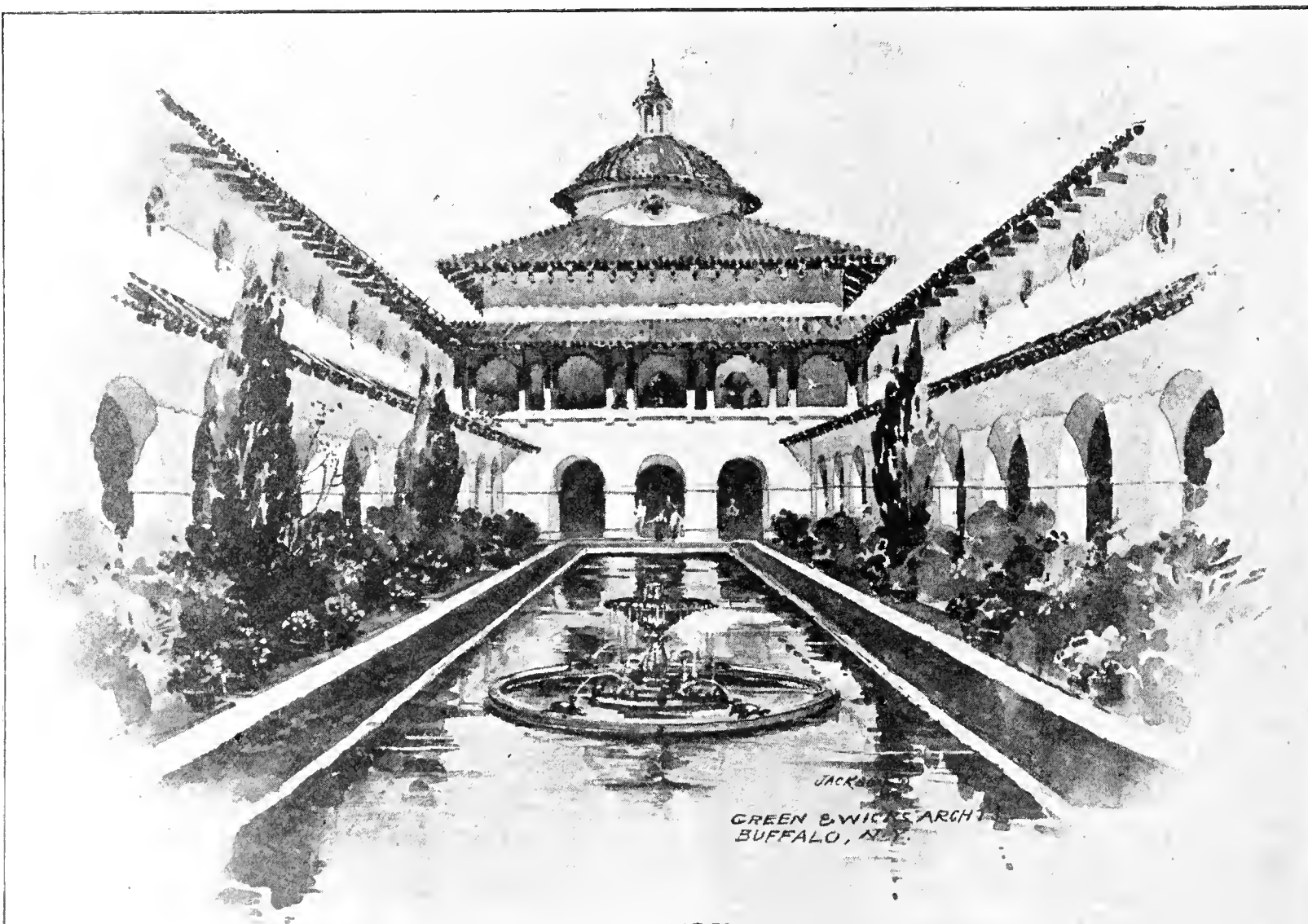
GEORGE ACHELIS,
WEST CHESTER, PENN'A,

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



ELECTRICITY BUILDING
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
GREEN & WICKS ARCHT'S-BUFFALO, N.Y.

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THE COURT, MACHINERY, TRANSPORTATION AND ELECTRICITY BUILDINGS.
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION—BUFFALO, N. Y., MAY, 1901.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The successful men of America owe their prosperity to advertising."—ERASTUS WIMAN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1900.

No. 3.

NATURE'S METHOD.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW AGAIN AT THE FRONT WITH THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF A NOVEL IDEA.

He Plants a Large Orchard of Peach, Pear and Apple in Virgin Sod Without Plowing—Drove One and a Half Inch Holes With Steel Rod and Sledge Hammer for the Root-Pruned Trees—A Fine Growth Well Under Way.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I have just been out to my orchard of 1,000 peach, 1,000 pear and 1,000 apple, set out a month ago. The trees are all coming out beautifully, though the wise acres around here said I would never see a sprout. I have been trying for ten years to get some one to test my theory of hard ground and no plowing or cultivating for close root pruned trees, but I could get no one, so I moved up here expressly to demonstrate the truth of my assertions on a scale large enough to convince the most skeptical. I drove 1½-inch holes with a steel rod and a 10-pound sledge hammer into virgin unbroken prairie sod 12 inches deep and finished 3,000 holes in a little over four days. I then placed the close root pruned trees in a wagon with a boy to drive while I dropped a tree at each hole, and two men carried a row each on either side of the wagon. I had a barrel of water and half a load of fine soil also in the wagon, and the men had two buckets a-piece, and a half-pint tin cup. They poured a handful of soil and a cup of water at the same time into each hole after placing the tree therein, which filled it up and settled the earth well around the roots. We set the whole 3,000 in less than three days, the first day 750, the second, 1,000, and the third, 1,250; the men had then caught on. After planting we ran a small kitchen knife around each tree, cutting the grass in a circle about two inches. I then had them hoed lightly for one foot each way around each tree just deep enough to kill the grass. This orchard will be mowed twice a year and the grass left on the ground. Every tree is coming fine, and you'll see an orchard that is an orchard in a few years.

This is practically Nature's method with all her trees. She stands them on the firm, unbroken soil with neither roots or tops, which is practically what I do, the tops all being cut back to within six inches of the ground, and roots cut entirely back to the stem. Man reverses all this, with his big, deep holes, long roots and annual plowing, to kill the surface roots, which are the very ones most essential to the tree when it begins to bear. Nature's trees and all chance seedling fruit trees live long, are healthy and productive; man's are diseased, short-lived and fail of fruit two years out of three.

You will see that the success of my venture means big things for the nurseryman. I have already doubled their sales by the

economy in planting time and will reduce the expense much more when I demonstrate my success, which is bound to follow.

The world wants fine fruit and wants it cheap. By my plan it can be grown at a nominal cost and give the grower a profit at prices that will bring its consumption within reach of all. Look out for prosperous times for the nurseryman in the near future.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Lampasas, Tex., March 9, 1900.

PROPAGATING RED CEDAR.

Some enterprising horticulturist or nurseryman of Western Washington, says a Western exchange, may find a profitable occupation in collecting and propagating the native red cedar which thrives so luxuriantly here, and ship the young plants to Nebraska and other states for wind breaks for orchards. C. S. Harrison, of York, Nebraska, in a recent number of the Western Fruit Grower, speaks of a bed of one-eighth of an acre of red cedar seedlings there, estimated to be worth \$10,000. At a quarter of a cent each for young plants there is a fortune for the grower in this state. Arrangements could be made to sell in wholesale lots to Eastern nurserymen.

OLD SCOTCH NURSERIES.

The Annandale Observer, published at Annan, Scotland, reproduces from an exchange a description of the nurseries of Palmer & Son, Ltd., at Annan, from which we extract the following :

It is now about seventy years since the firm under notice was established, at what is termed the Home Nursery. The dimensions of the Home Nursery are small, and the first extension was to the Moor Nursery, and at a later date, a considerable number of acres were acquired near the Railway Station. Although the Home Nursery is small, it is extremely interesting, and here, by means of budding, grafting, cuttings, and seedlings, the propagation of coniferae, rhododendrons, aucubas, hollies, sweet bays, cotoneasters, pernettyas, &c., is carried on extensively in pits and frames. At the Moor Nurseries roses are the leading line, the soil being well adapted for them, and we also noted many fine specimens of cupressus lawsoniana. Kilmarnock and American weeping willows are a line for which the firm has acquired a good reputation, and a considerable portion of the Moor Nursery is devoted to them, and here we also found poplars, alders, and other trees in variety, in all suitable sizes for planters.

As already stated, the largest nurseries are near the station, and here there are many acres of beds of forest tree seedlings, and in addition, many acres are transplanted trees and shrubs, all remarkable for their clean growth and robust constitution. In one square we noted sixty-four beds of seedling larch, averaging 50,000 in each bed, and in another square, 1,000,000 one year ash. These two instances we give as typical of what may be seen multiplied many times over in passing from one square to another, every square containing its quota of spruce or larch, or oak, or beech, and so on to the end of the long list of varieties grown in endless numbers by this old-established and enterprising firm.

In Nursery Rows.

TREES FROM LOCAL NURSERIES—In relation to opinion formed for or against trees grown from one mile to thousands of miles away, I have planted thousands of trees—more peach than any other. I have 2000 Japan plum trees three years old bought in Alabama; also a lot of Keiffer pear trees from same state. All grew and look as well as trees grown on my own farm. One of the Keiffer trees at one year old matured nine large pears. This tree came direct to me with others from Alabama. Nearly all pear seedlings come to nurserymen direct from France. As a rule, very few nurserymen undertake to grow pear seedlings in this country to propagate from or for sale—J. T. S., in Country Gentleman.

NORTHERN ORANGES—Accompanying a photo-engraving of small oranges in the Rural New Yorker is the following: "These oranges were grown and ripened in Monmouth County, N. J., 30 miles south of New York City. They are the fruits of *Citrus trifoliata*, a true oranges with deeply-lobed deciduous foliage, and, as proved by ten years' trials, fully as hardy as most peaches. The tree from which these little oranges were taken has stood, without the slightest protection, for six years in an open field, and is now seven or eight feet high. In an adjoining nursery, thousands of trees are growing in the ordinary rows, many of which are also bearing fruit. No care is given them beyond that bestowed on the hardiest trees and shrubs."

AID IN FOREST PLANTING—The forestry division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has issued a pamphlet detailing the offer of the government to co-operate with land owners in the protection of plantations, woodlots, shelter belts and the like. It asks the land owner to sign an agreement as to the care of trees after planting. The division will prepare plans and make the necessary investigations and give advice as to the best methods of planting and growing trees. In return for this the owner agrees to be guided by the advice of the division. He must, however, bear all the expense of planting, cultivation and also the necessary traveling expenses of the agent of the department, if one be required to visit the farm in order to make suggestions.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES—Comment upon the bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture giving a review list of the fruits starred in the several states by the American Pomological Society: "It is quite significant in view of nursery criticism that twenty-four of the Russian apples are starred, or double starred in one or more of the districts into which the Union is divided by the society. As a special instance the Yellow Transparent is double starred in nine out of the nineteen fruit districts of the Union and single starred in many others. Considering the recent introduction of most of these varieties, this record is quite remarkable. With cherries, six of the newly introduced Russian cherries are double or single starred in from one to several of the fruit districts."

HUBBARDSTON APPLE—Answering a correspondent, Prof. Van Deman says in the Rural New Yorker: "The Hubbardston apple is not of so nice a style in the nursery as some others, but it makes a very good orchard tree. Doubtless there is a scarcity of the trees in the nurseries, partly because of their rather inferior growth, and partly because of the unusual demand for the variety of late years. People are getting to know more of its value. No honorable nurserymen would even seriously consider the substitution of other trees when those of Hubbardston had been ordered. It may be that it is done by some dishonest nurserymen, but that it is generally so I do not believe, because most of our nurserymen are as honest as the people who deal with them."

PAPER SACKS IN CROSSING—In our extended work in hybridizing and crossing fruits and shrubs we have had the best success when using thin, open-meshed muslin sacks and very poor success when using Manila paper sacks, says Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia. We now notice that Prof. S. W. Fletcher, of Cornell University, in his able paper on self-sterility of fruits, states that blossoms covered with Manila sacks rarely develop a perfect fruit, while with perfect flowered varieties fruits develop all right covered with cheese-cloth or any material that admits freely light and air. He says:

"Underneath the Manila bags are conditions of light, temperature

and moisture, which must unavoidably react upon the delicate and sensitive sexual elements."

This is important, as in about all the work done in crossing in the prairie states the Manila sacks have been used.

NEW DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY—By the recent introduction of the new double-flowering cherry named James H. Veitch, says the Gardeners' Magazine, London, another glorious addition has been made to the list of flowering trees that make English gardens in spring and early summer the most beautiful in the world. This newcomer is pronounced by all who have seen it in flower to be quite the finest of all the double Japanese cherries, as its flowers are not only larger and more double than the others, but the colour is of that indescribably delicate tone of rosy pink that so subtly harmonises with the reddish bronze tinge of the new foliage. It is described by Mr. Veitch, who found it during his wanderings in Japan a few years ago, as growing to the size of a small tree, but for years we cannot expect to see it more than in bush-like form, as all the double Japanese cherries are slow in growth, and never grow here with the same luxuriance as one sees them in Japan, forming avenues for shade in the streets, and as large as orchard cherry trees.

DUDLEY'S WINTER APPLE—Ten to twelve years ago we received for trial two trees labeled "North Star" from Chase Brothers, of Rochester, New York, saying it was a seedling of the Duchess, says Prof. J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia. It proved a rampant grower, and when tested in nursery it towered above all other varieties around it fully two feet when two and three years old. Yet it made stocky as well as upward growth. When the trial trees came into bearing we found the fruit larger than Wealthy, handsomely colored, and a much later keeper nearly as good in quality. It now appears that the name North Star was given it by Chase Brothers, of New York, while in Maine, where it originated, it is widely known as Dudley's Winter. This should be its established name, as it was grown from Duchess seed by J. W. Dudley, of Northern Maine. Several years ago we sent out a number of the trees for trial, from which we have very favorable reports. But they were sent out under the name of North Star.

LOW WINDBREAKS—In Manitoba the unchecked wind sweeping low over the plains blew the newly sown grain out of the ground, and the blowing away of the finer particles of the soil in the form of dust was ruining the land. Prof. J. L. Budd introduced in 1882 a shrubby species of what he calls the "Old Man" from Russia. It was easily propagated by cuttings so he sent several hundred plants up there for trial. Its introduction for low windbreaks has been remarkably rapid. Hundreds of miles of it are now found on the borders, and even through the centers of large wheat fields to prevent the low sweep of the winds. It does not grow more than four or five feet high and draws little from the soil as it comes near to being an air plant. But it has changed the whole character of the plains in the way of breaking up the kind of wind sweep that not only takes up the soil, but deprives it rapidly of moisture. The high windbreak is not required, but on western prairies to lessen evaporation something higher than the Russian *Artemisia* is needed. The Russian Wild Olive better meets the requirements.

KEIFFER AS A DWARF—M. J. Graham, Adel, Ia., in a communication to American Gardening says: "Your correspondent, G. W. H., of Colorado, expresses a determination to plant 1,000 dwarf trees of Keiffer pear next spring, provided he can obtain the trees. I beg to state that a venture of this kind will result in failure, for the reason that the Keiffer does not form a permanent union with the quince stock. In the spring of 1895 I planted 50 first-class two-year-old Keiffer pear trees on quince. The trees were given clean cultivation and made a fair growth the first season. By the end of the second season 90 per cent. were dead, many of them drying up during the summer while in full leaf. An examination disclosed the fact that the trees which remained in good condition, and were making a strong growth, had thrown out roots from the Keiffer wood above the point of union with the stock; while the trees which died had not emitted such roots. Dwarf trees of other varieties, such as Anjou, Angouleme, Seckel and Mt. Vernon, in the same orchard, all made a good, healthy growth. The Keiffer should be planted only as a standard, and kept headed back for the first three or four years. Treated in this way the trees will bear almost as soon as dwarfs, and make a permanent and profitable orchard."

GOVERNMENT SEED CONTRACT.

On March 20th, Secretary Wilson awarded the contract for supplying the U. S. Department of Agriculture with garden, field and flower seed for the year 1901, to the New York Market Gardeners' Association of New York, at their bid of \$68,874.12. The other bidders were the Ullathorne Seed Co., of Memphis, Tenn., \$67,500; Charles Parker, Santa Clara, Cal., \$75,000; The Henry Phillips Seed and Implement Co., Toledo, \$77,696.01; J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, \$94,098, and Oscar H. Will & Co., Bismarck, N. Dak., \$134,504.34. The bid of the Ullathorne Seed Co. was withdrawn and the award was made to the next lowest bidder.

The total number of packets of seed required is 15,086,968. Of this number 13,936,000 are vegetable seeds, 150,400 field and lawn grass seeds, and 1,000,568 flower seeds. The amount appropriated was \$130,000, but \$20,000 of the appropriation is for purchasing seeds, trees and plants from foreign countries.

PIONEER NURSERYMEN.

From time to time there have been interesting accounts of the beginning of the nursery business in America. As matters of history and for reference, these articles are of much value. One of the best reviews of the early nursery business is that in the paper read by James Wood, president of the Eastern New York Horticultural Society. He said:

When the Huguenots were driven out of France and were scattered throughout the world, they enriched every country whither they went.

In many they established industries that remained until the present time, in some cases becoming of vast importance, and to all they took sterling qualities of intelligence and industry and integrity and devotion that have greatly aided the common good. To America they brought, among other contributions, a knowledge of and a love for horticulture that had advanced so splendidly in their beloved France. It is stated that as early as 1660 a number of Huguenots came to Flushing on Long Island, and that by 1687, following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the number had become considerable. They introduced the industry of horticulture, for which the town has ever since been famous. It is probable that their success in this industry attracted the attention of William Prince, and led him to establish there the first commercial nursery in America, which made Flushing the original center from which the extended cultivation of fruit in America may be said to have sprung. Prince's nursery was established in 1737, and continued in the management of the family for over a century. From it the grafted trees for nearly all the original orchards of apples, pears, and cherries of some of the New England states, and all of New York and New Jersey were obtained. It was called the Linnean Botanic Gardens. When the British took possession of Long Island during the revolutionary war, Gen. Howe placed a guard at the nurseries to protect them from injury. The war so destroyed the demand for trees that Mr. Prince sold over 10,000 grafted cherry trees for hoop poles.

It would be interesting to compute, if it were possible, the production of those pioneer trees sent out from Flushing. Rhode Island Greening trees in great vigor and unstinted fruitfulness are still standing upon my own farm in Westchester county, where they were planted more than one hundred years ago. The Fall Pippins, Esopus Spitzenburgs and Vandeveres, that were their early companions, have long since passed away. Some excellent varieties were sent out from Flushing that have not been generally grown, because they were not profitable for market. A striking example of this is the Golden Pippin, unsurpassed in quality and without an equal for flavor, when at its best, but because the fruit is frequently knotty and ill-formed, it has never been known, so far as I can learn, outside of Westchester county, and all that have been grown there were grown from grafts taken from Flushing stock in my ancestor's orchards.

But Prince's Nurseries did more than grow trees—they trained men.

It was the school in which some gained the practical knowledge which qualified them to become very prominent and important in this line of business. Conspicuous among these were Patrick Barry, who, after intelligent employment at Prince's, took payment in nursery stock for a portion of the amount due him, and, uniting with Mr. Ellwanger, established in 1838 that unequalled nursery at Rochester, which has achieved such a world wide reputation. There were others at Prince's nurseries who became noted as nurserymen. Nurseries are the active agents by which improved fruits are almost exclusively disseminated. About 1795 the Prince nurseries were divided, William Prince, the son of the founder, taking the "Linnean Botanic Nursery," and Benjamin Prince "The Old American Nursery." The Bloodgood Nurseries were established at Flushing in 1790. These have had several proprietors in succeeding years, and have had a peculiar reputation because the pear trees planted about Boston were chiefly furnished from them.

There are no more conspicuous names in the history of American horticulture and pomology than those of Charles and Andrew Jackson Downing of Newburg. They were the second and the fifth child respectively of Samuel Downing, who removed from Cambridge, Mass., to Newburg near the beginning of this century, and began the nursery business there in 1810. He died in 1822, when these sons succeeded to the business. As the editor of the Horticulturist, Andrew became the recognized leader in American horticulture and pomology, and the father of American landscape gardening. His great ability and charming style as a writer, and his enthusiasm for these arts created an interest in the public mind that resulted in the phenomenal development to which we have referred. In this respect his position is entirely unique. Charles gave more practical attention to the nursery business, and also, after his brother's death in 1858, edited editions of "Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," which first appeared in 1845.

The demand for fruit trees and horticultural plants resulting from the growth of the country and the interest aroused by such writers as A. J. Downing, Jesse Buel, Luther Tucker and J. J. Thomas, was met by numerous nurseries, some of them of large size, which soon sprang into existence. The Hooker nurseries at Rochester were founded by a farmer proprietor in 1830, and that of Ellwanger & Barry and of Parsons & Co. at Flushing in 1838. A. Saul & Co. became the successors to the Downings at Newburg in 1847. T. C. Maxwell & Brothers at Geneva, and A. Frost & Co. of Rochester, started in 1848. Other establishments chiefly in the center and western portions of the state rapidly followed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The horticultural exhibits at the Paris exposition will be as follows:

The section of horticulture begins with Class 43, which is devoted to horticultural implements and sundries. These will be exhibited under the Horticultural Palace. The greenhouses, frames, etc., belonging to same class, will stand on isolated sites, part in the Champs Elysees gardens and part at Vincennes.

Class 44—Vegetables, will occupy several hundred yards at Vincennes.

Class 45 for fruit and fruit trees. The position for these has not yet been decided on. It appears, however, that it will be located at Vincennes, also, except those under the title of "formed and standard fruit trees," which will be planted on the banks of the Seine on each side of the Alexander III. bridge, 9,000 square yards being devoted here for that purpose.

Class 46 includes ornamental trees and shrubs, everlasting and deciduous, conifers, roses, etc., perennial and annual flowers. These will occupy about 4,000 square yards in the Trocadero's Gardens; 2,000 square yards in the Invalides Esplanade (more especially the roses), the non-decorative exhibits of same class being at Vincennes.

Class 47 is set aside for stove and greenhouse plants. These will occupy a big house on the right of the group of large greenhouses, and houses included in Group 43.

Class 48 for seeds, stocks and seedlings. The seeds will be exhibited in a large house of the group of houses. At Vincennes will be shown the stocks and seedlings.

THE NURSERYMAN'S INFLUENCE.

*Through an Army of Agents He Affects the Trend of Horticulture
—Lack of Sufficient Knowledge and Appreciation of the
Great Value of Adaptation of Varieties to Special
Localities—Unity in Business is Urged.*

In an address before the Southern Minnesota Horticultural Society, C. G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., said:

If we consider the number of nurserymen who are actively engaged in the business in any or all of the western states, or even in the whole country, and compare their numbers with the vast extent of territory that they occupy, one might easily underrate the influence that this class of men wield in horticulture. But I am free to say that I am of the opinion that directly and indirectly their influence is greater than that of all the horticultural editors and writers combined. Everywhere over the broad prairies, in the forests that are being opened to cultivation on the outskirts of the newer territories, on the hills and plains and in the valleys of the mountains, everywhere the irrepressible "tree agent," directly or indirectly the representative of the nurseryman, is found. It is true that in a large way the "tree agent" represents only himself or some "commercial agency," but many of the nurseries keep in the field from twenty-five to one hundred and even five hundred men, and it cannot be denied that this great army of men by their personal and persistent solicitation must wield an immense influence either for good or evil in horticulture, and I feel certain that this influence has never been properly considered or understood even by the nurserymen.

The nurserymen have not properly considered or understood the weighty moral obligation that they are under to the public. For through this great army of personal solicitors they mould an influence over the common people as no other force possibly can do. They reach hundreds of thousands of people that are not reached, and if so in a limited way, either by the horticultural editors or writers. The moral aspect of this question has not, I am sure, been fully considered. Indeed, this is by no means the only subject where the weightier matters of equity and righteousness have been for a long time overlooked in the ever present struggle for existence.

It requires a powerful effort on the part of the best people and the best minds of the age to educate and bring up the public mind to a high standard of moral excellence so that it will recognize the fact even in a business sense that the right way is the best way.

In horticulture behind the great number of solicitors stand the nurseryman, the florist, the gardener, and the special horticulturist and pomologist. And if for a quarter of a century past these men had properly weighed their influence for good or ill, there cannot be the least shadow of a doubt that the whole nursery and horticultural business would stand upon a much higher plane than it does. One of the greatest obstacles that has confronted the nurseryman and the horticultural public has been the lack of sufficient knowledge and appreciation of the great value of adaptation of varieties of trees, shrubs, vines and plants to special localities. And as hinted before the nurseryman has not sufficiently considered the men or the methods used in securing trade for his products, or the character of the commercial or middle man to whom he sold his stock, whether he was a man who was upright in his dealings,

or whether he was the most conscienceless scoundrel who was ever permitted to prey upon the public.

There should be more community of action and more unity in business among nurserymen. The practice of sending out untried novelties with such over-wrought descriptions that it amounts to little less than positive falsehoods and preconceived fraud, should be frowned upon and most severely denounced, whether it comes from the weakest itinerant salesman or the most opulent and highly respected advertiser.

Nurserymen should demand as a first requisite in a solicitor that he must be honorable in his dealings. Nurserymen should also combine with each other to maintain good living prices on all well known valuable varieties throughout the entire list of horticultural products, to the end that they may have something above the necessities of every day life, so that they may properly test all new varieties, and by thus doing protect their patrons and be able to give them value received for what they buy.

Again, that important factor in the problem of successful horticulture, namely:

Adaptation of varieties, should receive at the hands of state and national nursery and fruit growers' associations the most careful and conscientious consideration, and these several bodies should insist that any nurseryman who did not manifest a high regard for this most important line of work was not in touch with the best methods and the best interests for the promotion and elevation of this "science that doth so mend nature."

THE BOSCH PEAR.

The Bosch pear will never be a glut in the market, for the reason that the tree grows so crooked and slowly that nurserymen will not grow it, says Edwin Hoyt in Rural New Yorker. Those who buy trees do not understand that there is as much difference in the habit of growth of trees as there is in animals, and are not willing to pay any more for one tree than another of the same species. If a nurseryman were to bud 1,000 stocks to Bartlett, he would, no doubt, get 900 good trees, while if 1,000 stocks were budded to Bosch, he might not get more than 100 good salable trees, and many of these might have to be staked while growing to get the body up straight so as to make a tree a customer would receive if sent to him. Many nurserymen grow a few Bosch by top working them, that is, by budding the Bosch in the top of some strong growing variety like Clapp, Buffum or Anjou. To raise the trees in this way, the nurseryman has to charge more for them to pay him for his extra trouble.

If one wish to obtain a Bosch pear orchard, the best way to get it is to set Clapp or some strong growing variety. Let it grow two years, then top-graft it. This, of course, is some trouble and expense to do, yet the one who does it will get a good paying pear orchard, for this variety will never be over-produced. It is a fine pear, a heavy bearer, and usually grows smooth and fair with good feeding and cultivation, such as any orchard should have for profit. The Winter Nellis is one of the best of the winter pears, but the tree is like the Bosch, so poor and crooked a grower that few trees are raised by the nurserymen. To succeed with this variety, it must be top-grafted as above directed for the Bosch.

WHY ORDERS DIMINISH.

Neglected Orchards Form a Depressing Object Lesson to Would-Be Planters and Thus Injure the Nursery Trade—Where Successful Growers Are Established There Is Sure To Be a Demand for Trees—The Observations of An Orchardist.

It has been very noticeable, at almost all horticultural meetings for years past how earnestly successful members have advised further planting of apple orchards as well as proper care of those already planted, says a Monroe county, N. Y., correspondent of Country Gentleman. In view of the number of barren orchards to be seen everywhere, this planting advice would seem, at first sight, to be questionable. But, is it really so? Any one, driving along the road during late summer, may observe an orchard in which the trees are destitute of fruit, or at most have a few gnarly specimens on them, and yet a few rods further on he will come upon one, planted with the same variety, wherein is a large crop of apples of the choicest kind. Now, if one man can obtain good results, why not the other? It is possible that a difference in the soil may cause the difference; but, as the two orchards are nearly contiguous, it is far more probable that the owner of the one is shiftless while that of the other attends carefully to his business.

Last year the contrast was particularly apparent, for in the well-tilled orchards the display of fruit, both as to color and size, was grand, but in those which had been neglected, the apples, such as they were, had mostly dropped, as the trees were in no condition to withstand the exceptional heat and drouth. Such object lessons should appeal to any man owning fruit trees, but so curiously is human nature constituted, they unfortunately do not to many. Some orchards in this neighborhood, not considered large, have paid their owners from \$500 to \$1,000 each. Just consider what an acreage and what labor must be devoted to such crops as wheat, oats or corn to realize like sums! The average yield per acre of wheat here this year was not above 22 bushels, which, at 70 cents per bushel would give \$15.40; an acre of apple orchard, trees two rods apart, contains forty trees; a low estimate for this year, where trees are fair size, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of No. 1 fruit per tree, which, at \$2 per barrel, amounts to \$120. An orchard of seven acres of Northern Spy apples on the large farm adjoining my place yielded 605 barrels.

I have reference rather to farmers and others who wish to add a moderate sum to their other sources of income than to those who raise large quantities for shipping. In this connection, it is doubtful if a more extended planting of plums, cherries and the earlier varieties of pears is advisable in this section for the present, since the quantity of these fruits of poor quality offered for sale, with resulting low prices, during the past

few years tends to show that, until the smaller growers have decided to adopt better methods of fruit growing, which the greater number seem unwilling or unable to do, a temporary cessation of planting would be better for all growers alike. This may appear antagonistic to the interests of the nurserymen, but in reality it is not. When the orders diminish it is not so often because of hard times as because would-be growers see so many others making nothing out of their neglected fruit crops that they are afraid to invest. Wherever a few successful growers are established, there is sure to be a demand for trees.

Nurserymen cannot too seriously impress upon their customers the absolute necessity of caring for their trees; on the latter's doing so depends the future of their business. The trees may be the best in the world, but they will be a detriment rather than an advertisement if they are not properly cultured. Just as soon as the markets are supplied, no matter how great the

quantity, with only good, uniform fruit, just so soon will the demand for it correspond to the supply; prices will improve, and nurserymen will increase their trade. Until that time arrives, we must put up with things as they are, at present unsatisfactory to good and bad growers alike. Of all concerned I do not know but the public is most to be pitied after all.

CHARLES A. MAXSON.



CHARLES A. MAXSON.

One of the representative nurserymen of Michigan is Charles A. Maxson, treasurer and general manager of the Central Michigan Nursery Co., at Kalamazoo. Like many other prosperous business men of the Central and Western states, he is a New Yorker, having been born at West Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., on April 1, 1860. When he was 6 years of age, his father accidentally shot himself with fatal results, leaving a family of six children. At 11 years of age the subject of this sketch began earning his own way in the world by taking a position in his uncle's dry goods store at Cooperstown, N. Y., and for five years worked summers to earn money to purchase clothes and books to attend school winters. At the age of 16 he secured a position in the office of J. F. McCrea & Co., Detroit, a firm of jobbers, representing Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, and Smiths & Powell Co., of Syracuse, remaining with them until 1881, when he accepted a position in the American National Bank of Detroit, and during the ten years he was employed there he did a jobbing business, purchasing his stock in New York state and Michigan.

In 1891 Mr. Maxson went to Kalamazoo and began to devote his entire attention to the nursery business. The Central Michigan Nursery Co. has 400 acres, a large part of the land being devoted to the growing of nursery stock in general assortment. Mr. Maxson has been married 17 years and has one daughter, 14 years old. He is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and of the American Protective Association.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

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Committee on Tariff—Irrving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1900.

THE VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

If the business man will pause in the course of his close attention to details and will take a broad view of his business and its possibilities, from the standpoint of those whose foresight has led them to seize opportunities for expansion, he will probably be attracted first by the value of publicity as an economic force. Probably no one more fully realized this than did P. T. Barnum. "I want the people to say, not George Barnum nor William Barnum, but P. T. Barnum," he remarked once. "I want them to keep saying 'P. T. Barnum,' 'P. T. Barnum, showman,' 'a good showman' or 'a humbug,' anything; I want my name to become a household word." It was publicity he wanted, and he got it. Erastus Wiman, in his very practical book entitled "Chances of Success," says: "If one looks over the list of successful men in America, it will be found that most of them trace their good fortune to publicity; it is half the battle."

Princely fortunes have been made by making universally known, through obstinate advertising, such commodities as Pears soap, Hood's sarsaparilla, Sapolio, etc. The ability to attract attention at comparatively slight cost, the adroitness with which a principle or a fact can be implanted in the public mind, and the completeness with which the world may be made to appreciate the merits of an article, lie at the foundation of the science of advertising. As Mr. Wiman truly says, the value of advertising is either in the merit of an article or the reputation of an individual. This reputation or name is a possession that cannot be measured or weighed, but its possibilities of profit may take rank with many a tangible asset of realizable value.

Orange Judd said that he had been worth half a million dollars in his day and that it came from advertising. His was an odd name and it worried him once; but he put it to good use. He said: "I suppose my name was printed a thousand million times, almost. I did not get my pay the first year, but I kept it up. There is no question of greater interest and importance to every man who does any business at all, than how to secure customers. Upon the proper understanding of this subject depends the success or failure of ninety-nine of every hundred persons who engage in trade, or in fact in any business or enterprise whatever. The exceptions depend largely upon chance. Some dealers rely mainly upon displaying their goods on their counters, signs, doors or sidewalks, in the sight of passers by. The enormous rents paid on the Main or State streets and the Broadways of our cities and villages are in fact advertising bills." Success, mediocrity or failure depends largely upon publicity.

Peter Henderson, at one time addressing the members of the American Association of Nurserymen, in Chicago, said: "The ways of advertising are nearly as varied as the articles advertised. The great points to discover are, what are the best mediums and the best means. It is not always the largest subscription list that brings the best results. All depends upon whether the paper circulates among the class of people who want the goods you have to offer. Although in advertising, as in everything else, all of us imitate more or less the methods of our predecessors, still the man who has fertility enough to use good original methods, other things being equal, will certainly get ahead of the man who is simply a slavish imitator."

THE WHITNEY CLAIM.

Treasurer C. L. Yates of the American Association of Nurserymen, has received from C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., the amount of the Association's claim against the Whitney estate at Franklin Grove, Ill., which Mr. Watrous collected from N. A. Whitney. The amount, which has been placed in bank to the credit of the American Association, is \$1,629.80.

NEW YORK NURSERY INSPECTORS.

The department of Agriculture at Albany issued certificates of inspection of nursery stock in nearly five hundred cases during 1899. The inspectors are under the impression that the San Jose scale is on the decrease in the state.

There were destroyed 43,000 trees and shrubs; about

seventy per cent. of this amount being confined to one locality, where the scale had gained such a foothold that it was not only necessary to destroy nursery stock but many other trees and shrubs as well. The western part of the state is comparatively free, there being but three or four instances where it existed to any extent, and that stock was entirely destroyed. There are five inspectors in the state, each of whom has passed a civil service examination for nursery inspector.

NURSERY LEGISLATION.

Irving Rouse, Rochester, N.Y., who has closely followed the federal bill to govern the transportation of nursery stock, said last week that the bill is progressing favorably and will probably be passed at the present session of congress.

The bill proposed by S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N.Y., to require the fumigation of all nursery stock in New York State was introduced in the senate and assembly; but it was so clearly shown to be unnecessary that it will not be passed.

TO BEAUTIFY GRAYSTONE.

Graystone, the beautiful estate on the Hudson, at Yonkers, N. Y., at one time the home of Samuel J. Tilden, now owned by Samuel Untermyer, is to be enhanced by the planting of 30,000 trees and shrubs. Bids were solicited. There were seven competitors. The Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., secured the contract for the entire amount. In the list are over 1,500 roses. The stock will be shipped to Graystone next month.

PRAISE FOR THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo., and his Hicks grape were seen by nurserymen at the Chicago convention last June. Mr. Wallis is president of the St. Louis County Horticultural Society. At the annual meeting of that society he said:

"Regarding the Association of Nurserymen of America, assembled at Chicago, I presume that the intelligent gentlemen included in that organization have done more for the everlasting benefit of the fruit-growers of the land than have the members of any other society, and therefore are and should be recognized as the fruit-growers' best friends, excluding the sharks, such as one will find in all professions and pursuits."

TRADE PROSPECTS.

The Orange Judd Farmer in a recent issue said:

Nursery stock is 50 per cent. higher than two years ago. There was no money in growing apple trees at five cents each and peach trees at three cents each, so the nurserymen met, organized and agreed to maintain prices at a living profit. More attention will be given to quality than was possible heretofore, and buyers will be benefited in the end. Owing to the extremely dry season buyers will have to take older stock if they want size, and the year's tree business will probably be an unsatisfactory one all around.

It is true that prices of nursery stock are higher, but it is to be hoped that our contemporary is not right in its prophecy of "an unsatisfactory year's business all around." Leading nurserymen last fall assured the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that the prospects for 1900 were bright and these opinions have since been indorsed by others.

Among Growers and Dealers.

J. Austin Shaw is agent for Edmund Van Coppenolle, Ghent-Ledeberg, Belgium.

Parry's Nurseries, Parry, N. J., will grow Keiffer pear in considerable quantity at Orlando, Fla.

H. S. Chase, of the Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., made a western trip last month. He reports heavy spring orders.

Richard Layritz, Victoria, B. C., reports that the nursery business in British Columbia is fully twice as good as that of any of the previous seasons.

The will of Robert C. Brown, Rochester, N. Y., who died February 27, 1900, divides an estate of \$100,000 equally between the widow and daughter.

Ten carloads of ornamental stock have been shipped to Buffalo for the Pan American Exposition by the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., writes: "I like your suggestion in regard to question box at convention and consider it one of the most important features."

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Philadelphia, lowest bidders, secured the contract for furnishing 10,000 hardy trees, shrubs, vines and evergreens for the Pittsburg parks.

Henry Kohankie, for twenty-five years with Storrs & Harrison Co., and C. W. Metcalf, of Cleveland, O., have formed a partnership as the Euclid Avenue Nursery Co.

The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore, has acquired additional acreage and built new sheds covering 14,000 square feet of ground, owing to increasing business.

President M. McDonald, of the Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co., reports that fruit raising in Montana has become a leading industry. His company has booked orders for 25,000 trees.

John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex., writes: "Trade for fall and spring seasons, now closing, has been the best on our records of 26 years of nursery business at fair prices. Future prospects are good."

Chase Brothers Co., sent a check for the firemen's pension fund to the Rochester fire department last month in recognition of the services of the firemen at what might have been a serious fire in the company's packing sheds.

C. M. Griffing, secretary and treasurer of The Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla., visited Western New York nurserymen last month. This company has established a branch in Porto Rico for the growth of orange and other tropical stock.

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., reports the case of a resident there who purchased shade trees and found that the roots were nailed on with wire nails. He says the Yankee with the wooden nutmegs is not in it with the western tree peddler.

L. G. Powers, chief statistician in charge of agricultural statistics of the twelfth federal census has sent out blanks to be filled in with information that will make the report on nursery interests valuable. It is to be hoped that all nurserymen will promptly aid in making the census returns complete and accurate.

Jackson & Perkins Co. of Newark, N. Y., have still further increased the extent of their nurseries by the purchase of another farm, adjoining one which they acquired and planted only a year ago. The new place is 120 acres in extent making a total of some 350 acres, of which about 50 acres is devoted to field-grown roses, the firms' leading specialty.

Certificates of incorporation of the Ellwanger & Barry Realty Company, and the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany last month. The realty company has a capital of \$500,000 and the nursery company \$200,000. The directors of both companies are the same: George Ellwanger, William C. Barry, George H. Ellwanger, Charles P. Barry and William D. Ellwanger of Rochester, and John H. Barry of New York City.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

As a test for hardiness girdling beats our hard winters all to nothing. Last winter, the hardest for years, allowed our tender varieties to escape injury. Girdling works every year and in all climates. Late girdling kills everything; early girdling kills nothing. Choose the medium and work both ways by way of experiment. It seems strange to me that the horticultural world does not quickly catch on to this girdling scheme.

Owatonna, Minn., March 19, 1900.

E. H. S. DARTT.

ENDORSES QUERY COLUMN.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I have been associated, directly and indirectly, in the nursery business for a period of ten years, but there are more things that I don't know than there are things that I do know. Am glad to know that you are to establish the equivalent to a question box, so that nurserymen can ask and answer questions among themselves, and I am sure that a great deal of good will result from the undertaking. Now, what we nurserymen don't know, let us ask. A matter of this kind should not be neglected, and I know that your subscribers will generally appreciate the thoughtfulness on your part in welcoming these questions.

It will, perhaps, be interesting to fruit growers that this section is one of the foremost fruit growing sections in the South. One company has just finished an orchard of 44,000 apple and peach trees, and there are numberless plantings of smaller orchards. We have the best Newtown (or Albemarle) Pippin section extant. In this county (Roanoke) there are a great many orchards of Newtown Pippin, and the owners are now realising handsome incomes from their orchards.

With best wishes for your success and the healthfulness of the "Question Column," I am

Yours truly,

WM. A. FRANCIS.

Salem, Va., March 19, 1900.

REVENUE STAMPS ON CONTRACTS.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

An opinion has been handed down by J. W. Patterson, internal revenue collector for the third district of Iowa, to the effect that on all nursery orders or contracts sold by agents, a war stamp of two cents per hundred dollars or less is required.

Cedar Falls, Ia., March 17, 1900. C. W. T. SCHMIDT.

[It is stated by an internal revenue official that the stamp is required on all such documents if they are in the nature of a promissory note.—Ed.]

SOUTHWESTERN NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

The nurserymen of Oklahoma and Indian Territory perfected an organization to be known as the Southwestern Nursery Association. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Taylor, Wynnewood; vice-president, J. W. Stevens, Yale; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Preston, Kingfisher.

SECURED GOOD RESULTS.

VINCENNES NURSERY, W. C. REED, VINCENNES, Ind., March 15, 1900.—"I send copy for advertisement for April issue. Secured good results from other issue."

A MINNESOTA RHAPSODY.

I very frequently receive letters, says E. H. S. Dartt, Owatonna, Minn., in the Minnesota Horticulturist, inquiring as to the responsibility and methods of certain Minnesota nurserymen or jobbers in trees. Since the recent disasters to trees south of us, there is greater demand for genuine Minnesota grown trees. The tree jobber has appeared. He has located at a good shipping point, planted a few trees, established an office and packing grounds, with tree cellars and sheds, gets out an elaborate catalogue and in a few weeks the great "Columbian Nursery Company" gets a puff in the papers as a new enterprise and goes sailing on. Its boss says to his many agents "Go ye out into this cold world and sell genuine Minnesota grown trees. All want the best, as indicated by the price charged, so I have placed prices well up in the catalogue. Be liberal. Frequently donate 50 cents or \$1.00 in the shape of a 2 cent grapevine. It pays to please customers. Sell the McKinley, Dewey and Bryan at \$1.50 per tree. If your customer is English add Queen Victoria. If he is Dutch or Irish put in Gen. Kruger instead and sell the four trees for even \$5.00. I have paid \$1,000 each for these choice varieties and have very few left, but sell all you can."

I am glad to say that some of the jobbers are planting young stock extensively and will soon become respectable nurserymen, if such a thing is possible after having learned so many tricks of the trade. As a matter of information I suggest that our State Horticultural Society publish a Nurseryman's Directory, giving in tabulated form, name, location, age and approximate amount of stock growing, number of agents employed and amount of sales.

From Various Points.

"Arkansas beats the world for fruits." We are eating carloads of New York apples every week —[Arkansas Fruit Grower.

There are about 130,000 acres planted in fruit trees in Colorado, distributed as follows: Apples, 98,655; stone fruits, 28,684; pears, 3,125. The estimated valuation of the fruit crop for the year 1899 is \$3,500,000.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$47,666 in January, 1900, against \$35,702 in the same month of 1899. The free imports of seeds amounted in January, 1900, to \$182,622, against \$107,657 in January, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the Nursery and Seed Trade Association (Ltd.) of England it was decided that a fund should be raised to enable the association to take the opinion of counsel upon questions affecting the trade, and to contest or support any action for their mutual benefit.

The Missouri Horticultural Society sent to the Paris exhibition by steamer St. Paul from New York, March 14, a shipment of commercial apples in quantity, Ben Davis, Gano, York, Clayton, Winesap, Willowtwig, Ingram, and Janet, besides smaller samples of some twenty other varieties, 73 barrels in all.

The Allegheny Fruit Company of Cumberland last year cleared 1,735 acres of virgin timber land in the Allegheny mountains, and planted last fall 181,000 peach trees. With the bearing orchards, from which over 100 carloads of peaches and plums were shipped two years ago, the company has over 250,000 peach and plum trees. Prof. W. G. Johnson says these are the most remarkable orchards in the world.

ONE OF THE FEW NEEDED.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN NURSERY COMPANY, KALAMAZOO, MICH., March 14, 1900.—"Enclosed herewith please find our usual annual remittance for another year's subscription to your most excellent journal. It is one of a few papers that we must have."

Query Column.

Questions pertaining to the trade are cordially solicited. It is hoped that all our readers will take an active interest in this column and will feel free to ask any question that may result in information not only to them but to the many who will undoubtedly profit by it.

Please favor me with the names of the various states in the United States where health certificates or San Jose scale certificates are required for importations from foreign countries or from states in the United States. Please also let me know whether this regulation applies to Canadian shipments and to which states and oblige.

AUGUST RNOTERT.

26 Barclay street, New York city.

Scale certificates, according to the synopsis of laws published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN from time to time, are required in Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, Montana and Idaho. Scale bills have been pending in other states and as some of these may have been passed and may require certificates, it is probable that the only safe plan is to attach a certificate to all stock shipped. In some states certificates have been required only for stock shipped within the state, but when stock is shipped into the state it is a question whether it is not subject to the state requirements. The Canadian exclusion act is still in force. The inspection bill before congress provides for retaliation.

G. H. Timmerman, St. Louis Co., Mo., asked this question of R. Douglas' Sons, Waukegan, Ill.: "Why don't I find the poplar or tulip tree in your catalogue? It is one of the finest and next to White pine the most useful of trees, and it is a fast growing one too. Why are not some American trees better than so many foreign trees that are almost useless here?"

You have asked us a hard question. The common poplar is undoubtedly a better tree than some we handle, but it is an American tree, and Americans, you know, want something foreign and turn their noses up at the mention of poplar and willows, two of our most beautiful and rapid growing trees. Landscape gardeners are now using a great many Carolina poplars (a cottonwood), Golden poplars, and a large number of willows. We are now testing three kinds of poplars and four kinds of willows from Siberia. They passed through last winter safely, so we are not afraid of their hardiness. It would not pay us to grow the common poplar yet. We have had inquiries for only one this winter. If we laid in a stock of poplars, they would soon be too large to handle. As we paid \$50,000 for 100 acres about six years ago, we have to raise trees that are in good demand.

R. DOUGLAS' SONS.

Can anything be done to fit land for successive nursery crops?
R. B.

Nursery lands are exhausted because all humus is removed. The lands are under high cultivation and are deeply pulverized. The best nursery lands have a basis of clay and are therefore soonest injured. There is practically no herbage and even the roots of the trees are removed. The soil runs together and cements and a clover or other herbage crop is necessary to supply the fibre and openness required for growth of plants. For plum trees, says Professor Bailey, coarse manure plowed in between the rows in fall or spring for two or three years has been found advantageous. It is suggested that some of the mechanical injury to nursery lands might be prevented by the growing of some cover crop between the rows late in the season, to be plowed under the following spring. Pear trees demand heavy clay and that is most injured by nursery practices. Any method that will prevent the loss of humus or quickly restore it will be found an effective remedy. The nature of the soil must in large measure determine the treatment.

What is the process for the fumigation of nursery stock?
J. B. M.

The process was described in detail in the May issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN last year. As practiced by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin,

Md., the stock is placed in double-boarded airtight fumigating room which may contain 10,000 peach trees, for instance. In a large jar containing water is poured a quantity of sulphuric acid and of cyanide. The door is quickly shut and the gas thus generated is allowed to permeate the room and contents for half an hour. Then the door is opened and the room is aired for fifteen minutes before anyone ventures to enter. It is essential, in order to have the gas effective and yet not to injure the nursery stock, to use exactly the right proportion of ingredients. One-fourth of a gramme of cyanide of potash is used for each cubic foot of air space. Fifty per cent. greater weight of acid than of cyanide and fifty per cent. greater weight of water than of acid are used. State Entomologist Johnson, of Maryland, superintended the building of every fumigating room in that state and the measurements are preserved in his office; the exact amounts of cyanide and acid are sent by him to the nurserymen in each case. Great care is need in conducting the process.

LOCAL NURSERIES.

Joseph Meehan, Germantown, Pa., endorsing the statement, in Country Gentleman, that success may attend the purchase of nursery stock from distant as well as from local nurseries, says:

"The Alabama man uses French pear stocks, northern-grown apple and plum stocks, very likely northern peach stones, plum stones and cherry stones for raising his seedlings on which to work his trees; and why should not his trees be as good in the North as those raised in the North? As a matter of fact, nearly all the seeds and seedlings of fruits used in this country are obtained from a few centers, and it cannot be that a year or two's growth in the South or in the North would unfit a tree to be grown afterward in a different place from where it was raised.

"Nurserymen of large practice tell us that a well-fed tree is in a better condition to thrive than one not so well conditioned. Trees grown in poor soil do not transplant as well as those from better ground. This may be worth considering when one is about to place an order, but not the temperature of the state in which grown."

Obituary.

John G. Glen, of the firm of Glen Bros., Rochester, N. Y., died at Atlantic City, N. J., February 27. He had been in business in Rochester since his fifteenth year. Three brothers survive him—Frank W. Glen, of Brooklyn; Alonzo P. Glen of Medina, Ohio, and Gerrit S. Glen, of New York.

Isaac Hicks, the head of the firm of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, L. I., died March 13th, aged 85 years. He was a preacher among the Society of Friends. The firm is one of the oldest in the country; it has been very successful in the transplanting of large trees, for which work it has patented a tree-mover.

William H. Nash died at his residence, 207 Larkin street, San Francisco, on March 12th, aged 78 years. He arrived in California in the fall of 1846, settling at the head of the Napa Valley as an orchardist and farmer. He imported the first fruit trees into the state and produced the first peaches in California, many of which in those early days sold at nearly one dollar each.

Elbert S. Carman, formerly editor-in chief of the Rural New Yorker, died at his home in New York city on February 28th, aged 62 years. He graduated from Brown University and wrote on horticultural subjects, becoming associate editor and in 1876 owner of the Rural New Yorker. He established the trial gardens which that paper has conducted so successfully. He had a charming garden at his home at River Edge, N. J. As a hybridist Mr. Carman was eminently successful in the raising of the first set of American seedling roses from the Japanese *R. rugosa*, two of which, named respectively after his wife, Agnes Emily, and his daughter, Cerise, have been favorably known in cultivation.

Recent Publications.

An attractive catalogue, profusely illustrated, is that of the Westbury Nurseries, Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury, N. Y.

Edward Gillett, Southwick, Mass., issues a dainty catalogue of hardy ferns and flowers, shrubs, roses, bog and aquatic plants, lilies, etc.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 113, entitled "The Apple and How to Grow It," by G. B. Braekett.

Neat and very attractive lists, wholesale and retail, of ornamental stock are issued by William Warner Harper, Andorra Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7 of Vol. XI of the Experiment Station Record have been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Valuable bulletins on horticulture, entomology and pathology are cited and reviewed briefly.

"The Farmstead" is the title of the latest volume in the Rural Science Series edited by Professor L. H. Bailey. It is by Isaac Phillips Roberts of Cornell University, and is published, as are all of the series, by the Macmillans, New York and London. Professor Roberts has discussed an important topic in a singularly clear and practical manner and has presented just the information that the farmer or the would be farmer needs. Passing rapidly from one topic to another in the line indicated by the title of the book, he touches in rotation upon every point that is likely to be raised in connection with the selection and purchase of farms, the location of the farm buildings, even giving details as to interior finish, heating and ventilation. There are chapters on household administration, furnishing, decoration, cleanliness, water supply and sewage by Professor Mary Roberts Smith, and on lightning protection by H. H. Norris. The book is readable, clear-cut and practical throughout. Cloth. Pp. 350. \$1.50. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

FUMIGATION OF NURSERY STOCK.

H. S. Wiley, nurseryman, Cayuga, N. Y., writing to the Rural New Yorker, says:

An act to amend the present agricultural law, the chief feature of which is to make it obligatory for all nurserymen in this state to fumigate their trees (sold and shipped) with hydrocyanic acid gas, is the basis of an article, "Why Oppose the San Jose Scale Law," by J. S. Woodward, in your issue of March 17th.

In the main, we agree with Mr. Woodward. But that the inspection business, conducted by our most efficient body of inspectors under the supervision of our department of agriculture, has been helpful, no one doubts. When we first began to consider the subject of fumigation, we confess we did not look at it from both sides. We thought it would be a serious hindrance by waste of time during the packing season and, indeed, that is the chief objection made, we believe, by the opposition to the measure. After more deliberate consideration, and upon the receipt of many letters from our patrons, of which the following is a fair sample, we voluntarily concluded that we could not afford to do otherwise than fumigate:

"Do you intend to fumigate your stock this spring? If not, please advise me, as I shall buy where I can get my trees fumigated."

"We shall need this spring some eight hundred trees. Do you expect to fumigate? We shall make other considerations secondary."

Many letters of this character, coming from our customers, have much significance and, of course, we would be stupid,

indeed, to allow the man who is willing to fumigate to get our trade. And right here I wish to pose as a prophet; before the end of another year there will be few, if any, growers without fumigating houses. Those who refuse to fumigate their stock will do some hard hustling to dispose of it, and will only sell it to those who are ignorant on the subject of fumigation. Better get on the band wagon and fall in line. The great fruit interests of this state, once thoroughly aroused on this measure, nothing will stay the tide of a sentiment that is bound to carry conviction with it. Why? Because there are more than one hundred fruit growers to every nurseryman in the state, and capital invested stands in the same ratio. That many of the nurserymen favor fumigation, is commendable; that some do not, is not because of the slight expense connected with it, but because of the time taken to do it. Every hour's time is very precious during the digging and shipping season. We have so little time to move our stock that we need to utilize every moment to the best advantage. Some one has aptly given the following illustration: Think of giving the grocer four or five weeks to pack and ship all the goods sold in six months, and you have a fair example of what the nurseryman has to do. To overcome the argument that a few make about the expense of fumigating, we wish to say that we have just completed arrangements for a fumigating house, sufficient to accommodate about 8,000 trees of first-class size, at an expense not to exceed \$30 all told.

CANADA MAY ADMIT STOCK.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has given notice in the House of Commons at Ottawa, of a bill to amend the San Jose scale act by providing for the admission of nursery stock from the United States under certain restrictions and proper fumigation at some point or points in Canada.

Long and Short.

Large maples may be had of Isaac Hicks & Son, Westbury Station, N. Y.

An attractive list of fruit stock is announced in another column by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., is strong on Elberta and Heath Cling peaches and Lucretia Dewberry; also Carolina poplar.

Special rates on car lots of Rhododendron maximum and Kalmia latifolia are offered by J. Woodward Manning, Tremont Temple building, Boston.

One thousand grafted chestnuts, Paragon, are offered by J. G. Patterson & Sons, Stewartstown, Pa., also Elberta and Crawford peaches and Japan plum on plum.

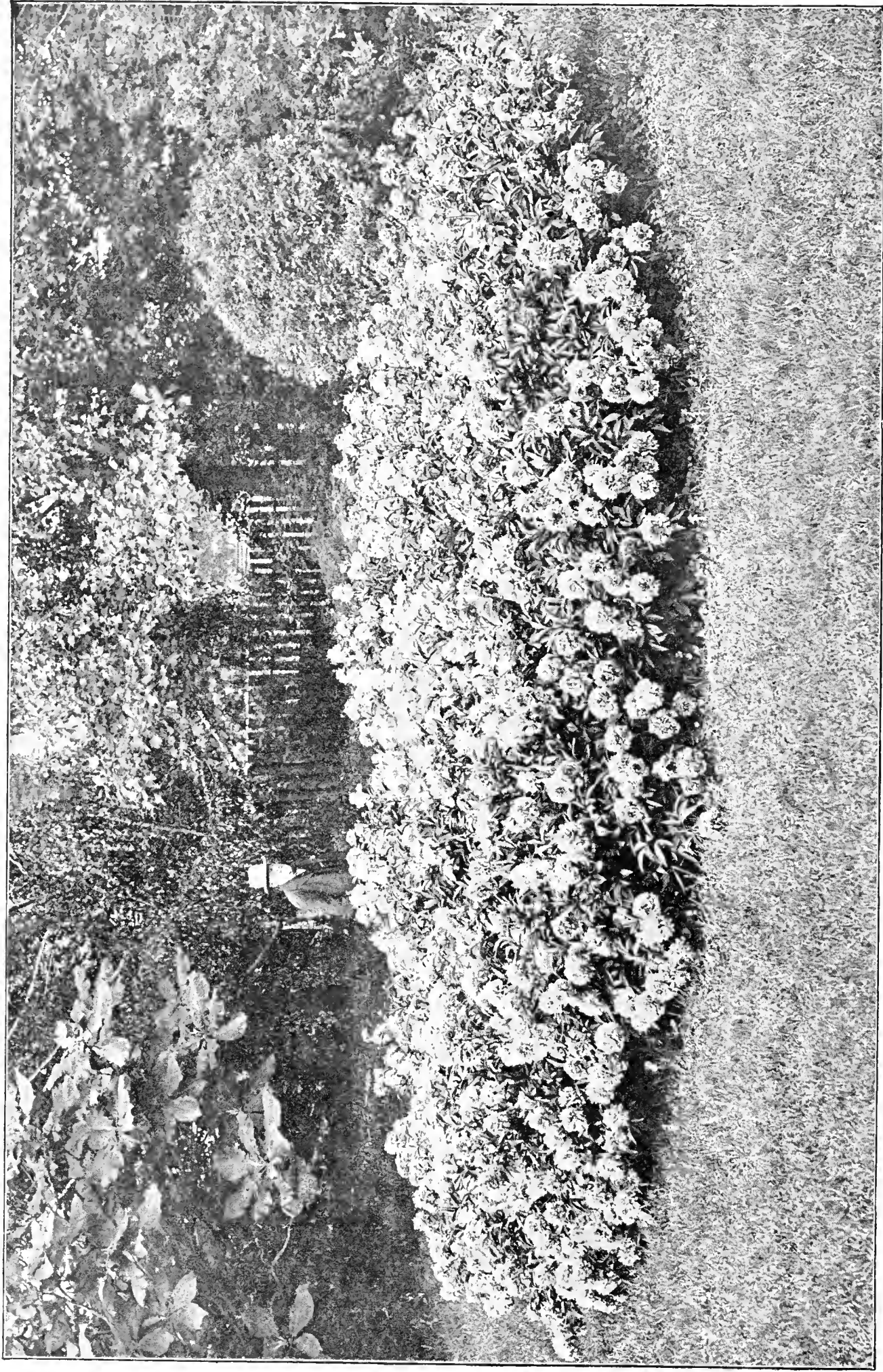
Peach trees, Japan plums, York Imperial, Mammoth Black Twig, Smith's Cider and other apples; Norway, Silver, Sugar and Sycamore maples at Rakestraw & Pyle's, Willowdale, Pa.

"LET IT COME ON INDEFINITELY."

JOHN S. KERR, SHERMAN, TEXAS, March 16, 1900—"Please find enclosed \$1 renewal. The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is profitable for association among the best people of the trade. Let it come on indefinitely."

FROM AN APPRECIATIVE READER.

W. T. MITCHELL & SON, Beverly, O., Nov. 13, 1899.—"Find enclosed \$1 to pay for one year's subscription to your valuable journal, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, beginning with December next issue. We could not do without it."



THE VETERAN NURSERYMAN, GEORGE ELLWANGER, AT A BED OF CHINESE PAEONIES ON THE LAWN OF THE
MT. HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"American pomology is the admiration of the world."-- PROF. THOMAS MEEHAN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1900.

No. 4.

THE SPRING SALES.

Season Late and Comparisons Difficult Because of Variation in Prices—Apples, Cherries and Keiffer Pears Sold Very Close, Some Varieties Exhausted—Wholesale Trade Considerably In Advance of Last Year's—Still Higher Prices Predicted.

Reports from points in the Central states regarding the spring trade are as follows :

BRIDGEPORT, IND., Apr. 12—Albertson & Hobbs : "Orders are continuing to come in and it is hard even to estimate accurately how the trade is going to turn out. It is very different from what it has been for many years, as prices of some lines of stock are so different from what they have been ; and especially apples, cherries and Keiffer pears have been sold very close, with many varieties of apples and cherries entirely exhausted.

"Pears and plums are yet in pretty good supply, though demand for them is keeping up pretty well. Peaches are also in good supply, but demand continues good. Agents' trade this season is a little in advance of that of last year, and secured with less number of men and less pushing.

"Wholesale trade considerable in advance of last year and has been held back very much by shortage in supply of so many varieties of stock. We think the outlook was never better for the nurseryman than it is right now and that still higher prices will prevail in the future and surplus lists will grow shorter ; though there will probably be some surplus this spring.

"Season with us has been rather favorable, cool, and at this time a light skiff of snow covers the ground and more or less ice covers the trees so that it will be some time yet before it warms up sufficient to start the buds and end packing season. We look for trade to continue good while the season lasts but believe most of the surplus lines will be used up pretty well."

PAINESVILLE, O., April 13.—The Storrs & Harrison Co. : "We can give you no information as to how our sales compare with last year. It has been a very cold backward spring, and commenced later than usual. Think, however, that our ornamental trade is far ahead of last year. The fruit tree trade in most things, probably fully equal to last year, if not better, at this time of the year. We are so rushed that we have made no comparison and can tell but little about it now, only that we have all that we can handle."

NEW CARLISLE, O., April 13.—W. N. Scarff : "We have handled to date about the same amount of stock as last spring. However, prices have ranged at least 40 per cent. higher on all our goods, making our profits on sales the best in many years. All stock is closely bought up and demand still good."

PHONETON, O., April 13.—N. H. Albaugh : "Trade this

spring has been exceptionally good ; far in advance of last spring on apples and cherries, and Keiffer pears. All of these are used up to a low size, and at high prices ; very few apples and cherries to offer in bulk for next fall. Plums will also be scarce ; peaches in usual supply. No damage was done by the winter. Spring unusually late. No leaves nor blossoms of anything to date."

IN CANADA.

TORONTO, April 12th.—Stone & Wellington : "The season as a whole, has been a good one. There has been a very heavy demand for apples, as there was the previous season, owing no doubt, to light crops, and big prices.

"Pears, however, have been planted more freely, and cherries and plums have sold well.

"Small fruits sell light, compared with what they did a few years ago.

"Taking it as a whole, the business the past year has been most encouraging, and our plantings at the nursery for this spring will be the largest in years."

AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of the new American Rose Society held at the Eden Musee, New York City, March 27-30, was a great success. Over 15,000 of the highest grade exhibition blooms were shown in 127 separate entries. Liberal prizes, in the way of costly memorial cups, etc., were awarded. Many costly and elaborate decorative pieces were shown, among them a liberty cap made up of 1,000 blooms of the new red rose Liberty. An old Japanese rose, representing the progenitors of our modern Tea roses, said to be 400 years old, attracted much attention.

NURSERY TRADE IN MEXICO.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN :

I have had several inquiries from the trade regarding the outlook for business in Mexico, and in reply will say : The conditions for selling trees to the natives of this country are peculiar, and I believe can be handled more profitably if stock is grown here and the business established in the country in connection with seed business and fruit growing. It is astonishing that a country as large as this, some fifteen million inhabitants, has no house of this kind. I have parties here who are willing to put in all the land necessary and I believe a large stock of shares could be sold here ; therefore if any of your readers would like to invest in a company to the extent of furnishing a large supply of stuff, I would be glad to correspond with them.

WILLIAM BROCKWAY.

Plantation Dos Rios,
Santa Lucrecia—Vera Cruz, Mexico.

TURNING DOWN ORDERS.

Jackson & Perkins Company Could Have Sold Much More Stock Had It Been Available—Heavy Sales Throughout the Year Are Expected—J. G. Harrison & Sons Break Their Record—Cannot Fill Orders Fast Enough—At Geneva.

NEWARK, N. Y., April 14.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "Spring sales with us have not been quite up to those of a year ago, but chiefly for the reason that we have not had the stock to sell. Our shipments last fall were fully thirty per cent. heavier than usual and this together with the somewhat unfavorable growing season of last summer quite depleted our stock so that we had not our usual quantity of goods to offer. We think the general experience has been that sales this spring have, on the whole, been very much heavier than for some years past and we know that we have been turning down orders to an amount that would have brought our own shipments up to far more than the usual amount. Some few lines of stock for which there seemed to be quite good demand early in the season have been moving rather slowly for the last few weeks. We find standard pears, plums and peaches to be especially dull, although peaches seemed to be in quite strong demand early in the winter. We do not grow so much of this class of stock, however, as we do of roses, clematis and ornamental plants and are not in a position authoritatively to state the situation in regard to them. So far as we can judge, the outlook the coming year is a very favorable one and we expect a heavy trade throughout the year."

BERLIN, MD., April 13.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "We have more orders than in any year since we have been in business. We are digging from 50,000 to 125,000 strawberry plants per day, according to weather, and can't fill orders fast enough. Peach nearly cleaned up, except early varieties. This has been a season for late yellow peaches. Apples have sold freely of late sorts; plum in fair demand; Kieffer pears are bloomers, fair supply and profits on right side. Asparagus roots sell faster than we can dig them. There is room for increase in price to cover expense of growing same, as there is considerable expense on them. There will be but little surplus."

GENEVA, N. Y., April 15.—R. G. Chase Company: "We are now in the midst of our shipping. Sales for the past year have been better than the previous year. This, together with better prices, makes the nursery business a bit more encouraging. We do not expect to make such heavy sales in the future, on account of the advance in prices on all lines of nursery stock. We are still planting about 50 acres a year, and have a general line of first-class stock coming on."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 12.—Smiths & Powell Co.: "Our sales have been and are good for spring, and we do not expect to have much salable stock left over. Prices are very much better and the outlook is favorable for the future of the nurseryman, provided too much stock is not planted and thus overdo the business."

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., April 16.—Myer & Son: "It is very gratifying to us to report on our spring sales as being larger than ever this season; also, with prices ruling higher than other seasons on most lines of stock and payment more prompt, we see a general improvement all around."

"We have a very small surplus of peach trees and straw-

berry plants left at this time; all other stock about cleaned up. Our prospects for a peach crop are fine; raspberries and blackberries a little damaged."

ARBORICULTURE AND POMOLOGY.

An international congress of Arboriculture and Pomology will be held in Paris, September 13 and 14, 1900. The programme of the points to be discussed at this congress contains questions of great interest, and of a nature to produce fruitful results.

It is advisable that the United States be represented at this congress. Already upon the patronage committee may be seen the names of the following gentlemen: The chief of the Division of Pomology of the United States Ministry of Agriculture; Charles L. Watrous, president of the American Pomological Society; P. J. Berckmans, president of the Horticultural Society of the State of Georgia, at Augusta.

Communications and applications for membership should be addressed to M. Nombrot, Secrétaire General, a Bourg-la-Reine (Seine).

BUSH APPLE TREES.

In a recent issue of the Gardeners' Magazine of London, A. Pettigrew of the Castle Gardens, at Cardiff, Wales, writes:

The apple and pear trees here have been much admired by professional gardeners and nurserymen from all parts when visiting this place, and perhaps it would interest some of the readers of the Gardeners' Magazine were I to give a short account of how they have been cultivated—with some measure of success—during the last quarter of a century.

Our apple trees are trained in bush form, and were planted when maidens of one year's growth from the bud (on the free stock) at the distance of twelve feet apart in the row, by the side of the garden walks. As soon as the trees were planted the maiden growth was cut back to within a foot of the ground, leaving from three to four good plump buds to form a leader and framework for building up the tree. They have grown remarkably well, and in some quarters of the garden every other tree has been taken out, and the permanent trees are now standing at the distance of twenty-four feet apart, and still meet each other in the row. The trees are from fifteen to twenty feet high, and furnished to the ground with healthy fruit-bearing branches, which seldom fail to yield good crops. They are pruned regularly every year as soon as the leaves fall, leaving from eighteen inches to two feet of young wood on the permanent branches, according to their strength. Hard pruning of young trees is a great mistake and should not be practiced at any time. The trees are then thoroughly washed with soft soap and hot water with a spoke brush, and afterwards syringed all over with a mixture of one wineglassful of petroleum to a gallon of water, which kills any insect pests that may be left on the trees. After this the ground over the roots is heavily mulched with good rotten stable manure, which induces the roots to keep near the surface, and also prevents them from being injured by drought during the hot summer months. As a matter of fact I may say that none of the fruit trees in the garden have ever been lifted or root pruned at any time since they were planted with the idea of inducing fruitfulness.

RICHARD LAYRITZ, Victoria, B. C.—"Enclosed please find \$2 subscription for your esteemed paper in 1900 and 1901."

NURSERY METHODS.

The Subject of a Horticultural Society Meeting—Arguments In Favor of the Tree Agent—A. D. Barnes Suggests a Protective Association for Wisconsin Nurserymen—Suggestion That Nurseries Be Located Near the Highway.

The nurserymen came in for more than the usual share of attention at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society meeting. The first session was devoted to the nursery business. In a discussion of "The Best Plan to Conduct a Correct Nursery Business," F. C. Edwards, of Fort Atkinson, said:

The location of a nursery should be near a city of one or more railroads. The soils should be clay and sandy, upland and lowland, as nature speaks very plainly on this matter in growing nicely-rooted, healthy, upright nursery stock, naturally adapted to each of these soils and locations. The best plan is to raise all the goods possible to meet the demand of customers, but in a large business it is impossible to produce all that is sold; therefore exchange of stock with other nurseries becomes necessary. Be careful not to exchange with questionable nurserymen, as occasionally men are found who act upon the plan "get orders honestly, if you can, but get orders." A good grower of nursery stock is not necessarily a good salesman. There was a time when the merchant went to the city to buy his goods; now the city comes to the merchant through its representatives; so the nurserymen, if they want to reach the people of the state, must go and see them personally each year with samples of their goods.

A. D. Appletree Barnes, of Waupaca, read a paper on "Suggestions to Wisconsin Nurserymen." He complained that the nurserymen of Wisconsin were not getting their full share of patronage from the people of the state, and advocated the organization of a protective association, which should guard against the distribution of wholesale catalogues and price-lists by outside dealers to local planters. Through the agency of this organization the catalogues of all Wisconsin's nurserymen should be massed into one monthly publication, through which practical information could be conveyed to planters, and in which the tricks and frauds of the dishonest tree agents and hawkers might be exposed.

"What Can We Do to make Our Plants Live, Grow and Bear Fruit?" was discussed by A. L. Hatch, of Sturgeon Bay. He said that the essential requirements are: Selection of right varieties; planting upon proper sites; proper supply of nourishment; training (by means of pruning) to produce desired results; adequate protection. There is a natural tendency to overestimate the comparative value of new varieties and their hardiness. In selecting the proper site, there should be taken into consideration, not only soil, but subsoil and availability of both to the roots of trees; also air drainage, frosts, winds and sunheat.

"Shall the Nurseryman Buy Stock to Fill Orders from Eastern and Southern growers?" was emphatically answered in the negative by L. G. Kellogg of Fort Atkinson. He admitted that plum and cherry stock might be successfully grown on soil not corresponding to that in which it was propagated; but for other fruits, especially apples, the essential of success is in having nursery stock from soil and climate similar to that in which it is to have its life and productiveness.

Secretary A. J. Philips suggested, as a means of educating the people, that nurseries should be located so as to be favorably seen from the highway. For example the trial orchard

in Marathon county was laughed at by farmers when the trees were being set out. But the trees have grown very fast, and now those who were most skeptical are inquiring where they can get trees of those varieties.

William Toole, of Baraboo, reminded the association that the fact that a tree is grown in Wisconsin does not sanctify it, by any means. Poor stuff has been distributed by Wisconsin growers, often no doubt unintentionally, and some people have had better success with eastern trees. There should be more education among producers of western stock, as well as among the purchasers of it.

Mr. Converse of Fort Atkinson believed the tree man had been a godsend to Wisconsin. Every good tree or plant sold helps the sale of more stock. The thing needed is legislative protection similar to the insurance laws of Wisconsin, which shall register and license every nursery doing business in the state.

SCALE SCARE IN GEORGIA.

The Fort Valley, Georgia, Leader, publishes an article regarding the San Jose scale in which it says:

It is said that about Waycross, Tifton, Cuthbert and places even nearer to Fort Valley, the scale has become so numerous as greatly to discourage all further interest in orchards. In the Fort Valley section the scale has not yet established itself. The Fort Valley Fruit Growers' Association was formed; assessments have been called; a deputy inspector, Mr. G. E. Jones, a competent man, has been employed, and is already actively engaged in examining the orchards, nurseries and flower gardens of this section.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Hooker, Wyman & Co. are successors to C. M. Hooker & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., have received a shipment of 74,830 stocks from France.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York, was awarded two orders this spring aggregating 40,000 trees and shrubs.

The Texas Nursery and Floral Company has been incorporated at Sherman, Tex., with a capital of \$10,000 by E. W. Kirkpatrick, H. C. Rollison and C. C. Mahen.

Richard W. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., has made a general assignment to James H. Baker, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are reported to be between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

The Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Company, Phoneton, O., includes: president, N. H. Albaugh; vice-president, F. G. Withoft; secretary, C. L. Albaugh; treasurer, Eugene J. Barney.

Fire in the shipping warehouse of the Pleasant Valley Nurseries, Arthur J. Collins, proprietor, Moorestown, N. J., on April 6th, caused damage to the amount of \$15,000; insurance on buildings, \$10,000.

The Jackson & Perkins Co. of Newark, N. V., have just received an order for several thousand dollars' worth of stock from the Pan-American Exposition, having been the lowest bidders for the list out of a large number of contestants.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., is officered as follows: President, J. J. Harrison; vice president and general manager, W. G. Storrs; treasurer and superintendent of greenhouses, Robert George; assistant general manager, W. P. Storrs; secretary, J. H. Dayton; assistant treasurer, W. C. Harrison.

The Newport Nursery Co., Ltd., Newport, N. S., has been incorporated. The provisional directors of the company are John Keith, Esq., banker, and A. P. Shand, manufacturer, both of Windsor, and J. J. Salter, nurseryman, Newport. The principal place of business is at Stanley, Hants county, where the company owns 172 acres of nursery grounds.

CANADA'S BARS DOWN.

Nursery Stock From the States Was Admitted Last Month Under Certain Restrictions—The San Jose Scale Act Amended—Order In Council Providing for Fumigation of Stock at Certain Ports of Entry—The Regulations.

On March 16, 1898, the Canadian House of Commons adopted a bill excluding all nursery stock from the United States from entry into Canada, for the stated reason that the spread of the San Jose scale was feared. Minister of Agriculture Sidney A. Fisher said he had been importuned for a year by fruit growers to present such a bill. The law has been strictly enforced. In a letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN under date of April 4, 1898, Prof. John Craig, late horticulturist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada; then at Ithaca, N. Y., and now at Ames, Ia., said: "I may say, speaking as one who knows the history of the case, that the Canadian nurserymen had much less to do with the passage of the Canadian exclusion act, than did the Canadian orchardists."

At all events, there have been complaints by Canadian nurserymen regarding the exclusion act and for some time an effort has been made to secure its modification. That effort has been successful, in a measure at least. It was provided in the act that an order-in-council might be passed at any time modifying the act. Such an order was passed early last month.

Following is the act to amend the San Jose scale act:

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. Notwithstanding anything in the San Jose scale, chapter 23 of the statutes of 1898, the governor in council may name certain ports of entry, at which the importation may be permitted of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock, from any country or place to which said act applies, provided that such nursery stock has been properly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas.

2. The governor in council may make regulations under which such importation may take place.

The order-in-council furnished to us by the secretary of agriculture at Ottawa, is as follows:

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA, }
SATURDAY, the 7th Day of April, 1900. }

Present—His Excellency, the Governor General in Council.

His Excellency in virtue of the provisions of section 5 of chapter 23 of 61 Vic., entitled "An Act to protect Canada from the Insect Pest known as the San Jose Scale," and the Act amending the same, entitled "An Act to amend the San Jose Scale Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that exemption shall be and is hereby authorized from the operations of the above mentioned Act, for a period from the date hereof to 1st May, 1900, of any trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings or buds, commonly called nursery stock, from any country or state to which the San Jose Scale Act applies, and all importations thereof shall be and the same are hereby permitted to be entered at the Customs Ports of St. John, N. B.; St. Johns, Quebec; Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario; and Winnipeg, Manitoba, only, where they will be thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas by a competent Government official in accordance with the most approved methods. All shipments made in accordance with the above will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the Government assuming no risk whatever. The packages must be addressed so as to enter Canada at one of the above named ports of entry, and the route by which they will be shipped must be clearly stated upon each package.

As it is well known that well matured and thoroughly dormant nursery stock may be safely treated, but that there is danger of serious in-

jury to the trees if fumigated in the autumn before the buds are thoroughly dormant, or in the spring after the buds have begun to unfold, all stock which when received is immature or too far advanced for safe treatment will be refused entry and held at the risk of the shipper.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of the first mentioned Act, is pleased to direct that the authority herein granted for such exemption be published in the Canada Gazette.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk of the Privy Council.

Recent Publications.

The official report of the proceedings of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society has been issued by the secretary, John Hall. As usual it presents a large amount of valuable matter on horticultural subjects. The society has 22 life members and 573 annual members, a total of 595.

Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., has issued a novel catalogue, in which the prices of the stock offered are indicated only in the index. It is a dainty booklet in soft brown cover thoroughly fin-de-siecle, in handsome type on fine book paper, deckle edged, with wide margins and marginal cuts. Small plates of photo-engravings are inserted. In our opinion the general appearance could be improved only in the single particular of having these plates of uniform size with the pages. It is as neat a catalogue as was ever issued. It deals almost entirely with ornamentals.

The official proceedings of the twenty-sixth biennial session of the American Pomological Society have been issued. They were compiled by the secretary, William A. Taylor, assistant pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and include the business transacted, the papers and discussions, all carefully indexed; and, as Part II, the revised catalogue of fruits recently prepared under the direction of the society. The cost of annual membership in this society is \$2; life membership, \$20. There are 208 life members, including many nurserymen; many other nurserymen are biennial members.

The common questions regarding the simplest garden operations are not always answered by the means at hand. In a little book entitled "The Amateur's Practical Garden-book," Professor L. H. Bailey and C. E. Hunn have arranged in alphabetical order simple descriptions of the methods of treatment of garden plants. It is arranged for ready reference and it contains just the information so often sought by the amateur. Roses, shrubbery, fruits, mushrooms, lawns, celery, bulbs, insects, plant diseases, etc., are touched upon. The book is one of the Garden Craft series. It contains 250 pages and is illustrated with many marginal cuts. Cloth, \$1. New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

Of the Cyclopedia of American Horticulture, published by Macmillan Co., New York, Professor L. H. Bailey, the editor, says: "In America there has been but one cyclopedic work on horticulture, Henderson's 'Handbook of Plants,' 1881; second edition, 1890. This is in one volume. The most popular similar work in the English language is Nicholson's 'Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening,' four volumes, 1884-1887. It is the work of the talented curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England. Mottet's French edition of Nicholson, five volumes, 1892-1899, is the largest modern cyclopedia of horticulture, and the only one which excels in size the present American venture. Another popular English work in one volume is Wright & Dewar's revision of Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary, 1894. Another recent French work, also in one volume, is Bois' Dictionnaire d'Horticulture, 1893-1899, with colored pictures printed in the text. In German is Rumpler's Illustriertes Gartenbau Lexikon, in one volume, with a recent new edition; also Siebert & Voss' Vilmorin's Blumengartneri, one volume of text and one of plates, 1896, the most critical of all similar works. In judging the American work the reader must bear in mind that there is really no critical horticultural botanical writing in this country back of the present decade. The present cyclopedia reflects the imperfection of our literature as well as the shortcomings of the editor. The editors know its imperfections, however, and they will be its severest critics. They will naturally challenge every statement, and desire to verify it."

Query Column.

Questions pertaining to the trade are cordially solicited. It is hoped that all our readers will take an active interest in this column and will feel free to ask any question that may result in information not only to them but to the many who will undoubtedly profit by it.

What are some of the means employed to make trees in nursery rows stocky?
L. McT., Missouri.

Any treatment, says Professor Bailey, which makes trees grow vigorously may be expected to contribute to their stockiness, if the grower does not circumvent it by some subsequent operation. The trees should be given plenty of room. The rows in the nursery should stand $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, for ordinary fruit trees, and the plants should stand ten inches or a foot apart in the row. During the first year the leaves should not be rubbed off the bodies of the trees, else the trees will grow too much at the top and become too slender. If, however, strong forking or side branches appear low down, as often happens in sour cherries, they should be removed. Budded stock should reach a height of four feet or more the first year. The following spring, the stock is headed in uniformly, reducing it to the height of three or four feet, according to the kind and the uses for which the stock is grown. In New York nurseries, the average apple stock is headed back to a height of about 3 feet 3 inches to 3 feet 5 inches. Sweet cherries are headed 2 to 3 inches taller. Sour cherries are generally not headed in, because they make a shorter growth; but if they go much above 3 feet, they are headed back. Soon after the trees are headed back the second spring, they are "sprouted." This operation consists in hoeing the dirt away from the base of the tree and cutting off all sprouts which start from the root or crown. After heading in, the tree "feathers out" from the top to the bottom. It is a common practice to rub off these new shoots which appear upon the body, allowing only those shoots to remain which spring from near the top of the trunk, and which are presumed to form the top of the future tree. This rubbing off of the side shoots early in the second season is generally condemned. It tends to make the tree grow top-heavy, while the body remains spindling and weak. A better plan is to allow the shoots to remain until July or early August, when they may be cut off close to the trunk. The wounds will then heal over, or nearly so, by fall, and the tree will have grown strong and stocky.

What information have you in regard to what is being done to secure the premium of \$1,000 that has been offered by the Minnesota Horticultural Society for a hardy apple?

J. M. Underwood, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., makes the following observations in the Minnesota Horticulturist:

Peter M. Gideon put into practice what he preached by planting trees with a view to crossing one variety with another, from the seed of which should come a hardy and desirable apple. He has produced many new seedlings, and some of them are very valuable, the principal one being the Wealthy. The importance of this variety may be estimated in one way by saying that, at Lake City, the Jewell Nursery Company, have since 1882, grafted and set 727,959 Wealthys. The proceeds of these grafts have been sent out all over the country, and many other firms in every state where apples are raised are grafting them extensively. The Wealthy only lacks two particulars; it is not quite hardy enough, but nearly so; its skin is so thin that it does not keep quite long enough. It has a close rival in the Okabena, which is more hardy, not quite so good in quality and of about the same season. This tree was grown from the seed that Mr. Gideon procured by cross-fertilization.

May we not take courage and have a reasonable hope that from some chance seedling or, what is more likely to be the case, from intelligent crossing of varieties, some one will yet raise an apple that will win the \$1,000 prize?

How to do it? Let every one that has a seedling tree that seems to possess the necessary requirements, report it to the secretary of this society, and get from him the necessary information how to proceed. Next, let every one that has a chance, save seeds from hardy and long keeping varieties and plant them. As soon as scions can be cut from

them, have grafts set into some healthy orchard tree, and in two or three years they will be likely to fruit and show whether they are valuable or not.

The most practical thing to do, however, is to set trees with a view to securing cross-fertilization of the blossoms. As a suggestion, plant a Wealthy and surround it with Duchess or some other hardy variety. The seed from the Wealthy apples should produce something hardier than the Wealthy, and as the Wealthy and Duchess are both very prolific, the offspring should be an abundant bearer. Then to secure a late keeper, plant this new seedling and surround it with Ben Davis or Malinda. The fruit of the seedling should produce seed that would grow a tree with the combined qualities we are seeking, viz: hardiness, productiveness and good quality, to which has been added the late keeping propensity.

Is not this an exceedingly interesting field for experiment? It seems particularly adapted to men and women past the meridian of life, those who have learned to be patient and having labored enough to entitle them to some leisure they can take time for following the pleasant paths of experimental horticulture and with this one thousand dollar prize in view.

What is the origin of the Kieffer pear?

In his address before the American Pomological Society, as reported in the proceedings just issued by the secretary, William A. Taylor, Professor Thomas Meehan said upon this subject: "Peter Kieffer, a modest Frenchman, a remarkably good gardener and fond of plants, had a relative, the famous Baumann, who continually sent him new and rare plants. The Sand pear of Japan was one. Its branches grew intertwined with a Bartlett pear. From seed of this Sand pear Mr. Kieffer grew a seedling tree and when it produced fruit he found he had something very good, but that was all. He used to give the fruit to his neighbors, and for years those pears were sent around in that way without anyone doing much more than smacking his lips over them. After a while the Centennial Exhibition came and some of those pears were exhibited. William Parry, of New Jersey, was one of the exhibition judges. He saw he had a good thing. He gave Mr. Kieffer a trifle for a few grafts; and to-day, as you know, the Kieffer pear has put thousands of dollars into the pockets of others. But for Mr. Parry's knowledge of the value of the fruit in money and his energy in making it known, it might be yet but a curiosity found only in some Germantown gardens.

ROSEAU APPLE—Prof. F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt., identifies the apple grown by several orchardmen in Grand Isle county, Vt., and called by them French Spitzenburg, or Winesap, as the Roseau, described briefly by Downing and Thomas. "The variety really has some merit," says Prof. Waugh. The correct name Roseau ought to be restored. The fruit looks something like Winesap on the outside (it is quite different inside), and might possibly be sold for that variety it would require a very ignorant buyer, though, to take it for Spitzenburg."

TESTING PEAR AND APPLE STOCKS—Prof. S. B. Green of the Central Trial Station, St. Anthony Park, Minn., has been testing a variety of *Pyrus baccata* for apple stock. He says: "Our interest in this as a stock, it seems to me, centers around the fact of its being very hardy, of fair vigorous growth, and in the important additional fact that it produces a large amount of seed, which grows with great certainty. I think these latter are the most promising of anything that we have for stocks. We have sent out about 1,500 of these seedlings for trial to nurserymen and orchardists the past year. The plum stocks that have been tried here consist of *P. americanus* and *P. myrobolan*, and the stocks commonly known as 'Mariana,' which are grown from cuttings. Of these different stocks the *Americanus* have proved by far the most satisfactory, as on them our trees make a vigorous growth, are not disposed to sucker very freely, and the stocks are perfectly hardy. The *myrobolan* stock is rather too tender for us here, and I think does not make as good a union with our native plums as native species, although some trees have done fairly well on it."

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C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY, 1900.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.

In the course of an extended review of the agricultural situation, the American Agriculturist gives statistics showing that farm products have advanced in value nearly 33 per cent., a gain to farmers of over \$1,600,000,000 per year. Farm real estate has recovered in value and there has been an unprecedented improvement in the great live stock industry. There has been an increase in the number of farms, and farm mortgages to the aggregate amount of \$300,000,000 have been discharged. In conclusion this journal says:

"It is evident that, taken as a whole, American agriculture was never in a stronger position. On the Pacific coast, farmers are extraordinarily prosperous; they are doing well in the mountain states, while in the great valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers farmers were never upon so substantial a basis as at present. Mark well the words 'substantial basis.'

"There was more of a boom, more agricultural speculation,

from 1876 to 1885, when new farms were being opened up at such a prodigious rate in the West, but we doubt if the average profits of western agriculture were as high during the best of those years as in 1899. Then the property was feverish, lacking the solid basis that exists to-day.

"The South is relatively better off than ever from the farmer's standpoint, especially if the tobacco trust is broken. In the middle states, agriculture is also on the up grade, and the same is true in the more progressive regions of New England. In all this eastern country land has not yet recovered anything like its value 30 years ago, and is to-day relatively cheaper east than west, but with no more public land (except where costly irrigation is needed) there must be a steady upward trend to land values in future."

THE JUNE CONVENTION.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen will be held at the Chicago Beach hotel on June 13th and 14th, commencing at 11 a. m. on the first day. This is the silver anniversary of the organization of the Association. Secretary Seager has prepared a programme appropriate to the occasion. It is expected that business matters and the discussion of queries will occupy much of the attention of the members. The programme as arranged at this date is as follows:

President's address, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.

Secretary's report, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer's report, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Appointment of committees.

Election of vice-presidents by states.

Election of officers.

Selection of next place of meeting.

"The Retail Nursery Business," N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Question Box.

"Reminiscences of Our Association and Its Members up to Its Silver Anniversary," N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.

Question Box.

Report of legislative committee work, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.

Reports of committees.

"Some New Lines of Work for Prairie Nurserymen." Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D.

"The Future of the Nursery Business in our New Possessions," R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

All who attended the convention last year were enthusiastic over the splendid accommodations afforded at the Chicago Beach hotel and the moderate charges. Under such favorable circumstances and in view of the encouragement of business prospects this year and the further fact that this is the silver anniversary of the Association, the rounding out of a quarter of a century of its existence, the attendance at the convention in Chicago next month should be the largest in the history of the Association.

Special rates have been granted by the railroads—a fare and a third for the round trip. In order to ensure the enjoyment of this railroad privilege, however, it is necessary that *all* should make it a point to procure a certificate, either from the railroad agent at the starting point, or at some point en route, so that the secretary may collect a railroad certificate from each person in attendance at the convention, regardless of the kind of transportation ticket used by that person. Each year, while the attendance is considerably over 100, the secretary has found it very difficult to secure the 100 certificates required in order to take advantage of the reduced railroad rates. The

Association is of mutual benefit to all its members and in this matter of railroad certificates, that fact is clearly demonstrated. It is for the benefit of all that each member should procure a railroad certificate. The circulars of the secretary will explain the method to be employed.

THE QUESTION BOX.

It is expected that the question box will be one of the principal features of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago in June. For the purpose of suggesting topics for discussion we append a few questions that might properly engage the attention of those present:

What are the duties of nurserymen in propagating varieties?

Which is the best protection for nursery stock against freezing in transit, wet or dry packing?

How may trees be protected from the sun?

Is the continuous cutting of buds and scions from nursery trees detrimental to the fertility of the tree?

What can be done to solve transportation problems?

Would not a uniform standard of measurements designating the different grades of stock be beneficial to the trade; such standard to apply to measurement only and not to the quality of the stock? If so, should not this Association adopt the standard?

What are some of the recently devised labor-saving nursery implements?

What suggestions can be offered for the improvement of fruits?

Are roses in cold storage packed in moss the same as grape vines, currants, gooseberries, etc. Will they stand as close packing and do they require light?

What success has attended the plan of wintering stock packed in boxes ready for shipment?

Is there an advantage to nurserymen in exhibiting at fairs?

Is it probable that the fumigation of nursery stock will become general?

THE FEDERAL BILL.

Regarding the federal nursery bill, Chairman James W. Wadsworth, of the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives, writes as follows to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"The bill you refer to has been reported favorably from this committee and is now on the House calendar. Mr. Haugen, of Iowa, has it in charge, and every effort possible is being made to have it considered at an early date by the House."

A memorial has been presented by a committee of the American Association of Nurserymen and several scientists to Congress, praying for the passage of the bill which provides for uniform laws regarding the importation and inspection of nursery stock. The memorial describes existing conditions, and adds:

The chief danger to the nursery interest of the country is that the different states have passed diverse laws, many of them very drastic in character, practically prohibitory, so that an honest nurseryman is unable to send clean nursery stock into many of the states; while a dishonest man, or a careless one, may freely send infested stock to other states which have not yet protected themselves by state laws. These difficulties can only be reached by a law governing interstate commerce, such as is now proposed. Moreover, aside from the actual damage which the insect has done in nurseries, the fact becoming known that a nursery has become infested with the scale has, in many cases, operated so severely as to entirely destroy the reputation and credit of the firm. From what has just been said the necessity for a uniform national law becomes apparent. The different requirements

of state laws, and the entire lack of any law in certain states, has produced a condition intolerable to the nurseryman and of great danger to the orchardist. For example, a man shipping trees into Maryland requires one form of certificate, shipping into Virginia he requires yet another form under present regulations; while into other states, as Ohio, no form of certificate is required, thus making it the dumping ground for infested stock from all districts. Moreover, in New York the law prohibits sending infested stock outside the state, but does not prohibit its entrance. Such incongruities as these in state laws indicate most strongly the necessity for a uniform national law.

The memorial is signed by C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa, president American Pomological Society; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Iowa, ex-president American Association of Nurserymen; N. H. Albaugh, nurseryman, Phoneton, Ohio; Thos. B. Meehan, Philadelphia, Pa., of Thomas Meehan & Sons; Wm. B. Alwood, Professor of Horticulture and Entomology, Blacksburg, Va.; F. M. Webster, entomologist Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio; Irving Rouse, chairman executive committee Eastern Nurseryman's Association, and M. J. Daniels, horticulturist, California.

The subscribers ask that all interested parties write their respective congressmen, seeking their support in the passage of the bill.

MR. ELLWANGER'S GARDEN.

In "The Garden's Story," George H. Ellwanger has conducted us in a charming manner through cool retreats into shady nooks, describing the while the wonders of nature.

In the frontispiece of this issue are shown views of that grand old garden in which George Ellwanger, father of the author of "The Garden's Story," and senior member of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, loves to pass much of his time. Mr. Ellwanger some time since passed the four score mark in years, but he still takes an active part in the management of the great business. The artist has caught him amid the flowers.

GROWING HILL'S CHILI.

In a discussion of the Hill's Chili peach at the Michigan Horticultural Society meeting, Prof. Taft said:

It seems to me that unquestionably the soil has much to do with the growth of the variety, and we go further than that and say that certain varieties will only succeed on certain classes of soil, and other kinds might fail on that same soil. Mr. Wiley is correct in stating that there is a difference in the varieties or strains of Hill's Chili; and nurserymen ought to take more pains than they do in protecting their buds. I believe they can do very much to increase the size of the fruit if they follow that practice. But as very few do that, it seems to me the thing for the fruitgrowers to do, who do not wish to bud their own trees, is to select the right variety, select a perfect tree, and furnish the buds to the nurseryman and let him grow the trees for them. Then, if they get honest nurserymen, they will get trees of these valuable strains. This seems to me our only hope, unless we grow our own trees. But I believe the time is coming when nurserymen will be compelled to take these pains, and then we will have better fruit.

GEORGIA PEACHES IN 1900.

Georgia has become a peach state, says J. H. Hale. The Hale orchard turned out 180 carloads in 1898. In 1900 we estimate on 200 carloads and are getting in crate material for that many, and I believe it not impossible for Georgia to turn out 3,000 carloads of peaches and 200 carloads of Japanese plums. While the crop may be larger than that of 1898 earlier and later varieties will extend the season fully a month longer, and there will be no rush day, as two years ago.

IN THE GENESEE VALLEY.

Better Prices Obtained Even When Volume of Trade Has Not Increased Notably—Agents Should Be Encouraged in Meeting Advances in Prices—Demand for Small Fruit Stock Good—Mr. Rouse Thinks Prices May Still Further Advance.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—Chase Brothers Co.: "Our spring retail business and business for the year past about equals in volume sales of the preceding year and at slightly better prices. The wholesale demand thus far this spring has been brisk, and while we haven't much information as to what our neighbors are doing, still think it safe to say that stock will be pretty well cleaned out, and the prices ruling in the average better than a year ago.

"It is rather early as yet to make any estimate on the new season's business, but the indications look to us very favorable for a large business in the retail department."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—Brown Brothers Co.: "We consider that the outlook in the nursery business is continuing to grow steadily better. We think this is largely due to the fact that over production has ceased. We note no great improvement in sales over last year, but we have been getting better prices and are anticipating a better margin at the close of the year."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—The Hawks Nursery Co.: "Our sales are larger than they were last spring, and with a smaller percentage of fruit trees sold. We were compelled to advance prices, and very materially on nearly everything, and while it was hard work to keep our agents good-natured on that account, we believe that the coming season better prices still will prevail, and with less complaint, and we look forward with hope and not misgivings."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—Allen L. Wood: "My sales of small stock are quite satisfactory in every way. Demand is strong with an advance in prices of from 10 to 15 per cent above those of recent seasons."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—Irving Rouse: "The season is, so far, extremely late and backward and not as much stock has been handled as usual at this date. It looks, however, as if everything was going to be cleaned up in good shape. Prices have materially advanced over those of a year ago and the promise is good for a still farther advance the coming season."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 19.—James M. Kennedy: "Spring opened up two weeks later than usual. The wholesale growers have completed their spring shipments, receiving good prices. The amount of stock shipped wholesale was unusually small compared with last spring, as about all the stock was sold and shipped last fall. The retail trade exceeds that of last spring both in prices and quantities, prices being 50 per cent. more than last spring. This indicates an increase in prices by next fall. It will be safe to say there will be no surplus stock to carry over. Collections have been unusually good the past year. Nursery stock has never wintered better. Nurserymen commenced planting this week. The prospects for next fall and spring are very encouraging."

HOW TO FUMIGATE.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has issued a bulletin, prepared by Prof. Beach, on the subject of fumigation. It states:

The entomologists who have investigated this subject are

not yet agreed as to the length of time which should be recommended for the fumigation of dormant nursery stock, but they generally give from 30 to 50 minutes. Sirrene advises that, when using the formula given below, the stock be fumigated for one hour. In Johnson's tests, well-matured stock of apple, plum, etc., stood treatment one hour with gas of a strength far above the standard used; so that in general with the standard strength no damage need be feared from an over dose with well-matured stock. It is well to be on the safe side and continue the fumigation long enough to secure the full benefit of the operation.

After the stock has been fumigated the room must be ventilated for at least ten minutes before entering it. This rule must be strictly enforced, because anyone who enters the room before it has been properly ventilated endangers his life.

THE FORMULÆ.

The following formula is recommended by Sirrine for general use in fumigating well-matured dormant nursery stock. For each 100 cubic feet of space in the room use:

FORMULA FOR WELL-MATURED STOCK.

Potassium cyanide, (98 to 99 per cent. pure)... $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. (avoir.)
Sulphuric acid..... $1\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.
Water..... $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

Fumigate for one hour and then ventilate the room ten minutes before entering it.

Sirrene's experiments with different amounts of the cyanide lead him to the opinion that for general use with well-matured nursery stock the amount should not be less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounces per 100 cubic feet, which is the amount given in the above formula. (Other entomologists recommend less amounts of the cyanide. Johnson's formula calls for approximately 9-10 ounce per 100 cubic feet; Alwood uses 1 ounce, Marlatt 1 ounce and Webster 4 5 ounce per 100 cubic feet for well-matured stock). Sirrene finds, however, that stock, under some conditions, is injured by even as small a quantity of the cyanide as this. Johnson reports similar results and recommends for peach whips, June budded peach trees, bud sticks and in general all stock which is not well matured, that the amount of potassium cyanide be reduced to 18 grams (approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ ounce) per 100 cubic feet. When stock is to be fumigated which is not well matured it is doubtless best to reduce the amount of the cyanide as Johnson recommends, even if it is necessary to lengthen the time of fumigation to get satisfactory results. Following Sirrene's ideas in regard to the proportionate amounts of sulphuric acid and water the formula for each 100 cubic feet of space would be as stated below.

FORMULA FOR IMMATURE STOCK, BUD STICKS, ETC.

Potassium cyanide, (98 to 99 per cent. pure).... $\frac{5}{8}$ oz. (avoir.)
Sulphuric acid..... $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.
Water..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

As regards refumigation Johnson finds that the peach will not stand a second fumigation. Apples, pears, etc., are not injured by it, but it is well not to expose stock a second time to the gas after it has been once properly fumigated.

Stock which has passed out of the dormant condition cannot be safely fumigated with gas at the strength given for dormant stock, neither can it in the fall before the leaves have dropped.

Instructions for the construction of fumigating houses are also given.

A PLEA FOR CERTIFICATES.

A Straightforward Statement from an Entomologist who Endeavors to Argue from the Nurseryman's Point of View—Americans Are Setting the Standard of Foreign Inspection and Certification—A Reliable Certificate Increases in Value—As to Fumigation.

As the subject of fumigation is likely to be discussed to a greater or less extent in all nursery circles, the following extract from a paper by Prof. F. M. Webster of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., published in the "Proceedings of the American Pomological Society for 1899" will be of interest:

For myself, I have always held that if nurserymen are to be kept under surveillance, they should also have the right to demand that the country about them shall also be kept above suspicion. A law that affects only the nursery row, and not the adjacent orchards and grounds in the vicinity, is only, to a limited degree, what it should be, and I would give little for a certificate that does not include the word premises. It is here that fumigation has its chief value, if properly done, but if not properly done it is worthless. But to substitute fumigation for inspection, will be only to make matters worse, instead of better. There must be both in order to get the greatest benefit. As nurserymen know each other pretty well, further explanation is unnecessary.

The nurseryman is both a scientist and a business man. His "art does but mend nature;" but he must buy as well as grow and sell. None but the smallest local concerns can do otherwise. He must of necessity mix the purchased stock with that of his own growing, and thus his stock will represent not only his caution or carelessness, as the case may be, but that of his fellows generally. Fumigating, carefully done, will reduce his danger from this source.

Occasionally I have seen such reasoning as this: If the San Jose scale is found on my stock, I can throw the responsibility on the inspector, who dare not say on oath that it was not present, and overlooked by him in his inspection. Just so! But, as I have previously stated, the premises are there to show the actual condition. Stock may go into the trade and become mixed so that it can never be recognized, but the letter files of the inspector, if brought into court, will often clear up a vast amount of obscurity, affording unexpected help for the innocent, but equally unexpected retribution for the dishonest and guilty. Be straightforward and use your best efforts to keep clear of suspicious stock. If the inspector is incompetent or careless, see that he suffers the consequences, for he of all men has no business to be either the one or the other.

The value of a certificate of nursery inspection, then, will depend upon the efficiency of the inspector, and the use that is made of the document in the hands of the nurseryman. Its reliability will increase year after year until it will indicate almost, or quite, the exact conditions of the premises of the party to whom it is given. If nursery inspection and certificates are in dispute, it is because nurserymen of that character have made them so.

There are plenty of honest nurserymen in the country, and entomologists are doing their best to carry out their duties, faithfully, and with full confidence in each other, and I cannot see why nursery inspection and the entomologist's certifi-

cate of such, should not serve every legitimate purpose for which it is intended. There is in every profession or calling, a disreputable element, and it is to the better classes that we have always to look for whatever of good there is in any system or regulation, and nursery inspection and the inspector's certificates are no exceptions. As in everything else, the earliest efforts were more or less crude and unsatisfactory, but as I have said, each year renders the certificate of inspection more accurate and reliable and it is to be hoped that nurserymen will see to it that no act of theirs shall detract from its reliability and usefulness.

Lastly, we must not forget that all the while we are, to a certain degree, setting the standard of foreign inspection and certification, and therefore foreign as well as domestic certificates of nursery inspection will be what the better and more reliable class of nurserymen make them.

PLEA FOR OLD-FASHIONED APPLES.

J. H. Bowerman, Monroe county, N. Y., makes a strong plea for the old-fashioned varieties of apples, in the Country Gentleman. He says:

There is no apple grown equal to the old Spitzenburg, and I find among our customers (and dealers also) an ignorance in regard to this apple that is really surprising. I have seen bushels of apples sold under this name that were no more Esopus Spitzenburg than they were Russets (except in color) and yet the buyer was satisfied, and smacked his lips over what? Imagined, not actual, flavor. And the Swaar seems out of market entirely. The call for trees of that variety is so infrequent that many nurserymen have ceased to propagate them.

From Various Points.

The Department of Agriculture will take positive steps to fight the San Jose scale. It is proposed to introduce into California a scale parasite from South Africa which preys upon this pest.

The frost of December made sad havoc in the nurseries of Angers and Ussy, France, especially with stock intended for the United States. Great difficulty, it is feared, will be again experienced in filling American orders.

Considerable nursery tree stock is reaching Riverside and other Southern California sections from Oregon and eastern points, says the California Fruit Grower. The trees being received are of the prune, peach, pear, apricot and plum varieties. The greatest bulk of the shipments consist of prune stock, with peaches a good second. Apricots take third place.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$26,953 in February, 1900, against \$9,717 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in February, 1900, to \$136,089, against \$89,485, the value of the imports of February, 1899. The dutiable imports of seed amounted to \$73,298 in February, 1900, against \$51,212 in February of the previous year.

The second annual meeting of the Mississippi Apple Growers' Association was held at Quincey, Ill., March 23, with large attendance. The society has about 100 active members. Among subjects discussed were the "Planting of whole root or part-root trees," and "Planting one-year or two-year trees." On the first, opinions seemed equally divided; on the second, one-year-olds were favored.

The Illinois State Horticultural Board has decided to locate a new Experiment Station at Dixon, for the testing of small fruit. This station will be under the superintendence of J. L. Hartwell, President of the Horticultural Society of Northern Illinois and Director of Stations for the Northern District. Mr. Hartwell is a careful and successful grower of small fruits, and good results may be looked for from this station.

A GENERAL CLEAN-UP.

*Stimulating Demand for all kinds of Nursery Stock In the West
—Little will Be Left for the Brush-pile—The Outlook Is for
Advanced Prices—Collections Promise well—A Healthy
Demand for Future Stock Is Prophesied.*

GENEVA, NEB., April 14.—Youngers & Co.: "Business with us this spring has been very good. Shipments opened up earlier than ordinary and have continued steadily until the present time and we are having about all we can do now. We shall handle the usual amount of stock, while the advanced prices will make the summing up in dollars and cents considerably better than for several years past. Everything in the line of merchantable goods is going to be cleaned up. There will probably be a little third-class stock that will go to the brush-pile, but nothing that is really desirable."

WAUKEE, IOWA, April 13.—M. J. Wragg: "Our business has been much better in some ways than last year. There is a stimulating demand for all kinds of nursery stock. The outlook is for advanced prices, with a healthy demand for stock in the future."

OTTAWA, KAN., April 14.—A. Willis: "For the last few weeks we have been very busy. Our trade both retail and wholesale has been larger than ever before. It is too early yet to say anything about collections, but so far they seem to promise as good as usual. The plant we made in the spring of '99 did very poorly, and our outlook for stock is not good. We suppose this will make us a target for all the folks that have stock to sell in the country. The outlook for trade for the year to come is as good as usual. We think the present condition of the business at large is rather encouraging. The season with us is about a week later than usual."

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, April 17.—M. E. Callahan, Treasurer and Manager, Pioneer Nurseries Company: "Our sales have been very good; better than for several years. About all our salable stock sold. Collections above the average of the past six years. Have a good prospect for fruit crop which will make business better."

VINCENNES, Ind., April 21.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "Our spring sales were much better than we expected and the outlook for fall trade is flattering. Prospect for all kinds of fruit was never better."

TOPEKA, Kansas, April 18.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "For good demand, fair prices and prompt pay, this past season takes the lead. Although the price of stock for this spring was quite a little in advance of last, the demand for trees was none the less. The end of the season found us well cleaned up, with very little to burn. With our graft planting machine we were able to get our spring planting done much earlier. Work is well under headway and we are about ready to go fishing."

HEELING IN TREES OVER WINTER.

A Uriah, Pa., correspondent of the Rural New Yorker answering a Michigan man, who remarks: "If the nurseryman does not get trees to you early enough for successful planting, get them of a nurseryman who does," says:

Every nurseryman of any reputation at all is busy from the time the season opens until it is too late to plant, and letters

ordering trees "Now or never" are not of infrequent occurrence. Suppose we take the advice given, and all order early. What then? The trees would come late as ever. The remedy is not here, and it is useless to condemn an operation because we or some others have not succeeded with it. I know of no better method, considering all things, than to get trees in the fall and heel them over winter. The early spring awakens the trees even before the nursery is sufficiently dry to take them up, and this awakening continues until they are in full leaf. Not any of the spring weather, as a rule, is congenial to the welfare of the tree after it has been removed from the nursery row, yet it is held from one to ten (and sometimes thirty) days before it is permanently located in the orchard. If trees are in the trench at home they are undisturbed until the day planted, and they are benefited by everything that the spring days can give, while the process of planting under these circumstances is scarcely an interruption.

Get the trees in the fall, as soon as the leaves drop readily; plant all except the stone fruits, trench peach and all trees you wish to prune to a low top at planting, covering them to the height you wish to prune. Place cherry and trees you do not care to prune so hard in beds, covering them top and all about 10 inches deep. In Michigan and other cold climates all may be bedded, but peach can be trenched without loss. If wishing to plant early the bedded trees may remain until planted; but if you wish to plant later the tops would better be raised to the air and light, and the ground loosened about the trunks by raising the tops should be firmly trodden. If any intrenched trees show signs of starting before ready to plant, they may be retarded by taking them out and retrenching them after they have laid an hour or so. The trench for a lot of trees should not be placed on top of the ground, as some do it, but it should be plowed or dug to a depth of 18 inches or more, and the trees laid in with tops at an angle of 40 degrees; all bunches should be opened and the roots carefully spread apart so that the soil can get between them and exclude the air. In this region last year 98 per cent. of the intrenched trees grew, and especially where they were covered with snow, while in a great many cases 40 per cent. of the nursery-row trees died, and thousands that did grow will die this year because the vitality was frozen out of them in the nursery row. The only danger I see is that arising from the probability of mice eating them in the trench, but they won't do it if straw and litter be kept away, and the snow is firmly trodden about them after each deep snow.

DOUGLAS NURSERIES NOT SOLD.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

There is a squib going around the papers, in the West especially, that the R. Douglas' Sons Waukegan Nursery has been sold. This is not true. A little sheet published here put in their columns that we had sold all of our white pines. While in reality we had sold our 2 to 3 ft. size only; we still have in the neighborhood of one-half million seedlings and transplanted white pines. The article in the Waukegan paper has now got in the Chicago papers, that the nursery has been sold. This will not be done as long as the present proprietors live, as we look upon it as a monument to our late revered father.

Waukegan, Ill., April 16, 1900.

R. DOUGLAS' SONS,
per T. H. DOUGLAS.

In Nursery Rows.

TREES FOR THE NORTHWEST—W. C. Haveland, discussing the conditions in the Northwest at the Iowa Horticultural Society meeting, said: "We find that trees root grafted on roots two and a half to three inches and scions eight to nine inches, best, giving the tree a chance to spring the root from the scion, making the tree more hardy to withstand our hard and trying winters."

"WHAT WE WANT IS ORDERS"—"No, said the Old Man, "young Mr. Golightly is not with us any more. We had to let him go. He worked too hard. He covered too much territory. He'd go from one end of the state to the other in a week's time. We'd hear of him here, there, and everywhere, but he never got any orders. He didn't stay by his men until he had landed them. Of course, he protested when we let him go; he pointed out how much territory he had covered, and how many men he had seen; but we told him 'what we want is orders', and he didn't get them."

THE TREE LILAC—The rear of the grand procession of lilacs is now brought up by the giant tree lilacs of China and Japan, says S. C. Harrison of York, Neb. They have a glory of splendid white flowers the last of June. They get to be six inches through and thirty feet high. While going through one of the Boston parks, the superintendent said: "This is a Japan lilac tree I raised from seed twenty years ago." It was one mass of bloom. Said I: "That tree would measure two feet around." He thought not. I measured it three feet from the ground and it was two and one-half feet in circumference. I raised the Chinese lilac in Western Nebraska, the most trying place on earth for a tree, which has to brace against a sirocco with 110 in the shade, and then against 40 below zero, with four years of consecutive drouth thrown in. But the Chinaman never winced, but grew and bloomed amid drouth and neglect. With this tremendous reinforcement to our flowering shrubs, we can add beauty to our homes. I now graft all my choice kinds of lilacs on the root of the Chinese to make them more thrifty and to keep them from sprouting. Prof. Budd adds: We can fully endorse this high estimate of the tree lilac, but to give China and Japan the credit of developing such hardy trees is not right. Beyond all doubt the lilac family originated in the dry interior climate of North Central Asia. The tree type that does not sprout we found as a cultivated tree in most parts of Russia, in Europe and in Asia. Mr. Harrison speaks of grafting the lilac. If seedlings are grown they graft as readily as those of the apple. Lilac seed grows readily if stratified as we treat pits of the stone fruits.

JUDGE MILLER ON GRAFTING.

Writing under date of February 15th, Judge Miller, Bluffton, Mo., says:

"Grafts should be cut now, when the wood is not frozen. Put them in damp sawdust or sand in the cellar or bury them in a sheltered place outdoors in the ground. Cherries should be grafted first, plums next, while apples and pears can be set later. If grafts are kept nearly dormant one can graft up to the time the trees burst out in leaf."

"The early grafting is usually done by the cleft system. Saw the stock with a sharp, fine-toothed saw. Smooth the stock with a sharp knife. The graft may be an inch, two inches or three long, according to the closeness of the buds. Cut the graft at the lower end in a wedge, one side a little thicker than the other, the bud to be on the thicker side. Split the stock with a thin, broad-bladed knife, leaning the knife so as to be sure to cut the bark clean and not tear it. Insert a little wedge into the split, so that you can insert the wedge into the slit nearly up to the bud, seeing to it that the inner bark of the graft and stock are in line and in contact. I frequently lean the graft out a little at the top so as to be sure that the channels of sap flow across each other. When grafting on bearing trees which I wish to change, I prefer putting on limbs

one inch in diameter. Some work on much thicker limbs and put the grafts in a stock, but they do not make so complete union, and are liable to break apart."

"As to grafting wax there are various recipes given and I have tried them all. None suits me better than the following: One pound of resin, half pound of pure beeswax and a quarter pound of beef tallow, melted in an iron vessel over a slow fire, then pour this into water, not too cold, or it will chill outside too suddenly. Grease the hands and work it the same as taffy, until it is a golden yellow. Roll in balls of half a pound and lay aside for use. When grafting melt in a vessel and have a little paddle with which to apply it to the graft and stock when in the condition of cream. Too hot is not good and too thick when getting cold is not convenient. Bear in mind that every particle of green wood cut must be covered with the wax or the work will be a failure. Even the top of the graft should be coated with it."

ARBOR DAY IN NEW YORK.

The authorities of New York State have issued an Arbor Day annual containing statistics and suggestions regarding the observance of the day, May 4th, by the schools of the state. The following figures show the number of trees planted in the state since the institution of the day:

Year.	Number of Districts.	Trees Planted.
1889	5,681	24,166
1890	8,106	27,097
1891	8,956	25,786
1892	8,809	20,622
1893	8,783	15,973
1894	9,057	16,524
1895	8,450	15,073
1896	9,823	16,569
1897	9,921	17,975
1898	9,885	18,429
1899	9,883	16,357
Totals		214,571

SAN JOSE SCALE LAW SUIT.

The first case under the San Jose scale law, which was enacted in April, 1899, says the Chicago Record, under date of April 13th, was prosecuted in Judge Hoglund's court yesterday, and M. E. Markel, a nurseryman at Bowen and Cottage Grove avenues, was fined \$10 for selling to Mrs. Ida F. Perry, 319 Bowen avenue, some trees which had not been examined and certified by the state entomologist. The law provides that nurseries shall be inspected each year for evidences of the presence of destructive insects.

The will of the late John G. Glen, of Glen Brothers, nurserymen Rochester, N. Y., who died at Atlantic City, February 28th, disposes of real estate valued at \$20,000 and personal property to the amount of \$10,000. The most of the property was bequeathed to relatives, but the employees of the nursery firm were remembered.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., have engaged the services of J. Austin Shaw to act as their traveling representative. Mr. Shaw will spend his entire time in traveling from place to place, calling upon the leading nurserymen and florists in the interests of this progressive firm.

The annual report of the Missouri Horticultural Society, including the proceedings of the summer and winter meetings, has been issued by the secretary, L. A. Goodman, Westport.

TREATMENT OF SCIONS.

Upon the subject of utilizing a scion, Prof. H. E. Van Deman says in Rural New Yorker:

We sometimes get a very little wood of some rare fruit that we wish to propagate as rapidly as possible, and we may not always know just how to do it. If the scions are of the apple, pear or quince, it is easier to make a large amount of growth from them than of most other kinds, because they may be very readily propagated from dormant wood. If it is desired to make every bud grow into a tree or branch, it would be necessary to hold the scions back by putting them in cold storage. This can be done by burying the scions in the sawdust of an icehouse, where it is constantly damp and not far from the ice, and then spring budding them. This is the best way to do with scions of the peach and apricot, because they do not graft readily; and I believe it would be a good way to work the plum and cherry, although I have never tried it with them.

Spring budding is done in this way: Cut the scions early. In the fall, before there is any danger of injury from severe weather, would be the safest time, and keep them perfectly dormant until the bark peels readily on the stocks to be budded. Then insert the buds as in ordinary summer budding, being very careful to tie them closely down to the stocks. As soon as they are grown fast, cut away the part above the bud, and rub off all sprouts that start, except the one from each bud.

The way to use the bud most economically in grafting, is to try to insert single buds. If they are nearer each other than an inch or a little more, this is not possible; for it will take that length of wood properly to trim the scion to a wedge suitable for setting in the stock. If the cleft or split style of the graft is used, a bud should be left just at the top of the outer edge of the wedge. If the tongue or splice method is followed the bud should be left at the top of the little scion; and the same is true if any of the bark or slip methods is used. The idea is to avoid cutting away any of the buds in preparing the scion for insertion. If one bud is left intact and the cambium layer below is well placed in contact with the cambium of the stock, and the wound secured by wax or bandage from evaporation, that is, artificially barked over again, that bud ought to make a good branch, with proper after-treatment. If the wood is not too scarce I would allow two or more buds to each scion.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The prospects for fruit are very favorable, although peaches sustained some damage in Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Ohio.

Reports from fruit growers along the lake shore in Michigan indicate from 10 to 50 per cent. of peach buds dead. There are enough live buds left on most varieties to give a full crop,

and some will require thinning. At the South Haven sub-experiment station twenty-eight varieties show 57 per cent. of live buds. Some growers are surprised at the extent of damage after a mild winter, but it is supposed the mild weather in October and November caused buds to swell and become tender.

Two carloads of young orange trees were received late in March for planting near Ingleside, Arizona, about 60,000 navels, grown and budded at Riverside, Cal., and 3,000 pomelo trees.

Fig trees are in full leaf in California, and have promise of the largest crop of fruit seen there for years. Nearly all the fruit trees are now in bloom, and orchardists are confident of immense crops on all irrigated lands.

SALES IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19.—Griffing Bros. Co.: "Our spring sales and business have been quite satisfactory. Had a much larger stock in all lines, except plums, than in previous years; yet we were booked up on many of the leading varieties before the season was far advanced. Have sold out quite close in all lines and as a rule at a marked advance in price."

WANTED.

right man. Address,

A single man who is a competent Nurseryman. One who has a knowledge of ornamental stock as well as fruit tree stocks preferred. Must be a good budder. References required. Place permanent to the

GEO. C. ROEDING, Proprietor,
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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"An exact knowledge of the adaptation of stock to graft will be the perfection of culture."—MARSHALL P. WILDER.

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NO. 5.

ITS FIRST QUARTER CENTURY.

Brief Review of the Work of the American Association—Topics Discussed at the Annual Conventions—The Trade Well Protected by Vigorous Committees—Value of the Files of the Official Journal for Reference.

In view of the fact that the convention of this month in Chicago marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen, it is of interest to note briefly the principal features of the annual meetings of the Association during the last quarter of a century.

At the Crystal Lake meeting of the Northern Horticultural Society in January, 1876, Dr. John E. Ennis, of Clinton, Ia., proposed that a national centennial meeting of nurserymen, florists and seedsmen be held in Chicago. The following committee on arrangements was appointed: Dr. John E. Ennis, Clinton, Ia.; L. K. Schofield, Freeport, Ill.; J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa, Wis.; A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill.; D. Wilmot Scott, Galena, Ill.; Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Ill. An informal meeting was held in Chicago at which the following temporary officers were elected: President, Edgar Sanders; secretary, D. Wilmot Scott; treasurer, A. R. Whitney. A call was issued to nurserymen, florists, seedsmen, horticultural implement makers and dealers in supplies for nurserymen and florists to meet in the exposition building, Chicago, June 14, 1876, at 10 a. m.

At the first annual meeting vice-presidents were appointed for some of the states; the executive committee was authorized to name the others. No essays were read at this meeting. Sixty members were enrolled. A trip to the South parks was enjoyed.

The second annual meeting was held in Chicago on June 20, 21 and 23, 1877. No essays were read, but matters of interest to the trade were discussed. Sixty-three members were enrolled. The South parks were again visited.

The records for 1878, 1879 and 1881 are missing. The fifth annual meeting was held in Chicago on June 16, 17 and 18, 1880. Essays were read, 150 members were enrolled and visits were made to the South and Lincoln parks.

At the seventh annual meeting the American Forestry Association was organized. This meeting was held June 21, 22 and 23, 1882, in Rochester, N. Y. One hundred and fifty-two members were enrolled. Essays were read by Patrick Barry, Thomas Meehan, C. L. Watrous, John J. Thomas and others.

Members to the number of 179 were enrolled at the eighth annual meeting which was held in St. Louis, in 1883. The members enjoyed an excursion on the Mississippi river and visited Shaw's garden.

The ninth annual meeting was in Chicago again. It was held June 18, 19 and 20, 1884. M. A. Hunt, Chicago, was

president, and there were 346 paying members; honorary members, 45. There was a trip to Pullman, a visit to the parks and a banquet by the Chicago florists.

The members met again in Chicago for the tenth annual meeting, on June 17, 18 and 19, 1885. There were 34 lady honorary members and 367 paying members. A ride on the lake and a visit to Lincoln park were enjoyed.

There was much routine business, but only one essay at the eleventh annual meeting which was held in Washington, June 16, 17 and 18, 1886. President Norman J. Colman presided, and the essay was by B. E. Fernow, of Washington, on "Forest Tree Seeds."

For the twelfth annual meeting the Association went back to Chicago, on June 15, 16 and 17, 1887. President C. L. Watrous presided. At this meeting the name of the Association was changed from "American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen" to "American Association of Nurserymen." The florists and the seedsmen had formed national associations of their own. A committee was appointed to prepare a telegraph code for the use of nurserymen.

The thirteenth annual meeting in Detroit, June 20 and 21, 1888, was marked by the report of the committee on railroad freight classification, composed of S. M. Emery, N. H. Albaugh and J. B. Spaulding, showing that through the efforts of this committee, the classification of nursery stock, boxed, was changed by the Railway Traffic Association from first to second class; it was estimated that this would save the nurserymen of the country not less than \$50,000 per year in freight and would greatly stimulate shipments. The committee on the reduction of postage reported the organization of the U. S. Postal Improvement Association.

In Chicago again the Association met for the fourteenth annual convention, on June 5 and 6, 1889. There was a long programme of papers upon subjects of interest to the trade. President George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y., presided, and Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., was secretary.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held in New York City, June 4, 5 and 6, 1890. There was a long programme of papers including those by Professors Van Deman, Fernow, Bailey, Budd and Galloway; G. E. Meissner, H. S. Wiley, Thomas Meehan, S. M. Emery, J. T. Lovett, G. J. Carpenter, George W. Campbell, J. H. Hale, J. W. Manning, Jr., Samuel C. Moon, and G. J. Kellogg; also William Fell, England.

The sixteenth annual meeting was held in Minneapolis, June 3, 4 and 5, 1891, President S. M. Emery, Lake City, in the chair. There were interesting papers at the sessions. The members were treated to a carriage ride through the park system of the city, tendered by the city government.

A telegraphic code was adopted at the seventeenth meeting in Atlanta, Ga., June 1, 2 and 3, 1892. There were excursions to Tallulah Falls and to several large peach orchards.

During the World's Fair, June 7 and 8, 1893, the eighteenth annual meeting of the Association was held in the Assembly Hall on the Fair grounds, President H. Augustine, Normal, Ill., presiding. Notwithstanding the many outside attractions there was a good attendance at the sessions of the convention and a full programme of papers was presented. The nurserymen were provided with a trade journal this year, the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN having been established in February, 1893.

For the nineteenth annual meeting the Association went to Niagara Falls, on June 6 and 7, 1894. President U. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kans., presided. At this meeting the Association changed the date of annual meeting from the first to the second Wednesday in June and adopted the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as its official journal. A purse of \$100 was raised for E. W. Bull, the originator of the Concord grape. There was a lively discussion of the tariff question and there were papers on the nursery industry in the North, East, South and West, by J. Cole Doughty, William C. Barry, P. J. Berckmans and President Pearsall, respectively.

The twentieth annual meeting was held in Indianapolis, June 12 and 13, 1895. In the absence of President J. H. Hale, Vice-President N. H. Albaugh presided. The San Jose scale first appears as the subject of extended discussion at this meeting; it was the subject of a paper by Professor F. M. Webster of the Ohio Experiment Station. Among other things he said: "It seems to me we need a United States law. The San Jose scale can be wholly eradicated from a nursery or an orchard in a year. It can be stamped out. I am inclined to think that the scale can be carried on California fruit to the East." Professor L. H. Bailey delivered a memorable address on "Reflective Impressions of the Nursery Business." He also discussed conservation of moisture so clearly and instructively that he has been asked annually to give the nurserymen more of his valuable experience at the conventions. His time, however, is fully occupied. While in Indianapolis the nurserymen called upon ex-President Benjamin Harrison.

On June 10 and 11, 1896, the nurserymen found themselves back in Chicago attending the twenty-first meeting of the American Association. President Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., was in the chair. E. H. Bissell, Richmond, Va., called up the San Jose scale question by referring to Virginia legislation. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kans., proposed that the scale laws of the states be published in the proceedings of the Association. This was not done, but the laws were published in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN as they appeared, and afterward in book form by the National Nurseryman Publishing Company. A resolution declaring unfair and unjust the laws enacted by states discriminating against nursery products, was adopted, and it was asked that such laws be repealed. Professor Bailey read a paper on "The Nursery Lands of New York," and George W. Campbell a paper on "Improving the American Grape." The tariff discussion resulted in the appointment of the following as a committee to call upon congressmen: William C. Barry, J. H. Hale, N. H. Albaugh.

At St. Louis, June 9 and 10, 1897, was held the twenty-second meeting of the nurserymen. Silas Wilson again presided. The convention was marked by the attendance of the leading members, the adoption of a federal bill which is pending in congress, relating to the inspection of nursery stock and many pleasant features chief of which were the visit to

Shaw's garden and the banquet at the Mercantile club. A new tariff on nursery stock was secured in 1897. While not all that the nurserymen had hoped for, it was still a long step in advance of any previous bill.

The twenty-third convention of the American Association, at Omaha, on June 8 and 9, 1898, was one of the quietest in the history of the Association. About 150 of the 426 members were present. The Omaha exposition had just opened and this proved an attraction to some of the members. Comparatively little business was transacted. There was talk of incorporating the Association, but no action was taken.

There was an unusually large attendance at the twenty-fourth convention in Chicago, on June 14th and 15th last year, President Brooke presided and considerable business was transacted. The attention of the committee on transportation was called to the need of a rearrangement of the classification of nursery stock. Mr. Watrous reported regarding the Whitney claim which has since been paid, Treasurer Yates having deposited recently to the credit of the Association the amount of the claim, \$1,629.80. Evidence of a generally stronger market for nursery stock was noted upon all sides and prices advanced steadily from the date of the convention. A committee composed of Thomas B. Meehan, J. J. Harrison and Theodore Smith was appointed to investigate the subject of custom house abuses. The delays complained of were stopped by an order from Assistant Secretary Spalding of the treasury department, expediting the appraisal of nursery stock at the custom houses.

This is a brief summary of the work of the American Association of Nurserymen as shown by the reports of the annual conventions since its organization. Space does not permit mention of the many valuable papers that have been presented to the Association by its members and those who have been invited to appear before it at the annual meetings.

In addition to the matter that has come before the conventions, there have been many subjects of special interest to the trade discussed in the official journal of the Association, as shown by its files. Indeed, aside from the official proceedings of the annual meetings of the American Association, the files of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN afford the only consecutive record of transactions in nursery trade circles. This fact should be sufficient incentive for the preservation and binding of the numbers of the trade journal as they are issued.

It is to the files of the official trade journal that recourse must be had for details of the important controversy over the San Jose scale, the Canadian exclusion act and its partial suspension, the Stringfellow method of close root pruning, reports of nursery interests connected with the meetings of horticultural societies, nursery transactions throughout this and foreign countries, the plans and movements of individual members of the trade, spring and fall reports of the trend of trade, cultural topics and comment upon nursery methods, sketches and portraits of prominent members of the trade, the latest offerings from nursery rows and that free interchange of opinion which appears only in a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of the particular trade represented.

At the close of its first quarter century the American Association of Nurserymen finds the trade well protected by the vigorous work of the Association committees, prices more nearly what they should be than they have been in some time and the outlook good for a continuation of a period of prosperity in the business.

ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

The presidents of the American Association of Nurserymen during the last twenty-five years have been as follows, the records for three years being lost :

- 1876—Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill.
- 1877—E. Moody, Lockport, N. Y.
- 1878—J. S. Stickney, Waumatos, Wis.
- 1881—N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.
- 1883—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1884—M. A. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.
- 1885—Edgar Sanders, Chicago, Ill.
- 1886—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.
- 1887—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1888—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.
- 1889—George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
- 1890—George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y.
- 1891—S. M. Emery, Lake City, Minn.
- 1892—J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.
- 1893—H. Augustine, Normal, Ill.
- 1894—U. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kan.
- 1895—J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.
- 1896—Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.
- 1897—Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.
- 1898—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.
- 1899—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.
- 1900—Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.

D. Wilmot Scott, Galena, Ill., was the secretary of the Association from 1876 to 1888 ; Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., from 1888 to 1893 ; George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y., from 1893 to 1900.

A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill., was treasurer of the Association from 1876 to 1891 ; N. A. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill., from 1891 to 1898 ; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y., from 1898 to 1900.

LOCAL NURSERY STOCK.

There is a good deal written about the risk of getting stock from states where the climate is a few degrees colder or warmer than the one in which the purchaser lives, says S. W. Chambers in Michigan Farmer, and, consequently, we sometimes find growers patronizing local nurseries for this very reason when the quality of stock is not really up to the standard required. While every man should, to an extent, patronize home industries so far as possible, it is a serious mistake to carry it too far. If the local nurseryman does not have the best of what we need it is better to send fifty or five hundred miles away for it if we know that it is better. Personally I have never found this acclimatization craze of very much importance. I have purchased my stock from widely different parts of the country, and I do not think that the trees or shrubs undergo any disadvantage other than the dangers and injuries that may come from long shipment. That is the real and only danger. Delay in shipment from a distance may sometimes cause the roots to get too dry. But the idea that the young trees are unaccustomed to the climate of their new home, and hence must suffer, is hardly founded upon facts. All nursery stock when transplanted must undergo a period of readjustment when their roots become attached to the soil. But if they are moved carefully and not injured in the transportation they will easily adapt themselves to the new soil, even if brought from a colder or warmer state. Of course this does not mean that tender varieties that have been raised in a Southern nursery will

thrive in a Northern home. One must at least select the varieties that are known to thrive in his locality.

In some other respects I think there is a distinct advantage in purchasing nursery stock from different parts of the country. By so doing we secure the best that has been accomplished by nurserymen all over the country. It is a good deal like infusing new blood into a herd of cattle. One nurseryman may have produced a specially fine supply of plum, apple or peach trees, and it is to our interest to secure some of his stock, for by so doing we obtain the best results of his work and fortunate situation. By depending entirely upon the local nurserymen we may soon run down our stock unless they are wide awake in securing their stock from different trustworthy sources. There are improvements being made all the time in every department of horticulture, and in order to keep up with the best we must be broad-minded enough to admit that there is something good outside of our own county and state.

MAYOR ORLANDO HARRISON.

Orlando Harrison has been elected Mayor of Berlin, Md. Mr. Harrison is one of the most prominent and popular members of the American Association of Nurserymen. Referring to his election, the Berlin, Md., Herald says :

Mr. Harrison is one of our most progressive and successful business men, and will fill the office with credit to himself and honor to the town. Mr. Harrison is the business manager of the firm of J. G. Harrison & Sons, a director of the Berlin Building and Loan Association, a member of the American Association of Nurserymen and vice-president of the Exchange and Savings Bank here. He was born in Sussex county, Delaware, January 27, 1867, and when in his teens started in fruits. When at the age of 18, he with his father moved to Berlin, where they have since grown nursery stock, making a specialty of peach trees, strawberry plants and asparagus roots and for the past few years have added apple and pear trees. Their planting started from only 2,000 trees for orchard purpose and now their annual budded list of peach for the past three years has exceeded any other in the United States. Starting on one farm of 170 acres, to-day J. G. Harrison & Sons have six small farms of the choicest land in this vicinity. Their sales in strawberry plants run into the millions and in asparagus roots hundreds of thousands.

WIDENING THE SCOPE OF ARBOR DAY.

C. S. Harrison, York, Neb., writing on the subject of Arbor Day, says : Hitherto we have been content with planting common or native trees. This is well enough for pioneer days ; but at this stage we should aim for something higher. There are many things besides elm, ash and box elder to plant. For contrast we should have, now and then, a Russian olive, with its fragrant bloom, white foliage and fruit of burnished silver—a tree as thrifty and hardy as the elm. Then there are tree lilacs of China and Japan. These are trees instead of bushes. I measured one in a Boston park, twenty years from seed, and three feet from the ground it was 2½ feet around. They grow to be a foot through and fifty feet high, with a mass of pure white blossoms peering from their leafy coverts the last of June. This was the giant lilac of Japan. More beautiful, with fine foliage and grace of form is the Chinese tree lilac, which stood three consecutive years of drought, sirocco and blizzards in Western Nebraska, and grew and bloomed through it all. This also blossoms in June.

TRADE IN MISSOURI.

Reviewed by S. H. Linton of Marceline—Demand for Stock During Spring Almost Unlimited—Wholesale Orders Refused—Heavy Fruit Crop Promised In Missouri—A Plea for Revision of Names of Fruits—The Gano and Ben Davis.

S. H. Linton, Marceline, Mo., writes as follows to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

"Closing several weeks of a very busy season, I am again in position to give a short account of the past, present and future. Through we are located in latitude between the two great extremes of heat and cold, still we feel the effect of the loss in stock from the severe cold of the winter of '98-'99.

"And with the low prices of nursery stock the past six years, we realize the fact of hard times, and appreciate the change at present for better prices.

"The demand for stock this spring, especially peach, cherry, plum and grapes, was almost unlimited. With us, however, trade was cut short because of limited amount of stock. In some lines of stock we were forced to refuse many wholesale orders, so that we might be able to supply our retail trade.

"With the present prospects the fruit crop of this part of the state, apples, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes will be the largest for years. The early spring was cold and rather dry. This had the tendency to hold back the fruit bloom for ten days or two weeks, but when the bloom opened up it met a favorable season of clear dry weather with gentle breezes and no hard wind, thereby giving full and complete benefit of the pollen. This season being favorable to tree and vegetable growth, demonstrates the fact that insects and disease do not have the same effect upon a healthy, vigorous tree or plant as when the growth and condition of the tree is poor. Herein lies the success of orcharding. Keep the trees vigorously growing and there will be little cause for dread of the borers and other insects.

"There will be more trees planted in the north half of Missouri this fall than have ever been planted in one fall since Missouri has been a state. Though here in Missouri the annual average sunshine is two hundred and fifty days, yet it is not all sunshine, pleasure and profit with the nurseryman. We have unforeseen causes here, as elsewhere, that are at times quite discouraging and expensive.

"The time has come, with the vast knowledge, experience and science in pomology that we now have in the United States, when there should be a decisive movement in the nomenclature of fruits. The American Association of Nurserymen at the coming convention should have a committee appointed to see that through a thorough investigation of the misnamed fruits the proper names should be permanently fixed and recorded. There are a great many varieties of fruit that are being sent out under new names causing dissatisfaction and confusion, not only with fruit growers, but with nurserymen and propagators. The time will come, if no restraints are imposed, when the catalogues of names will be wholly unreliable. For instance, the Gano apple is identical with the Ben Davis. The Gano will always be in confusion with the Ben Davis. This is true with other apples and other varieties of fruit. And there is no better time or place to develop this matter than the convention of the Association of American Nurserymen, in June, 1900.

GEORGE G. ATWOOD IN CHARGE.

A special San Jose scale department has been established in connection with the New York Department of Agriculture, and George G. Atwood of Geneva, has been placed in charge. Charles N. Darrow, Geneva; Percy L. Husted, Blauvelt, and H. C. Peck, Brighton, have been appointed inspectors, and Louis Brown, Cobleskill; Jay Thompson, Seward, and T. F. Niles, Spencertown, assistants.

TEXAS NURSERYMAN MARRIED.

At Lone Oak, near Independence, Texas, at high noon on April 25th, Stanley H. Watson and Miss Alice Clay were united in marriage by Rev. James Noble, rector St. Peter's Episcopal church. Only members of the two families and half a dozen most intimate friends were present to witness the ceremony. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clay and a member of one of the first families in this, the oldest section of Texas. The groom is proprietor of the Rosedale nurseries, Brenham, Tex., an enterprise established nearly forty years ago by his father, and which is being successfully carried on by the son. The bride and groom will make their home at Rosedale.—Brenham, Texas, Banner.

A VETERAN NURSERYMAN.

J. S. Harris, La Crescent, Minn., writes: "I am at present only a local nurseryman in a small way, propagating principally for testing new varieties and experimental purposes, and shall soon have to give it up entirely on account of the infirmities of age.

"It is now about 62 years since I put in my first little nursery of root grafts and the first effort was a great success. I took it up from hearing my father read about the way they had begun to propagate trees at some nursery at Rochester, N. Y.

"I have always been a great lover of trees and fruits, but have never followed the nursery business for the money that could be made at it. I think that I am about the oldest root grafter in the West. I began in Ohio, and still put up a few grafts every winter."

SHIPMENT TO SOUTH AMERICA.

On February 10th by fast freight and in refrigerator car to New York, Nelson Bogue sent a consignment of nursery stock to Senor Doctor Don Martin Garcia Merou, Minister of Agriculture, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America.

This shipment included nearly every desirable variety of pears, plums, peaches, cherries, quinces, apricots and small fruits that are successfully grown in Western New York. The order also called for a thousand apples and an extensive list of roses.

This stock, on reaching Buenos Ayres, was divided and sent to various parts of the republic, while the larger portion was planted in government experimental grounds, with a view of thoroughly testing and ascertaining what fruits can be successfully grown in the republic.

These trees were inspected and fumigated by a representative of the Department of Agriculture at Albany.

In Nursery Rows.

STANDARD CRIMSON RAMBLER.—In the April issue of *Meehan's Monthly* was an illustration of a Crimson Rambler rose trained to a single stem and allowed to make a head. The form resembles the Kilmarnock willow but is much less formal and has the added attraction of brilliant flowers.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE.—M. J. Wragg, referring to Rocky Mountain evergreens in Iowa, says in *Gardening*: "The first of importance is the *Picea pungens*, or Colorado Blue Spruce. This is undoubtedly the king of spruces. We have not the command of language to express the admiration we have for this tree, which is one of the gems of the Rockies; and while it is found in the deep gorges on very dry, but exposed points on the range, one would naturally suppose that it would not endure the great changes of transplanting to the genial soils we have here. Yet, the facts are that there is no tree that so adapts itself to the prairie conditions as this one does, and it is certainly designated to be the coming ornamental evergreen tree; the person encouraging its planting will be rearing a living monument that will last for ages.

THE CATALPA TREE.—At my age says Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo., there is no use in commencing forestry here. I have plenty of forest yet, but for younger men there is a vast field open. Plenty of land in these parts can be bought for a few dollars per acre, the timber on which will pay for the clearing, which if it were planted in catalpa trees would be worth \$1,000 an acre in twenty years. In that time each tree may make two or three railroad ties, which are worth fifty cents per tie. No insects injure the trees, they are fast growers and the timber is almost indestructible. Had I known the value of this tree thirty years ago and planted twenty-five or thirty acres in catalpas, I might now rest on my oars the rest of my life. The black locust that I helped to plant seed of about seventy years ago, I saw trees of, when visiting my early home, that would make three to five posts each, that were then selling at \$1 per post. When our forests are all cut down it will be too late to begin. For every five acres of forest cut down, one acre should be planted with some useful, fast-growing tree. Catalpa seeds are for sale by most seedmen and are as easily grown as corn.

SOUTHERN NURSERIES.

Quite a large number of fruit trees planted in the northern states at the present time are grown in some of the southern nurseries, says S. H. Fulton in the *Allegan, Mich., Gazette*. These nurseries do a jobbing trade mostly, selling to nurserymen throughout the United States. One of the largest nursery centers of the south is Huntsville, Alabama. Here are located the Huntsville Wholesale nurseries; Chase Brothers' nurseries, a branch of Chase Brothers' nurseries of Rochester, N. Y., the Fraser nurseries, and a number of others.

American and Chickasaw plums, sour cherries, peaches, and pears are the leading kinds of fruit trees grown. The cherries propagated are mostly of the hardier varieties, and are shipped largely to Iowa and other states of the Northwest, as are also the American and Chickasaw plums. Japan varieties of plum are grown to a rather limited extent, but no European kinds are propagated. The latter do not hold their foliage well throughout the summer, and the wood does not mature properly. The plums are all grown on Mariana stocks propagated by means of cuttings. These cuttings are taken in the fall from stocks containing dormant buds. In late fall or early winter they are put out in nursery rows and the following summer are ready for budding.

Very little trouble is experienced in this section from attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. This may be in a measure due to the fact that there are but very few orchards in the vicinity to attract insects and disseminate diseases.

Although many kinds of nursery stock grow to perfection here, conditions do not seem favorable for fruitgrowing. Mr. Heikes, manager of the Huntsville nurseries, has experimented largely with different kinds of fruit upon trial grounds, but with very unsatisfactory results. Late spring frosts are one cause of failure, and it is Mr. Heikes' opinion that an almost entire lack of lime in the soil also has much to do with trees not fruiting well. In the neighboring mountains there is an abundance of limestone rock, but the land under cultivation seems to be almost entirely lacking in lime.

The Huntsville nurseries are twelve miles distant from Huntsville, while most of the others are within three or four miles of the city. The former covers an area of 1,000 acres upon a sort of tableland 500 feet above Huntsville and 1,600 above sea level. Of the 1,000 acres in the nursery grounds, 600 are now actually planted with trees and cuttings, while the remaining 400 are in process of renovation preparatory to planting again with trees. Two crops of trees are raised on the ground, then about two years are devoted to bringing the land back into condition for replanting, by use of cow peas, rye, and commercial fertilizers. The soil is a red clay with a slight admixture of sand.

An immense brick storage and packing cellar is located near the center of the plantation, and adjoining is a large shop where lumber is stored and tree-boxes built as needed. Near by is a store owned and run by Jesse S. Moss, proprietor of the nurseries. This store supplies the employes and their families with provisions and clothing. A short distance from this group of buildings stands the foreman's house surrounded by ornamental shrubs and trees, both deciduous and evergreen. Among the deciduous trees is a fine specimen of the very rare shittim tree, which is indigenous to this section. About the borders of this immense plantation are scattered the cabins wherein live the negroes employed in the nurseries.

About fifty negroes and sixteen teams of mules are kept on the grounds throughout the entire year, and during the busiest times the number, both of men and mules, is considerably increased. A few white men are employed as foremen, and under these the negroes work much more willingly than under foremen of their own race.

The digging and shipping season commences the latter part of September and continues without interruption until March, with the exception perhaps of four or five weeks in the middle of winter when it is likely to become too cold for safe exposure of the roots of the trees in digging.

OUTDOOR ART ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association will be held at the Hotel Auditorium Annex, Chicago, June 5 and 7. There will be papers by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *American Review of Reviews*; William R. Smith, director of the Botanic Gardens at Washington, D. C.; J. Frank Foster, superintendent of the South Park system, Chicago; and reports by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., Brookline, Mass., and superintendent Calvin C. Laney, of the Rochester, N. Y., park department.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Wilson J. Peters, Troy, O.; vice-president, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Wilson J. Peters, ex-officio, chairman; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Tadmor, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Annual convention for 1900—Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1900.

THE FEDERAL BILL DRAGS.

We had hoped to be able by this time to announce definite action on the federal bill relating to the inspection of nursery stock and interstate transportation.

The bill, through the efforts of the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen, was reported from the committee on agriculture, of the House of Representatives, long ago, and it has since been on the House calendar; but it cannot be taken up except by unanimous consent. The House committee has instructed the chairman, Mr. Wadsworth, of New York, to take up the weather bureau bill before anything is done with the scale bill.

Congressman O'Grady, of New York, in response to the inquiries of Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., says he has been endeavoring to obtain from the speaker of the House unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill, but that the appropriation of \$100,000 is what stands in the way.

Congressman Haugen, who is in charge of the bill, does not seem very enthusiastic about it.

In view of the probable termination of the present session of Congress within a few weeks, the prospect of the passage of the bill is dubious. There is a suspicion that if the Pacific coast horticulturists are not opposing the measure, it is being held up by the fruit importing interests. It is believed to be useless, however, for the American Association to spend much more money in committee work at Washington.

In a letter to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia., chairman of the committee on legislation, says:

"The latest information regarding the federal scale bill is a letter from Chairman Wadsworth of the House committee on agriculture, that he is going to do everything possible to press the bill to passage and that he thinks its friends there can do everything that could be done by a committee, so that in his judgment it would be unnecessary for the committee again to visit Washington at this time.

"Another letter from there indicates a fear that the bill may not be considered because of the determination on the part of the republican legislators to adjourn Congress very soon.

"It is in this case, as in any other case of attempted legislation, very much depends upon chance, in spite of all the hard work any one may do.

PLACE AND PRESIDENT.

Two of the principal questions to be raised at the Chicago convention are the place for holding the next convention and the new president.

In view of the attractions to be afforded by the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, it will be urged that the American Association should meet in that city. The eastern members think it is time for a convention in the East, in view of the recent meetings at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago.

The convention will undoubtedly ask President Peters to accept a re-election, but if he should decline, it has been suggested that Robert C. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., would be a desirable selection.

MAY BE GOVERNOR.

The success of Governor Stanley, of Kansas, has led the people of other commonwealths to look to the nursery trade for a leader.

The Milford, Del., Democrat, under date of May 5th, says:

"We have heard it rumored that Alexander Pullen, Esq., is a candidate for governor on the Union Republican ticket. This paper, we wish it understood, opposes Mr. Pullen's nomination, but as a citizen of our town, and one who has been the chief promoter of many of the improvements made here in late years, and who is now president of the Town Council, and besides being one of the most successful nurserymen in Delaware, we recommend him to the Union Republican party for consideration. Mr. Pullen needs no introduction to the people of Milford, and we will close by adding: His 57 years of life have been well spent among us; no man can say aught against him; his past record only speaks for itself; he has been loyal to his party, and his party should be loyal to him by placing his name on their ticket for governor in 1900."

On another page the same paper has the following impersonal reference to the subject: "We read recently of a good and honest man that was sure of the nomination for governor. It seems like a shame to spoil a good man like that, for the only way to keep a man honest in the nineteenth century is to keep him out of politics."

Mr. Pullen will be asked to address the Chicago convention on "How it feels to be a candidate."

CHAUNCEY A. SEAMAN RETIRES.

Chauncey A. Seaman, president of the Sedgwick Nursery Co., at Sedgwick, Kan., has sold his nursery interests; he thanks the nursery fraternity for past favors. The business will be continued by J. P. Schemerhorn who has been the secretary and treasurer of the company and who has been associated with Mr. Seaman in the nursery business for five years. Mr. Seaman bespeaks for Mr. Schemerhorn the same fairness and favors that have been accorded the retiring president.

The directors of the Sedgwick Nursery Co., are Mr. Schemerhorn, Charles Schafer, Samuel B. Shirk and M. Bartley. The company has a paid-up capital of \$10,000 and has 500 acres under cultivation.

GEORGE L. TABER PRESIDENT.

At the annual meeting of the Florida Horticultural Society, May 1-4, in Jacksonville, George L. Taber, of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries, was elected president.

The paper on "Hardy Orange Trees," by Prof. H. J. Webber, of the Department of Agriculture, stated that he has little trouble in securing hybrids between the sweet orange and the deciduous trifoliate orange, but there seems to be little increase in hardiness. Twelve of these hybrids, however, tested in Florida last winter, passed through fifteen degrees without injury. What the fruit will be remains to be developed. H. B. Stevens, Stetson, told how the millionaire for whom the town was named is protecting the 38 acres of oranges and an acre or two of pines with sheds and tents. Part of the sheds have movable panels, like window shutters, made of cypress, to be closed in cold weather.

LILACS AT ELLWANGER & BARRY'S.

That all the rare days are not in June was proven by a walk during a balmy day last month down one of the broad pathways leading back from the office into the great nursery of Ellwanger & Barry at Rochester. Among the many flowering shrubs the most noticeable were the flowering crabs and lilacs.

This firm has growing in profusion 125 of the 130 varieties of the lilac and is adding new varieties as fast as Emile Lemoine can produce them.

"Lilacs are very popular now," said Charles J. Maloy of the Rochester office. "Especially attention is being paid the new double varieties. The lilac, purple and white, is common, but most people do not know of the marked differences in coloring of the purple shades, the rosy petals, the pale blues, the very dark blossoms and the double varieties. There are fashions in flowers as in dress. The new double lilacs are in great demand."

At Highland Park, Rochester, Assistant Superintendent

Dunbar has 110 varieties in culture, winding up a hillside. This is one of the finest collections in the country. It was procured from the Mt. Hope Nurseries at Rochester.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Thomas B. Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., of the American Association committee on custom house affairs, visited New York city last month to investigate this subject. He found that the system was working satisfactorily. He will report to the Chicago convention. The other members of the committee are J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., and Theodore Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

ORIGINATOR OF THE CONCORD.

A meeting peculiarly interesting to all horticulturists was held at Concord, Mass., May 16. It was in honor of Ephraim W. Bull, originator of the Concord grape, and was held in the cottage where he lived, which Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, a neighbor and friend, has remodeled and furnished as a memorial of the man and his work, having purchased the little 12-acre estate for that purpose. The central point of interest was, of course, the original grapevine, now enclosed in a high green lattice, surmounted by memorial urns. Mr. Bull died March 26, 1895.

THE W. S. LITTLE COMPANY.

A petition for the voluntary dissolution of the W. S. Little Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been filed and an order made returnable June 25th. The reasons given are that the business for which this company was formed has not been successful or lucrative; that the firm name "W. S. Little Company" has been many times confused with the firm "W. S. Little & Co.," another corporation doing a nursery business; their mail has become mixed up, and the two corporations confused in other ways; there are no creditors, they say, and no debts.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

The committee for the promotion of agriculture, consisting of prominent men and women of New York and vicinity, which has been seeking a suitable location for the establishment of a school for practical training in agriculture and horticulture, has selected Briarcliff Farm, owned by Walter W. Law, of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. The school is 27 miles from New York, on the Putnam division of the New York Central Road, and three miles from Sing Sing.

Instruction will be given on 60 acres of land, and students will be taught the practical detail of orchard management, gardening under glass, poultry and bee keeping. Stock husbandry and dairying will be studied also. Students will prepare soil, plant trees, seeds, etc., prune, spray, harvest, pack and market. There will be instruction in planting and propagation of nut trees, landscape gardening, table and house decoration, entomology, botany, chemical knowledge from the study of fertilizers, in the sciences in connection with practical work in field, garden and hothouse.

George T. Powell, a former director of the New York State Farmers' Institute, has been appointed director of the school.

Among Growers and Dealers.

Charles Greening, Monroe, Mich., was in New York city last month. It is reported that Macklin Brothers will establish a nursery near Marshfield, Wis.

W. L. Brockman of South Dakota, will engage in the nursery business at Rockwell, Ia.

The address of Suzuki & Iida, importers, has been changed to 11 Barclay street, New York city.

Ziegler Brothers, Forest City, Ia., have leased 20 acres near What Cheer, Ia., for nursery purposes.

Hawkins Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn., have dissolved partnership. The firm is succeeded by John Hawkins.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., ex-president of the American Association, visited Rochester nurserymen last month.

Griffing Brothers will establish a nursery at Little River, Fla.; they have also secured 200 acres at another point.

The Western New York Nursery Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated, with J. F. Dale as president.

Bobbink & Atkins, Rutherford, N. J., have 20 acres under cultivation for nursery stock. Evergreens are a specialty.

Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia., reports a heavy trade during the season just closed. He favors a revision of nomenclature.

J. A. Whiteside has bought P. J. Leitzell's interest in the Girard Nursery Co., Girard, Kan., and assumed the management.

Irwin C. Darling, nurseryman, of Cleveland, O., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$4,800 and no assets.

It is expected that the Canadian government will suspend the operation of the San Jose scale law in the fall as it did last spring.

The firm of Samuel Kinsey & Co., Kinsey, O., is no longer in existence. William N. Kinsey is in the nursery business at Kinsey.

A carload of six-foot specimens of the Colorado blue spruce was shipped on May 12th by P. S. Peterson & Son, Chicago, to estates in Northern New Jersey.

P. S. Peterson, senior proprietor of the Rose Hill Nurseries, Chicago, returned last month from a months' trip to Mexico. He sailed soon afterward for Europe.

A. H. Gaston, Harvey, Ill., invites the nurserymen at the convention to visit him. His nursery is but a short distance from Chicago. He has the mulberry fruiting.

Clawson Brothers, Windsor, Ill., have purchased a farm near Neoga, Ill., where they will establish a branch nursery and where their nursery business will be conducted.

The P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., has sold about five car loads of nursery stock in the Transvaal and Natal, but, on account of the war, the orders were canceled.

J. Roehrs, Rutherford, N. J., last month imported 500 Bay trees from Belgium. It is said that 5000 Bay trees are imported to America annually from Belgium. Bobbink & Atkins are importers.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind., write: "Our spring sales were much better than we expected and the outlook for fall trade is flattering. Prospects for all kinds of fruit never were better."

L. S. May & Co., have purchased a farm of 240 acres fourteen miles from St. Paul and have planted 60 acres to nursery stock and small fruits. J. E. Carruthers, of Sedgwick, Kan., is superintendent.

Burglars blew open the safe in Leclare & Manning's nursery office, Brighton, N. Y., on May 16th, but secured nothing of value. A large amount of money had been removed the previous night by the firm.

On April 9, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, Wis., celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary. Mr. Tuttle started in the nursery business in 1848, and is still actively engaged in it. He is 85 and his wife 83 years of age.

Homer D. Brown, Hamilton, Ill., writes: "The retail trade here was good, everything was cleaned up, no peach, pear, apple or cherry left. It was almost impossible to raise the retail price, so the margin above wholesale was very small. Farmers were very short in this locality. The prospect for fruit is fine; peach, pear and apple being well set, and I am now spraying for codling moth, etc."

AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, June 12-14. The question box will be a feature of the convention. W. Atlee Burpee, S. F. Leonard, S. E. Briggs and others will discuss mail orders, the rate of commission on box seeds, prices, the cost of catalogues and the question of employing commercial travelers; Charles N. Page, catalogues and advertising.

DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

A despatch from Bridgeville, Del., under date of May 2d, says:

The critical period of the peach can truthfully be said to have passed, and a burden of anxiety has been lifted from growers' minds. Growers are now of the opinion that little fear need be entertained for their damage by frost. They do not believe that the "June drop" will prove large this season, as the orchards are in a very healthy state. The most prominent growers state that "June drops" are large only when orchards have been neglected, thus causing much premature fruit. During the past few seasons orchards have been extensively cultivated.

It is impossible this early in the season to give a conservative estimate of the yield. That of this peninsula has been estimated at 2,000,000 baskets, but conservative growers of this section believe that the yield will exceed that figure.

Long and Short.

Apple seedlings at F. W. Watson & Co.'s, Topeka, Kan.

Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., has a souvenir booklet on labels.

New raffia can be had of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

Standard pears, Kilmarnock willows at D. H. Patty's, Geneva, N. Y.

E. H. Bissell, Richmond, Va., wishes to contract to manage agents.

P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., announce an attractive list in another column.

Labels of superior quality are made by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb., have apple seedlings, hedge plants and forest seedlings.

Buds and grafts of Burbank plums and others are offered by J. T. Bogue, Marysville, Cal.

Shenandoah Nurseries, D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia., have a general line of stock for the fall trade.

C. H. Joosten, 85 Dey st., New York, is one of the best known importers in the country. Any want supplied.

Norway maples, Norway spruce, Lombardy poplars, Carolina poplars, etc., at Josiah H. Roberts', Malvern, Pa.

C. C. Abel & Co., P. O. Box 920, New York, offer at low prices a general list of importations from P. Sebire & Sons, Ussy, France.

E. T. Dickinson, Chatenay, France, has French stocks, Dutch bulbs, fruit tree seedlings and ornamentals. New York office, 1 Broadway.

Buds of many varieties of peaches, plums, apples and Keiffer pears are offered by J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md. A list appears on another page.

August Rhotert, 26 Barclay street, New York, is sole agent for Louis Leroy, France; M. Koster & Sons, Holland, and Thomas Mathe-son, England. He makes a specialty of raffia as well as all imported stock.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., offer for the coming season their usual stock of everything for the nurseryman and florist, including fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, roses, bulbs, hardy and greenhouse plants.

Foreign Notes.

Following are Paris exposition dates of interest: Permanent exhibition of horticulture, from April 15 to November 5. Temporary exhibitions: May 9, June 13, June 27, July 18, August 8, August 22, September 12, September 26, October 10, October 21. International conferences as follows: Horticulture, May 25 and 26; sylviculture, June 4 to 7; roses, June 14 and 15; agricultural instruction, June 14 to 16; Arboriculture and pomology, September 13 and 14; botany, October 1 to 10; chrysanthemums, November 3 and 4.

At a conference recently held in association with the University of Paris, M. Mangin stated that the number of trees in the plantations of Paris, exclusively of those in the parks and cemeteries, is 90,000. The principal kinds represented are: Planes, 26,287; elms, 15,596; chestnuts, 17,167; maples, 6,050; ailant, 9,769; sycamores, 5,125; robinias, or false acacias, 4027; limes, 2,222; paulownias 1,034. Speaking of the losses from the unfavorable conditions to tree life which obtain in large cities, M. Mangin said the percentages of death had been: Maples, 1.17; 2.29; 2.29; ailants, 2.30; elms, 2.79 sycamores, 3.44; and robinias, 3.62. The mortality of the limes was not stated, but having regard to the comparative purity of the atmosphere of Paris, the percentage of deaths has probably been very low.

Referring to American plums an English writer states: Are your readers at all aware what a debt we owe to the United States for some of our best plums? From Albany in New York State, we have had Denniston's Superb, one of the finest plums known in the opinion of Messrs. Veitch; Huling's Superb, sometimes called Keyser's Plum, raised by Mr. Keyser, of Pennsylvania. This is characterized by Dr. Hogg as a delicious plum. From the city of New York also comes Washington, one of the best of plums, if you will only wait for it. From Albany comes the famous Jefferson. Another from Albany is Blecker's Yellow, a yellow Gage, sometimes called the German Gage, as the tree was raised from the stone of a prune which had been imported from Germany. From New Jersey State we have Cooper's large American, described by Dr. Hogg, as a very valuable dessert plum. When introduced into this country it was distributed under the name of La Delicieuse, corrupted in Kentish orchards to "Lady Lucy."

NECROLOGY.

The anniversary of the American Association calls to mind some of the prominent nurserymen, florists, seedsmen and horticulturists who have died during the last decade:

1890—Peter Henderson, seedsman, gardener and florist; Charles Gibb, worker on Russian and other hardy fruits; Patrick Barry, of the firm of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., well known as a horticulturist and horticultural writer; Dr. George Thurber, editor American Agriculturist for twenty two years; Peter Kieffer, originator of the Kieffer pear; Shirley Hibbard, of England, editor of Gardeners' Magazine for thirty years; Benjamin S. Williams, author of the Orchid Grower's Manual; W. H. Baxter, curator of Oxford Botanic Gardens; Henry Bennett, originator of the Mrs. John Laing, Her Majesty, and other roses.

1891—Elisha Moody, nurseryman, Lockport, N. Y.; Henry Manz, Sr., florist, Louisville, Ky.; James Hutchinson, California Nursery Co., Oakland, Cal.; William Barron, W. Alfred Dickson, Charles Pennell, England.

1892—Thomas Hogg, well known horticulturist and botanist; Sidney S. Jackson, charter member of the Ohio Horticultural Society and at the time of his death the oldest nurseryman in the United States; Orange Judd, senior editor of the Orange Judd Farmer and American Agriculturist; D. D. T. Moore, founder of the Rural New Yorker and the Michigan Farmer; J. Austin Scott, one of the oldest fruit growers of the central states; Jacques Julien Margottin, the world-renowned rosarian.

1893—Frederick L. Ames, orchid collector, of Boston; William S. Little, nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

1894—Thomas Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y.; Patrick H. Morris, Englewood, N. J.; George Pinney, Evergreen, Wis.

1895—George Moulson, Rochester, N. Y.; S. W. Hoover, Dayton, O.; Israel E. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; Charles E. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; George W. Peffer, Pewaukee, Wis.; D. B. Garvin, Wheeling, W. Va.; P. H. Foster, Babylon, N. Y.; H. T. Kelsey, St. Joseph, Mo.; Franklin Davis, Waverly, Md.; Dr. Ephraim W. Bull, originator of the Concord grape, Concord, Mass.; David U. Reed, Malvern, Ia.; Samuel Moulson, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas Smith, Geneva, N. Y.

1896—Benjamin M. Watson, Plymouth, Mass.; Adolf Ladenburg, Oasis Nursery Co., Westbury, L. I.; William Brown Smith, of Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Charles W. Reed, California; Andrew S. Fuller, Ridgway, N. J., grape culturist; Samuel M. Bayles, St. Louis; John Wragg, Waukegan, Ill.; Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, botanist, Australia; Ernest G. Lodeman, of Cornell University; Anthony Water, Knap Hill, England.

1897—Wakefield M. Samuels, Clinton, Ky.; William L. Smith, Johnston, R. I.; John G. Bubach, strawberry grower, Illinois; John Stewart, Benmiller, Ont.; H. M. Engle, Marietta, Pa.; Philip Smith, Pomona, Ga.; Philip Wickens, Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. Robert Hogg, London, England; John Saul, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Joseph S. Fay, Cambridge, Mass.; Robert Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.; William Murdoch, Pittsburg, Pa.; M. Pierce, Chowen, Minn.; J. B. Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; J. L. Hopkins, South Haven, Mich.; Henry E. Boardman, Rochester, N. Y.; A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.

1898—John C. Durkin, Geneva, N. Y.; Henry S. Rupp, Shiremans-town, Pa.; G. E. Meissner, Bushberg, Mo.; Edwin Davis, president Franklin Davis Nursery Co., Baltimore; William Parry, Parry, N. J.; William L. Gatewood, superintendent Stark Brothers Nurseries, Louisiana, Mo.; John O'Callaghan, foreman for 30 years at Ellwanger & Barry's, Rochester, N. Y.; John Hannay, Santa Clara, Cal.; Samuel Edwards, Mendota, Ill.; Dr. Joseph A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, at Rome, Italy; Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, Newton, Mass.; Alphens Truett, Franklin, Tenn.; Edward Tatnall, Wilmington, Del.; Cornelius S. Cole, Spencerport, N. Y.; William George Watson, business manager for Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; George W. Campbell, Delaware, O.; Isidor Bush, Bushberg, Mo.; Philip Pfeiffer, Sedalia, Mo.; J. W. Smith, Hooksburg, O.; John Tinker, Clinton, Wis.; B. F. Elliott, Red Oak, Ia.; O. O. Wirick, Mendota, Ill.; John M. Samuels, chief of horticulture at World's Fair, Clinton, Ky.; William Cavers, Galt, Ont.; Robert B. Parsons, Flushing, N. Y.

1899—James Bingham, Russell, Ky.; George Savage, in charge of Kimball orchids, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Maudin, Antilles, France; J. C. Plumb, Milton, Wis.; Edward S. Rogers, grape hybridizer, Peabody, Mass.; Charles S. Curtice, Portland, N. Y.; Dr. A. W. Chapman, oldest of American botanists, Apalachicola, Fla.; Malcolm Dunn, Dalkeith, Scotland; William Jennings, Thomasville, Ga.; James Kelsey, Langport, Somerset, England; Henri de Vilmorin, France; Philip H. Alburger, Philadelphia; Alfred Henderson, Spring Lake, N. J.; T. Francis Rivers, Sawbridgeworth, England; Jacob Wentz, Irondequoit, N. Y.; F. W. Loudon, Janesville, Wis.; J. V. Cotta, Freeport, Ill.; M. A. Thayer, Sparta, Wis.; Georges Warocque, Peking, China; Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Minn., originator of the Wealthy apple; William Henry Protheroe, London, England.

1900—Edward A. Frost, Rochester, N. Y.; Lord Penzance, of sweet briars fame, England; Hon. T. T. Lyon, South Haven, Mich.; Robert C. Brown, of Brown Brothers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; George B. Wallace, Salt Lake City, Utah; John G. Glen, of Glen Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac Hicks, Westbury, L. I.; William H. Nash, San Francisco; Elbert S. Carman, editor Rural New Yorker, New York city; George A. Solley, Memphis, Tenn.

Obituary.

George A. Solley, formerly of Hartford, Conn., died at Memphis, Tenn., May 2d. He was born in Ramsgate, England, in 1833. His youth was spent working in a nursery there. At the age of 19 he came to America and engaged with T. G. Yeomans, a nurseryman, of Walworth, N. Y. He was at one time a member of the Parce & Solley Nursery Company.

PLEA OF THE ORIGINATOR.

Jacob Moore, of Brighton Grape Fame, Appeals to Governor Theodore Roosevelt—Asks Protection of Law or a Share of Appropriation—Is Holding Back Far More Valuable Varieties, He Says—First Sales Not Remunerative.

We have called attention heretofore to the claims of Jacob Moore, of Rochester, the originator of the Brighton grape and other well known varieties of fruit. We are aware that the consensus of opinion is that, in the nature of things, it is difficult, if not impossible, to provide the protection for which he argues. But the case of E. W. Bull, the originator of the Concord grape, and other originators of fruits, has appealed to the generosity of nurserymen; and the frequency with which the subject is brought up by the nurserymen themselves shows that the force of the originators' claim is felt. Luther Burbank, T. V. Munson and others have succeeded in making the work of the specialist profitable. Mr. Moore says that he is a specialist without the necessary equipment, and that a demand for a new variety must be created by costly advertising and is hazardous with free competition to supply the demand. The question may be fairly asked, therefore, What inducement is there for a man, who has not the necessary means, to seek to originate new varieties? Mr. Moore, in his communication to Governor Theodore Roosevelt upon this subject, says:

In reading your excellent message to the legislature I was deeply impressed by your recommendation for the more rigid enforcement of the laws protecting the fish and game of the wilderness. Your care for the lower orders of creation, together with the fact that you are one of the board of control of the State Experiment Station, has emboldened me to present my claims for the protection of law or for a share of the appropriation given the said Experiment Station. While my productions have become popular I have not been remunerated for their introduction because without any exclusive rights to them, being practically in the condition of an author without the protection of copyright or an inventor without a patent. For the same reason I am powerless to prevent the practice of falsely labelling plants of other varieties with the names of my own, whereby planters are defrauded. The experiments at the station are recompensed by the state while I am left to be despoiled of the pecuniary results of my labors by the nurserymen. The existing law does not reach false labellers. It should be made a misdemeanor to attach a false label with intent to defraud, whereas it is a question of damages.

What have the experimenters at the station done for the benefit of the people surpassing the production of the Brighton and Moore's Diamond grapes, Barseckle pear and other fruits of my origination? These varieties were the result of scientific cross-breeding, and I had to devote the best years of my life to the work of producing them, otherwise I could not have succeeded in it. While I have had a monopoly of forty years of expense in experimenting for their production, it is not strange that I have failed to secure compensation with free competition in the introduction and sale.

I have far more valuable varieties than those I have mentioned, but I see no way to obtain remuneration for them without legal protection from the trade. Like most others of my class I am a specialist without the necessary equipment of the nurseryman for handling the stock and making sales of a new variety. I have been denied any terms of introduction even approximating fairness by nursery firms having many agents, notwithstanding the fact of having received the highest award at the World's Fair for the new fruit I wished them to introduce. It was entirely in their power to give me such a percentage of sales for a term of years as would compensate me while allowing themselves an ample profit, but practically they wanted I should make them a gift of my production.

A demand for a new variety introduced by a nurseryman having a small retail trade must be created by costly advertising and is hazard-

ous with free competition to supply the demand and false labellers in the background to curtail the sales of the genuine variety. He must depend upon the wholesale price of the stock, which, unlike the retail price, may drop suddenly, owing to fictitious competitions by means of the false label competition of other propagators, or both together. The usual attempt to secure compensation from the first sales alone nearly always fails, afterward the variety is the common property of the trade, when the introducer's opportunity for profit is gone forever. For trial at the Experiment Station at present there is no safeguard except the word of the director, who is often changed. Nor can I have any security that my productions will not be stolen from my own premises because they must necessarily be grown out of doors where cuttings can be easily stolen. New varieties have been frequently disseminated in that way.

Taking into account the fact that the opportunity to remunerate myself has been withheld, ought not the state to compensate me? Considering the important additions my productions have made to its real wealth and that they have contributed to the health, sustenance and enjoyment of its numerous population, I think that at least \$5,000 should be paid to me out of the state treasury. That society in a barbarous condition should fail to reward the originators of valuable food products may not excite surprise, but that the representatives of a civilized, enlightened Christian people should fail to do so while subsisting on its products and turn them out to graze like Nebuchadnezzar or send them to the poor house in their old age, is without excuse.

The originator of the Concord grape, failing to obtain by its introduction a portion of the wealth he created, passed his last years in a charitable institution. It strikes me, and I think it must strike you, that the treatment he received for material services of priceless value to his country, is a national disgrace. Should not the people of Massachusetts, or of the United States, have paid him for the food he furnished them? Relying upon your willingness to promote equity and mete out justice to evil doers I have endeavored to disclose to you in this letter the facts regarding the work of improving the products of the soil.

The producers of new varieties are unanimous in declaring it to be unremunerative. The state of Minnesota rewarded Peter Gideon, its well known originator of hardy apple hybrids. Will not the Empire State be equally just to me?

Governor Roosevelt referred Mr. Moore to the State Commissioner of Agriculture, who in turn referred him to his senator or assemblyman. And now Mr. Moore says:

I commenced my labors in fruit origination in this vicinity, when a youth, where I have lived the greater part of my life. I believe I am the only resident of Rochester who has produced new fruits which have attained national popularity notwithstanding the fact that this place has been the emporium of the nursery business in this country.

I concluded my experiments in the cross-fertilization of plants years ago for evident reasons and shall never resume them without such exclusive right to use the names of my productions in the dissemination and sale as will enable me to protect the public. Of course, such exclusive right must be conferred by Congress.

CANADIANS EXTEND TIME.

By the amendment to the San Jose Scale Act, the time for the admission of fumigated trees from the United States expired at 12 o'clock on the night of April 30th. Trees not in the country by that time were not to be admitted.

N. B. Colcock, customs broker, on that date wired the Minister of Agriculture that several shipments were on the road, the weather was cool, the stock was in good condition, and asked if the time for admission could be extended for a few days.

On the morning of May 1st the minister wired Manager Black of the fumigating station extending the time for the admission of stock from the states, at owner's risk, for two weeks. The station therefore remained open until May 15th.

From Various Points.

A great reduction in the price of the McPike grape vines is announced by Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.

V H. Lowe, Geneva, N. Y., requests specimens of the San Jose scale and other scale insects for purposes of study.

Two thousand roses will be exhibited by the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, next year.

There will be a joint meeting of the Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas Horticultural Societies at the Texas Agricultural college station, July 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th.

William Pitkin, secretary of the Chase Brothers Nursery Co., Rochester, has been appointed by the mayor of Rochester, a delegate to the Syracuse, N. Y., convention of Boards of Trade, June 6th.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., will have completed, before the fall trade opens, a switch from the main line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad direct to their cellars and packing house.

Fifty crates of peaches were forwarded by express from Tifton, Ga., on May 21st, the first of the season. Fort Valley, Ga., made a shipment on May 22d. Tifton will probably send 75 carloads. Returns so far have netted \$6 per crate.

Owatonna, Minn., is doing a smashing business, says E. H. S. Dartt. One nurseryman packed two big carloads of trees yesterday, about the same amount the day before, and will repeat to-day. Two other nursery firms are doing a similar amount of business. If you beat Owatonna in serving the Lord or serving the devil you must hustle early and late.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines during March, amount to \$54,655, against \$58,843 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in March, 1900, to \$180,325, against \$136,843, the value of these imports of March, 1899. The dutiable imports of seeds amounted to \$39,404 in March, 1900, against \$40,008 in March of the previous year.

A Minnesota law authorizes park boards in cities to plant trees when petitioned by property owners concerned, and to assess the cost, not exceeding twelve and a half cents a front foot on the property improved, and this to include the expense of maintaining the trees for three years and replacing any that may die. The system has been tested in Minneapolis for fifteen years, and 15,000 vigorous, well-protected trees along the streets prove its success. The outlay has been remarkably small.

HORTICULTURE AT PAN-AMERICAN.

Horticulture has made wonderful strides within a very few years and many of the floral specimens which will be seen at the Pan-American Exposition were not in existence at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago. The displays of the new popular canna will surpass anything yet seen either in America or Europe. One may, therefore, confidently expect this exposition to be, from the view point of the horticulturist, the most brilliant ever held.

There are nearly 350 acres in the exposition site, about one-third of which are the improved lands of Buffalo's Delaware Park. Upon the park lands many thousands of dollars have been expended from year to year in the past in maintaining and improving the variety and display of rare shrubs and trees.

Lying directly north of the park lands and upon a higher elevation is the remainder of the exposition plot. Included in

the plan of the arrangement of the buildings is a magnificent court, 3,000 feet long, with a transverse court, 1,700 feet from east to west, besides subordinate courts. All of these open spaces are to be beautified with palms and other tropical plants in tubs and vases placed near the surrounding buildings and beside the fountains and pools. To these will be added sunken gardens of elaborate arrangement, and formal flower beds wherever their presence will enhance the beauty of the courts.

The entire outer walk of the exposition grounds is to be a bank of solid foliage. Many thousands of trees, shrubs and cuttings have already been planted in preparation for the elaborate horticultural features. Large trees, which fortunately were already on the exposition site, have been preserved by transference to places where their stately shafts of green would heighten the color effect in contrast with the brighter hues of the buildings.

The building to be devoted to the Department of Horticulture, of which F. W. Taylor is chief, is 220 feet square. It is expected that the State of New York will spend at least \$10,000 in aiding the horticultural societies of the state to extend and replenish their exhibits during the season of the exposition.

PROTECTION FOR BUDS IN MONTANA.

A correspondent at Holt, Montana, asks the following questions which will be in the question box at the convention:

Which is the best method of winter protection for buds? In this locality buds killed badly last winter. One cause of killing might have been that last summer was more wet than usual and that the stocks grew too late after the buds were inserted. Would hilling the dirt up around the stocks to about two inches above the buds protect them? Would hilling up injure the buds?

SOUND ADVICE.

It is not an uncommon practice with a certain class of persons to go to the woods for trees to plant, says the Country Gentlemen, and to imagine that this is a great economy. Some even imagine that better trees are secured in the woods. There they have been exposed to the rigors of drouth and cold, and of course they ought to be superior to the forced and coddled trees in the nursery rows; so think those deluded persons aforesaid. Nothing could be more mistaken. The nursery trees always have the best roots; and nearly always have the best tops. The roots of trees in the woods run long distances for food and moisture, and cannot be reached by the transplanter; whereas the planter can get nearly all the roots on a nursery tree. This is especially true of a tree which has been frequently "transplanted" in the nursery. Such trees are always best and command the highest prices in the market whereas trees collected from the woods are quoted by dealers at the lowest figures.

THE L. GREEN & SON Co., Perry, O., May 24, 1900—"Enclosed please find \$1 currency. Do not want to be without the NURSERYMAN."

HOWARD E. MERRELL, Geneva, N. Y., May 24, 1900.—"Enclosed \$1 in renewal of my subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN until May 1, 1901. We consider your journal valuable in every way."

Recent Publications.

The annual report of the Columbus Horticultural Society for the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, has been issued by Secretary Homer C. Price.

A bulletin on the common diseases and insects injurious to fruits has been issued by the Geneva, N. Y. Station; also a bulletin on grapes as pollenizers.

A bulletin on insecticides, fungicides and apparatus for their application has been prepared by W. G. Johnson, C. O. Townsend and H. P. Gould, and issued from the Maryland Experiment Station.

State Entomologist E. P. Felt, of New York, has prepared a timely report on insects injurious to forest trees, including the white marked tussock moth, the forest tent caterpillar, the leopard moth, the maple borer, pruner and scale.

The yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1899 will soon be ready for distribution. It consists of three parts, devoted to the annual report of the secretary, 26 papers on the development of agriculture in a century, and the department directory.

Recent publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture include: Experiment Station Record, Vol. XI, No. 8; Some Insects Injurious to Garden Crops; Farmers' Institutes in the U. S. and Canada, by Prof. L. H. Bailey; Experiments with Grass and Forage Plants; Germination of Seeds.

"Surely a foreword of explanation is called for from one who has the temerity to offer a surfeited public still another book on wild flowers," writes Neltje Blanchan in the preface to his excellent work entitled "Nature's Garden." In view of the many books that have lately been issued on this subject, it is well, perhaps, for the author of this one to explain at the outset the nature of his work, but for the discerning reader this precaution was unnecessary. So well has the author accomplished his purpose, namely, to present in popular language the relationship existing between the common wild flowers and the insect world, that the book is welcomed at once as one of the achievements of the season. The work is one of the first to come from the press of the new firm, Doubleday, Page & Co.; it has been in preparation nearly two years. "The blossom" says the author, "has an inner meaning, hopes and fears that inspire its brief existence, a scheme of salvation for its species in the struggle for survival that it has been slowly perfecting with some insect's help through the ages. It is not a passive thing to be admired by human eyes, nor does it waste its sweetness on the desert air. It is a sentient being, impelled to act intelligently through the same strong desires that animate us, and endowed with certain powers differing only in degree, but not in kind, from those of the animal creation. Desire ever creates form. Do you doubt it? Then study the mechanism of one of our common orchids or milkweeds that are adjusted with such marvelous delicacy to the length of a bee's tongue or of a butterfly's leg; learn why so many flowers have sticky calices or protective hairs; why the skunk cabbage, purple trillium and carrion flower emit a fetid odor, while other flowers, especially the white or pale yellow night bloomers, charm with their delicious breath; see if you cannot discover why the immigrant daisy already whitens our fields with descendants as numerous as the sands of the seashore, whereas you may tramp a whole day without finding a single native ladies' slipper. What of the sundew that not only catches insects, but secretes gastric juice to digest them? Why are gnats and flies seen about certain flowers; bees, butterflies, moths, or humming birds about others, each visitor choosing the restaurant most to his liking?" It is believed that "Nature's Garden" is the first American work to explain the insect relationships of flowers in any considerable number of species. Over five hundred flowers have been classified in this book, according to color, for the benefit of the novice. Technicalities have been avoided. Nurserymen should find much pleasure and profit in studying this book, for it leads the reader straight to the heart of nature and suggests ideas that it is safe to say have not occurred to many of us. "Ages before men cultivated gardens," says the author, "they had tiny helpers they knew not of. Gardeners win all the glory of producing a Lawson pink or a new chrysanthemum, but only for a few seasons do they select, hybridize, according to their own rules of taste. They take up the work where insects left it off after

countless centuries of toil. Thus it is to the night-flying moth, long of tongue, keen of scent, that we are indebted for the deep white, fragrant Easter lily, for example, and not to the florist, albeit the moth is in his turn indebted to the lily for the length of his tongue and his keen nerves; neither could have advanced without the other. What long vistas through the ages of creation does not this interdependence of flowers and insects open?" Enough has been said, in a general way, to indicate the nature of this book. The descriptions of the flowers form fascinating reading. Each is treated with a freshness and originality that attracts at all times. A true lover of nature is the author of such a work. One cannot peruse the pages without gaining therefrom the valuable acquirement of closeness of observation. To the florist and the grower of nursery stock, such an acquirement is of manifest advantage. There are 80 full page illustrations of flowers; fifty-six familiar flowers have been photographed in color directly from nature and the results are works of art. The immediate appreciation of the book made it at first impossible to fill the orders, a thousand copies of the book requiring insertion by hand of 80,000 plates. "Bird Neighbors" and "Birds That Hunt and are Hunted" are by the same author. "Nature's Garden" merits fully the high praise accorded it. Size 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cloth, wide margins. Pp. 415. \$3. New York: DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. Rochester: SCRANTON, WETMORE & CO.

PROFESSOR GREEN IN EUROPE.

Accompanied by his wife, Prof. S. B. Green, for ten years at the head of the horticultural department of the Minnesota Agricultural College and State Experiment Station, is in Europe for a trip to cover the entire summer. The primary object of this journey is to study the horticultural conditions of the old world and gather such things as he can find that will be of assistance to him in prosecuting his work in the Northwest. With a training of six years in the horticultural schools of Massachusetts, of ten years in the field with some of the best nurserymen and experimenters in the East, and now twelve years as teacher and experimenter in Minnesota, the professor carries with him a training and experience admirably fitting him for the work he is about to undertake.

SALES AT WESLEY, MD.

Regarding spring sales, W. M. Peters' Sons, Wesley, Md., write under date of May 3rd: "We are still busy. Season has been very backward. About through shipping, but not through spring planting which will be very heavy at both our places, Ironshire and Wesley. I think our sales will run heavier than last spring. Strawberry, grapes and asparagus roots more than treble last spring's sales. Never cleaned up closer all round than this spring.

"Taking into consideration the advance in prices over last spring and quantity sold, we have no reason to complain.

"The prospects for the future we think are encouraging. We are planting between 300 and 350 acres of the following stock: Peach, apple, plum, grapes, asparagus and strawberries. Last spring's planting over 75 acres in apple and peach showing up very good. Our peach seed planted last fall are coming up nicely, it looks now as though there would be a million and a half to bud. Prospect of a heavy crop of apples, peaches, pears and strawberries never better in this country."

J. WRAGG & SONS, Waukegan, Iowa, May 16, 1900.—"We enclose you \$1 in payment for your paper for the coming year. We cannot afford to be without the paper and trust that you will not let us miss a single copy."

SUPPORT THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL.

Answering a correspondent's suggestion for a national horticultural society, Professor L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Michigan, very properly says that the American Pomological Society stands for all that is proposed for the new society and that the attempt to form another national society in the interest of horticulture would divide rather than unite the strength. He adds:

The American Pomological Society has a large and enthusiastic membership, with representatives in every state and territory, including Hawaii and Porto Rico. Charles L. Watrous of Des Moines, whose executive ability is well known, is the president of the society. Colonel Watrous has headed many committees appointed to secure national legislation, and has been very successful. The secretary is W. A. Taylor, who is well known to all fruit growers as the assistant pomologist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and is consequently on the ground floor. The executive committee of the society consists of one representative from each state and C. W. Garfield, Michigan; W. C. Strong, Massachusetts; L. A. Goodman, Missouri; W. C. Barry, New York; W. B. Alwood, Virginia; C. L. Watrous, Iowa, and Thomas Meehan, Pennsylvania.

The executive committee meets one day previous to the meeting of the society, and if any state society has any matter regarding which it desires action, legislative or otherwise, it can be brought up at that time by its representative, and after consideration reported to the society for action.

Instead of forming a new society, let every fruit grower identify himself with his state and local societies." "Then let each horticultural society," at its meetings held during the coming winter, consider the matters upon which it desires legislation, and then "send representatives to the meeting" of the American Pomological Society, which will probably be held at Buffalo during the Pan-American Exposition in 1901," "and with the active support of all it can be made a success."

SCALE LAW IN OHIO.

A law was enacted by the last General Assembly of Ohio "to prevent the introduction and spread of the San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and dangerously contagious diseases affecting trees, shrubs, vines, plants and fruits." The law provides for an annual inspection of every nursery in the state and forbids the transportation or sale within the state of uninspected nursery stock, whether grown within or outside of the state. It also provides for the inspection of orchards and the compulsory treatment of infected orchards, or the destruction of those in which the infection has progressed so far as to render treatment impracticable. Black knot and peach yellows are declared to be dangerous within the meaning of the law.

The execution of this law is lodged with the board of control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Board has organized the work as a department of the station, under the general control of the director of the station, as representative of the board of control, and under the immediate

supervision of a chief assistant to be known as horticultural inspector. Lowell Roudebush, of Clermont County, a member of the State Horticultural Society, has been appointed to this position. The inspector will visit suspected orchards on request, so far as his time will permit, and will give advice respecting their treatment. This will be done without any charge to the owner of the orchard, except to convey the inspector from the railway station to the orchard and back.

Orchardists throughout the state are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain expert advice, and to do so without any fear that valuable trees will be hastily condemned by the inspector. On the contrary, no tree will be destroyed so long as there remains any reasonable chance of saving it, nor until its existence becomes a source of positive danger to trees adjoining. As the inspector is himself a practical horticulturist the fruit growers of the state need have no fear that this question will not be treated from a business standpoint. As nurserymen can not carry on their business in Ohio without a certificate from the experiment station they should make application for such certificate at once. Correspondence should be addressed to Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED!

An Illinois Nursery desires to associate an active member capable of taking charge of the office work or as superintendent of outside work. Reason: elder member retiring. This concern has been doing an \$18,000.00 retail business upon a profitable basis. 40 active Agents. Do not reply unless you have at least \$2,000.00 cash and ability to take one of the above named positions. Will bear close investigation. Will meet prospective buyers at the Nurserymen's Convention, Chicago Beach Hotel, June 13-14. Address.

"ILLINOIS NURSERYMAN,"

Care National Nurseryman, Rochester, N.Y.

Surplus for Fall 1900.

Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.	Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.
Norway Maples—5 to 6 ft.	Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.
Lombardy Poplars—9 to 11 ft.	California Privet—Good, 1 year.
Carolina Poplars—2 to 18 ft.	Osage Orange—1 and 2 year's, fine.
Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—6 to 7 ft.	White Pine—4 to 5 ft.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, Malvern, Pa.

E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay Seine,
GROWER AND EXPORTER, France.

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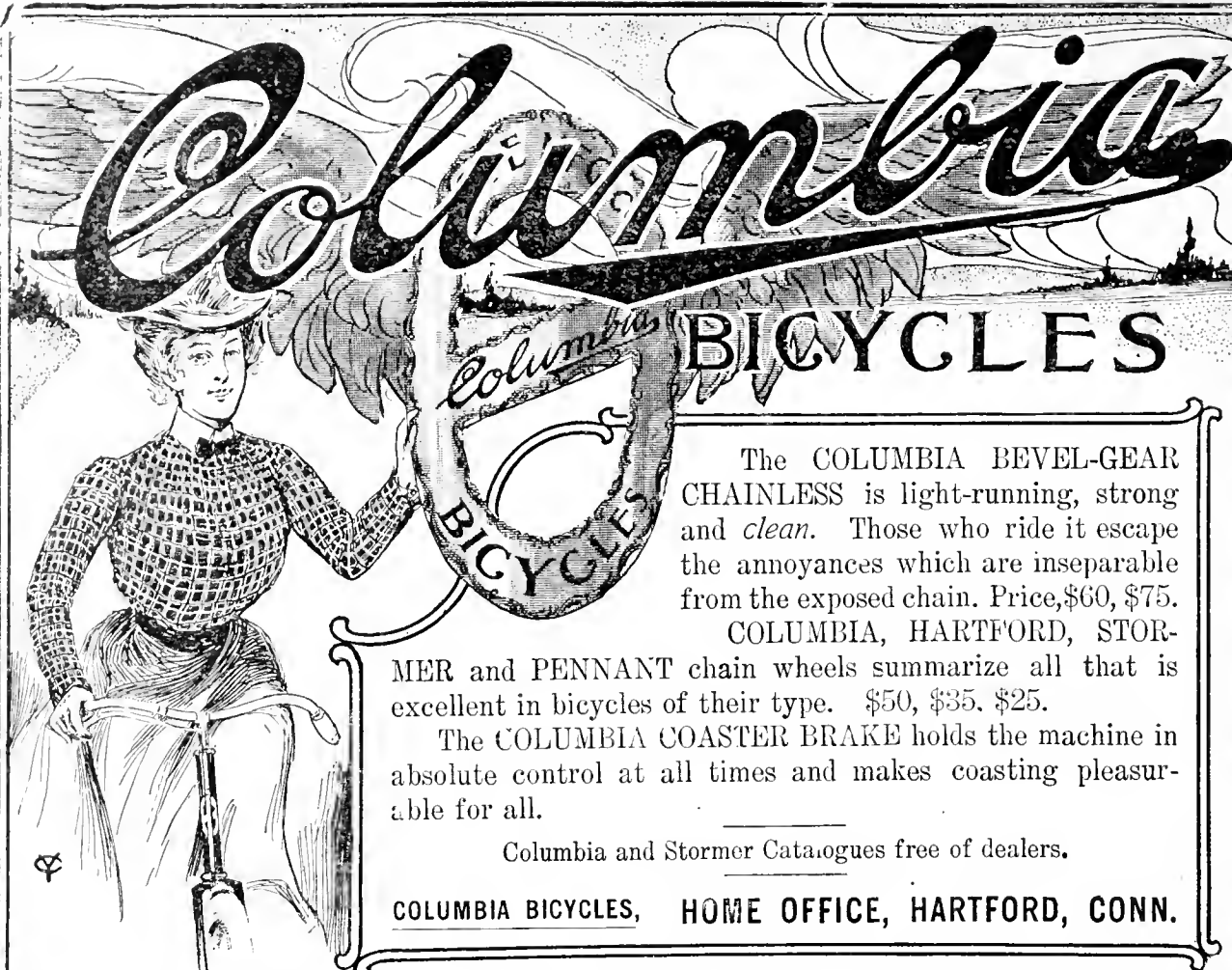
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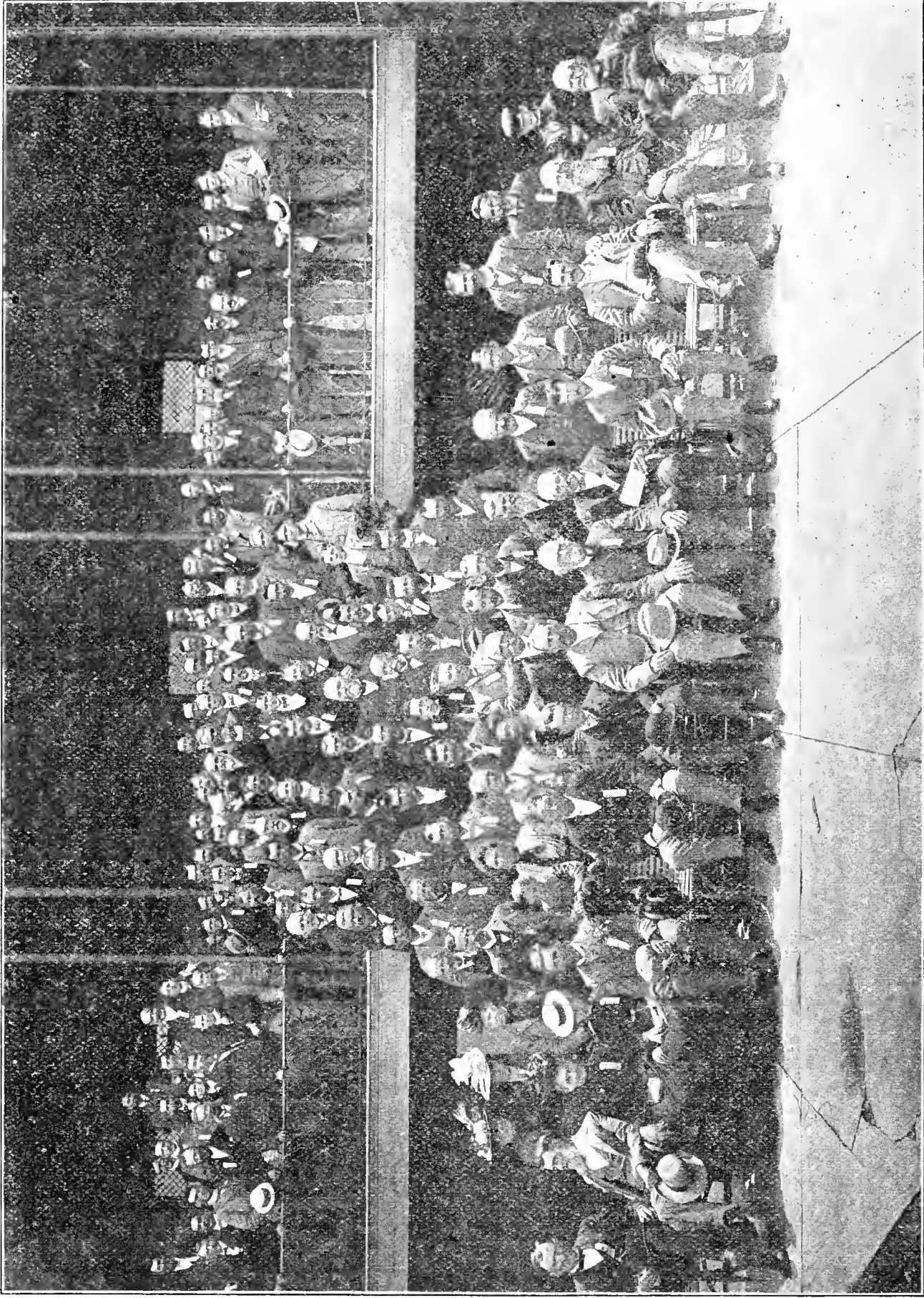
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MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

AT CHICAGO CONVENTION, JUNE, 1900.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

Copyright, 1900, by the National Nurseryman Publishing Co.

"No tree in all the grove but has its charms."—COWPER.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1900.

No. 6.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

*Over Two Hundred in Attendance—President Peters' Address—
Questions of Legislation and Culture of Stock Cause Lively
Discussion—Reminiscences of a Quarter of a Century—
Retail Nursery Business—Financial Reports—State
Vice-Presidents—At Niagara Falls Next Year.*

When the opening session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen was called to order by President Wilson J. Peters at 11 a. m. on June 13th, the assembly hall at the Chicago Beach Hotel was filled with nurserymen. Several ladies were in attendance. President Peters delivered the following address which was received with applause:

FELLOW NURSEYMEN—I feel to congratulate you on the large attendance here on this our twenty-fifth annual meeting, and especially so because situated as we are here, we can so fully fulfill some of the original intentions of the Association, the rest, recreation and social intercourse. While we cannot entirely lay business aside, yet we can this year speak of it with pleasure, and far more hopefully than in some of the years that have passed and gone.

I congratulate all on the view of prosperity that seems opening before us and that promises some years of remuneration for the nurseryman's labor and toil. The growing of fruits for the markets is becoming more and more a profitable business and the purchase of trees for large plantings is becoming more and more common. With the knowledge gained by such associations as this, we are the better enabled to learn of and circumvent the new insects that appear from time to time to trouble the nurserymen and fruit grower, and adopt the best methods to keep the old ones in check.

I hope this session may be noted even above previous ones for its complete harmony, its renewal of old and long time friendships, the forming of new ones which may last far into the new century, and for its general interest and happy sociality.

Permit me to suggest the propriety of passing a resolution to limit debate to the end that all who desire to speak may be heard and that discussions may not become too protracted.

It was in my mind to ask the programme committee to limit the sessions to the mornings, and to reserve the afternoons for social or business diversions, but feared to do so because such action would necessitate a three days' stay instead of our usual two days, but I respectfully suggest the propriety of such a course for the coming year's meeting.

With these few preliminaries, and asking your kind indulgence and assistance in accomplishing all that we may most fondly hope for, in the meeting, I am now ready to do your commands.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

C. L. Watrous, Iowa, moved that a committee of three on order of business be appointed. Secretary George C. Seager presented the following report:

RECEIPTS—Membership fees, \$692.00; advertising, \$567.40; exchange, \$3.15; total, \$1,262.55.

DISBURSEMENTS—July 13, 1899, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$250.00; October 19, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$100.00; June 11, 1900, C. L. Yates, treasurer, \$900.47; exchange and revenue stamps, \$12.08; total, \$1,262.55.

This is the most successful year, financially, since I have been your secretary. I was elected in 1893. Receipts since then have been as follows: 1894, \$1,120.31; 1895, \$1,050.05; 1896, \$1,123.20; 1897, \$1,007.30; 1898, 1,143.24; 1899, \$1,164.97; 1900, \$1,262.55.

During these six years this association has paid out in expenses for legislative work about \$1,289. Balance on hand when I became secretary was \$1,383 and I am in hopes that Mr. Yates' report will show a gain, even though your association has been put to unusual expense. We ought to increase the membership to 500 and receive \$1,000 in membership fees. We are going to try it the coming year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer C. L. Yates presented the following report:

C. L. Yates in account with the American Association of Nurserymen:

1899.	RECEIPTS.	
June 14—To balance on hand.....	\$	345 19
July 24—To cash, George C. Seager.....		250 00
Oct. 19— " " " " " ".....		100 00
1900.		
Feb. 10— " " N. A. Whitney.....		1,629 80
June 11— " " George C. Seager.....		900 47
		\$3,225 46

1899.	DISBURSEMENTS.	
June 23—By cash, C. L. Yates, salary and stamps, 1898-99..	\$	51 82
July 8—D. Hill, four RR. tickets.....		5 00
" 25—G. C. Seager, salary, 1898-99.....		300 00
" 27—Miss E. Jacobson, expenses.....		50 00
" 31—Prof. S. J. Hunter.....		19 00
Aug. 7—T. H. Douglas, expenses, RR ticket.....		4 90
Oct. 21—Geo. C. Seager, express charges.....		3 61
" " —Union & Advertiser Co.....		203 45
1900.		
Jan. 30—M. E. Wolff, bond for treasurer.....		18 75
Feb. 15—Silas Wilson, Washington..		103 85
" " —C. L. Watrous, ".....		100 05
March 10—N. H. Albough, ".....		50 00
" 23—Silas Wilson, ".....		108 15
" 28—Central Passenger Association.....		7 00
" 29—C. L. Watrous, Washington....		102 17
April 17—Western Passenger Association.....		7 00
May 4—Theo. J. Smith, expense to N. Y., C. H. Committee..		22 00
Balance on hand..		2,068 71
		\$3,225 46

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. L. YATES, Treasurer.

Mr. Yates announced that there were outstanding bills to the amount of \$600, leaving a net balance on hand of about \$1,400.

A. L. Brooke, Kansas, moved that the reports of the secretary and the treasurer be referred to an auditing committee.

Secretary Seager called for railroad certificates and 97 were promptly handed up. Considerably more than 100 were afterwards procured. A vote of thanks for his persistent and successful work in the matter of railroad certificates was accorded the secretary.

The following committees were appointed by the president:
Order of business—C. L. Watrous, N. H. Albaugh, C. M. Stark.
Accounts—A. L. Brooke, J. H. Dayton, C. J. Brown.

Mr. Brooke moved that, on all miscellaneous discussion, speeches be limited to five minutes in length, no member to speak more than twice on the same question. He did this, he said, so that all might have an opportunity to take part.

MONTMORENCY CHERRIES.

The question box was opened and the following was asked:
"Which is the best of Montmorency cherries in point of bearing?"

Mr. Brooke asked Peter Youngers to speak on the question.

Mr. Youngers—"We find many varieties under the head of Montmorency, especially in Iowa and Nebraska. What we call the real Montmorency is a stronger grower than the Montmorency ordinaire."

Mr. Albaugh—"The Montmorency grown and sold west of New York is the large Montmorency. There are three good sour cherries, the Dyehouse, the Early Richmond and the Montmorency, which bear in the order named. At five years old the Montmorency trees in a nursery bore crops valued at \$2 per tree. There is more money in a cherry orchard than any other unless it is a Georgia peach orchard."

Silas Wilson—"The Montmorency question has been discussed a great deal at meetings of the horticultural societies. The Montmorency large is an upright grower, very different from the Montmorency ordinaire which is like the Early Richmond. The leaves are larger and more pointed than are those of the ordinaire. The difference in time of ripening between the Dyehouse and Richmond is four days."

A western member said the difference is about 15 minutes with him.

A. D. Barnes—"Is the large Montmorency hardy enough for Wisconsin, where the mercury goes to 40 degrees below zero?"

Mr. Wilson—"It is as hardy as the Early Richmond."

President Peters—"The English Morello, praised by Mr. Wilson, suffers from curculio and cold weather."

Nelson Bogue said C. J. Maloy could tell the Association much about the Montmorency cherry.

Mr. Maloy, of Ellwanger and Barry Co.—"We consider the Montmorency ordinaire the best and it is the only kind we grow. We have tried them all."

Henry Augustine—"The English Morello is not so vigorous as the Early Richmond, but the Morello becomes wormy before it ripens. I do not consider it valuable. Many think they have the Montmorency when they have not. The Montmorency will bring a third more than others in the market."

C. M. Stark—"I know of nurserymen who are growing the large Montmorency under the name of ordinaire or vice versa."

Mr. Weber—"The large Montmorency with us has been a shy bearer."

Mr. Brooke—"I haven't learned anything yet. I want to know exactly the difference between the large and ordinaire Montmorency. A Montmorency cherry has been disseminated as the Late Richmond. I have supposed this was the ordinaire. The Dyehouse is not hardy. The Early Richmond is so much better that I discourage the planting of the Dyehouse. Somebody has fooled me. I got buds recommended as large Montmorency, I had two types, both upright, yet neither was of spreading top."

Irving Rouse—"The Montmorency is the cherry for the canning factory. In the end the factory is where the big crops are going. The ordinaire is the one grown in Western New York."

Mr. Greening—"The matter of location has much to do with the growing of cherries. At Salt Lake City the English Morello has been a failure; similar results are noted in Indiana and Michigan. In Michigan we can grow almost any variety with success. We grow the large-leaved upright tree."

Mr. Marshall—"The Brusseler Braune is a fine grower but a shy bearer."

Mr. Bagley—"We find this tree is a shy bearer; but it is hardy. We are growing four varieties. One is a large Montmorency from Ellwanger & Barry's. Another is from Geneva under the head of ordinaire and is a shy bearer. Two from Europe are called the long-stemmed and the extra ordinaire."

Mr. Albaugh—"In all our cold weather we never had a Dyehouse in orchard or nursery injured, though the mercury marked 28 degrees below zero. Our discussion here reminds me of the discussions of the American Pomological Society. We may be encroaching upon the field of another society."

The committee on the order of business reported a programme substantially as outlined in the badge book. Adjournment was taken at noon until 2 p. m.

STATE VICE-PRESIDENTS.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the first day the following state vice-presidents were elected:

Alabama, John Frazer; Arkansas, T. Wing; Colorado, George J. Spear; California, Thomas B. Bolander; Connecticut, J. H. Hale; Delaware, Alexander Pullen; Florida, George L. Taber; Georgia, R. C. Berckmans; Idaho, S. S. Lewis; Illinois, Irving Spaulding; Indiana, H. V. Simpson; Iowa, Silas Wilson; Indian Territory, W. B. Samuels; Kansas, J. H. Skinner; Kentucky, J. F. Donaldson; Louisiana, L. T. Sanders; Maine, Herbert A. Jackson; Maryland, Joseph Davis; Massachusetts, J. W. Manning; Michigan, Charles E. Greening; Minnesota, J. Cole Doughty; Mississippi, Dr. A. T. McKay; Missouri, R. J. Bagley; Montana, S. M. Emery; Nebraska, Peter Youngers; New Hampshire, John C. Chase; New Jersey, Hiram T. Jones; New York, William Pitkin; North Carolina, J. Van Lindley; Ohio, J. Jenkins; Pennsylvania, Thomas B. Mechan; South Dakota, Professor N. E. Hansen; Tennessee, J. E. Murphy; Texas, W. E. Watson; Utah, J. H. Goodhue; Vermont, D. J. Camp; Virginia, W. T. Hood; Washington, C. L. Whitney; West Virginia, G. P. Miller; Wisconsin, J. C. Converse.

OFFICERS AND MEETING PLACE.

The report of the vice-presidents on the subjects of new officers and place of meeting for 1901, prepared by Chairman Silas Wilson and Secretary Joseph Davis, was as follows:

Officers—President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Place of meeting, June, 1901—Niagara Falls.

Mr. Brooke, of the auditing committee, reported that the accounts of the secretary and treasurer were correct.

J. Horace McFarland, Pennsylvania—"We have elected officers. Our secretary has been re-elected, and now I want to say that I have been pained to hear criticisms regarding the printing of the badge book. I have looked into the cost of that work and I want to say to the Association that it should be congratulated on the manner in which the work has been done and the price paid. It is a difficult work and it has been

well done by a printing house which has accommodated us and our very capable secretary. I would not want to do the printing for what it has been done for the Association."

LEGISLATION.

Chairman C. L. Watrous presented in detail a report of the committee on legislation. The work of the committee in Washington in connection with the federal bill relating to the transportation of nursery stock in interstate commerce was described. Readers of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN have been informed of this work from time to time. The report showed the hard work that was necessary to restore the bill to something like its original shape after Mr. Daniels of California had amended it to suit the wishes of his constituents. It was only by threatening to kill the bill as it then stood that the legislative committee of the American Association succeeded in bringing Mr. Daniels into line. It would have been better to have no bill at all than to have the bill as amended by the Californians, said Mr. Watrous.

"The committee has no doubt," continued Mr. Watrous, "that a bill agreed upon by nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, can be passed in the near future. The opposition in congress is very slight. An attempt should be made to introduce a new bill in which the nursery interests shall be fully represented. There seems to be little doubt that a bill of some sort will be passed in the near future. Unless the nurserymen look out for their interests, other interests will be cared for, much to our disadvantage, and we will be stabbed again in our tenderest part when our backs are turned."

Mr. Albaugh suggested that if the word "fruit" were inserted after the words "fruit trees and shrubs" in the bill the California men would soon come to terms. Mr. Wilson said it was the suggestion by the committee that the nurserymen would insist that fruit should be inspected in the same manner as fruit trees and shrubs that brought Mr. Daniels to time and resulted in the restoration of the bill to something like its original form. When that suggestion was made, the nurserymen's committee was treated with the consideration which was its due.

J. Van Lindley, North Carolina, moved that the committee on legislation be continued and that one or two southern nurserymen be added to it. He suggested Robert C. Berckmans of Georgia.

Mr. Pitkin, New York, thought the new president should appoint the committees and at the suggestion of Mr. Albaugh the motion of Mr. Van Lindley was changed to the form of a recommendation. President-elect Smith stated that he was glad to have the recommendation of the Association.

THINKS BILL IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. Brooke—"The Association is where it was four years ago when Prof. Alwood met us here in this city. I am satisfied in my own mind that this agitation has been a detriment to the nurserymen. We have not made any gain and we have spent quite a sum of money to forward the bill. It has developed that there is quite a separation between nurserymen and fruit growers. This is most unnatural and undesirable. I have believed that there were attempts by fruit men to place restrictions on the nurserymen and the report of our committee bears out my opinion. If we could have secured the passage of the bill we would have been on the threshold of trouble. If a simple bill for inspection were before congress it would be all right. But this bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000 annu-

ally, and this Association must go back each year and plead for \$100,000. There is nothing to the bill without the appropriation, and for this Association to try to get this amount each year is simply folly. I don't believe any good will come by going to Washington. We couldn't have had a better committee, but there is too much legislation. Whether this is the right or the wrong bill I do not pretend to say; but if we continue work on it we shall put ourselves right in the way of more trouble."

Mr. Watrous—"The bill provides that \$100,000 shall be appropriated annually, or so much thereof as shall be needed to carry out the provisions of the bill. It would be a regular appropriation for a branch of the Department of Agriculture, I suppose, and this Association will not have anything more to do with it."

E. W. Kirkpatrick, Texas—"It seems to me that the nurserymen and the fruit growers have enough trouble without borrowing any. I agree with the member from Kansas (Mr. Brooke) that we have had an able committee at work, and we honor it for its ability. But we see antagonism by California; and are we to encourage that at heavy expense? The entomologists say the San Jose scale is everywhere. Are we to go into the forests and the by-ways and hedges and seek it? Why should there be a special law for a general disease? California wants a law; we want a law; we cannot agree. Why not rise above petty jealousies? Let us be a family of brothers."

Silas Wilson, Iowa—"We have all heard the story of the lion and the lamb. Should the nurserymen lie down and let California pass laws to injure us? We have offered to meet California more than half way. We are not demanding anything unfair. But when we lie down with the lion in a brotherly spirit we do not want to be on the inside."

Mr. Albaugh—"There are restrictive laws in many of the states. A national law, it was hoped, would make conditions uniform. Now, when the state of California says it will conduct inspections as it pleases, and that the national certificate is not worth a snap after the stock passes within the boundaries of that state, that is not a brotherly spirit. In Ohio we have passed a scale law, and I hope it is decent. If Mr. Brooke sends stock under certificate from Kansas it goes in Ohio. It is the same if he sends it to Mr. Rouse in New York state. But in California they do not propose to take any man's word, not even that of the United States of America. 'We're bigger than any of you,' they say out there."

"Now, I do not like to play second fiddle, under such circumstances. We are no more responsible for having the scale than is a child for having the measles. The scale came to us without our desire and without our help, and more than all, it came to us from California. It is thought that the United States of America, which has spent millions of dollars to maintain American prowess on land and sea, recently, could afford to pay \$100,000 annually to protect American industries. Are we going to walk up and, laying our necks on the block, say 'Here ends all'?"

SAYS LAW IS NEEDED.

N. W. Hale, Tennessee—"It is very important, indeed, that a committee be appointed to watch legislation. In the light of present conditions, we need a law to govern the transportation of nursery stock."

Mr. Watrous—"I did not speak of the State of California, but of one man, Mr. Daniels, formerly a resident of Minnesota and Wisconsin. I spent some of my blood and bones in

trying to make this Union one and indivisible and I hope in my old age I shall not do anything to tear it apart. If the nurserymen stay at home while the California fruit growers pass a bill detrimental to nursery interests, the nurserymen cannot blame the Californians. Two years ago a bill was drafted by the entomologists at Washington which if it had been allowed to pass would have paralyzed the nursery business. What would have happened if the nurserymen had not been roused to action. The Montana law is very detrimental. In Minnesota a bill that would have been very detrimental was killed by the active work of the nurserymen. I suggest that a committee be named, not to go to Washington unless you wish, but to watch what others may do."

Mr. Brooke—"I'm not opposed to a national law, and I do not think we could have a better committee. How much has the bill cost this season."

Mr. Rouse—"The exact amount is \$1,289.78."

Mr. Brooke—"I am willing to spend the balance in our treasury in this kind of business. But I want to say that the State of California is not big enough to bluff the United States government. The eagle reached there some time ago. The United States is bigger than any state. We have no inspection law in Kansas, but we have inspection of nursery stock. We have the best kind of an entomologist in Kansas. We pay the expense of inspection and the certificate goes. Why be scared by any bug-a-bug-a-boo? There isn't any, there hasn't been any. The scale scare is not as big as it was four years ago. It is growing less."

The motion by Mr. Van Lindley recommending that the committee on legislation be continued and that Robert C. Berckmans be added to it was adopted, Mr. Kirkpatrick alone voting in the negative.

CUSTOM HOUSE MATTERS.

There was no report from the committee on transportation. The report of the committee on tariff was incorporated in the report of the special committee on the importation of stock, of which Thomas B. Meehan was chairman. Mr. Meehan's report preceded adjournment until 9:30 a. m. on Thursday. It is as follows:

MAY 30, 1900.

Your committee having in charge the examination into the abuses and delays suffered by nurserymen at the hands of the collector and appraiser of the New York Customs House present the following report:

During the winter of 1899 the appraiser at the port of New York ruled that wharf examination of nursery stock was not practicable, and that in the future the examination should be made in the Public Stores, and moreover that an examination of a single case taken promiscuously from a shipment was not sufficient and that several cases should be taken for examination.

This entailed additional work upon the examiners and the public draymen, and the result was a complete congestion of this department, resulting in most serious delays and losses to nurserymen. In several instances as much as four weeks were required before the goods were passed, by which time the contents were completely ruined.

When your committee was appointed and took up the matter they found that these delays were experienced not only by nurserymen, but that other merchants had similar troubles, and to such an extent that the matter had been placed before the Secretary of the Treasury, and he had appointed a commission to examine into complaints and charges against the appraiser. This commission had completed its labors and made its report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The report of the commission was not given out by the Government, but Secretary Gage in a letter to the President, under date of September 9, 1899, in which he makes a certain recommendation as based

upon the reports of the commission, speaks specifically of the delays and losses of nursery stock as follows:

"It finds that the complaints of certain importers of nursery stock were justified in that examinations were delayed and the goods imported suffered more or less injury therefrom."

Following this Assistant Secretary Spaulding, under date of July 27th, issued instructions to the collector and appraiser at New York regarding the examination and appraisal of nursery stock in which he directed that "if a less number of cases of each invoice is hereafter ordered in for examination and is conceded to be practicable, and at the same time properly guard the interest of the Government, it would seem that complaints from this source should be reduced to a minimum. Merchandise of the kind in question should be properly appraised at the actual market value as defined by Section 19 of the Customs Administrative Act and you are hereby directed under the provisions of Section 2939 Revised Statutes, to require but one package out of each invoice to be sent to Public Stores for examination and appraisal, unless it shall be found necessary in any particular case to call for additional packages to form the proper basis for determining the character, quantity and value of the entire importation. Packages containing shrubs, trees and similar nursery stock which may be properly examined on the dock should not be sent to Public Stores for examination."

In a letter received by your committee from Assistant Secretary Spaulding under date of July 27th he communicated the instruction given to the appraiser as above stated and adds that "it is thought that the action taken by the Department on the report of the Commission will obviate the delays of which complaints have been made."

Your committee believing that these instructions would suffice to avoid a repetition of the vexatious delays and disastrous losses of the previous winter, took no further action until early in December, when it learned that the appraisers had disregarded the instructions given by Assistant Secretary Spaulding with reference to wharf examination, and that cases were being sent to Public Stores. A letter of inquiry was at once sent to the appraiser, and he replied that it was not practicable to make a critical and accurate examination on the dock, hence it was necessary to continue to send cases to the Public Stores. Importers of nursery stock are not all of one opinion as to the desirability of wharf examination. If merely a perfunctory examination is made then a wharf examination is good enough, but if a critical examination is made and goods removed from the cases, it would seem that there would be less exposure of the stock and less damage resulting therefrom if the cases were examined in the Public Stores.

However, the practice of making these examinations in the Public Stores the past season does not appear to have caused unnecessary delay in the passing of the goods through the Customs House, though there have been a few instances when reported shipments have not been passed promptly, but your committee believe such cases to be exceptional.

REAPPRAISING STOCK.

The action of the appraiser in reappraising and increasing the value of nursery stock appeared to be a most serious matter and several nurserymen were heavily and unjustly fined by the Government at the commencement of the season, and as several invoices presented early in December were below what the appraisers considered the market value to be at the time the goods were entered, they were reappraised, values advanced and fines imposed.

The tariff law provides that duties shall be assessed "at the foreign market value of the merchandise at the time the goods are imported."

In past seasons, the appraisers have been satisfied to accept the invoice as representing the market value of the consignment, but this year apparently this was not sufficient.

This seems to be a matter entirely governed by the provision of the tariff bill and in raising invoices the appraisers seem to be carrying out the letter of the law which provides that "duties shall be assessed at the foreign market value of the merchandise at the time the goods are imported." The purchase price may not represent the market value at the time the goods are imported. Certainly the appraisers did not accept this as being the case the past season when they decided that Mahaleb cherry and Myroblan plum had advanced in value as much as one-fourth to one-half.

In order to decide as to the actual market value of fruit stocks at the importing period the past winter, the appraisers secured quotations from a number of large importers and upon this information they fixed values. Unquestionably on several items, their values were placed entirely too high.

Your committee gathered the following schedule of values which had been accepted by the appraiser and have been informed that practically all the imports of fruit stocks were entered on this basis.

MILLIMETERS.	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{7}{12}$
Myrobolan .....	....	2.40	2.60	3.20	....	3.60	....	4.00	....
Pear.....	.80	1.00	1.60	....	2.20	....	2.80	4.40	5.20
Mahaleb.....	1.60	3.00	3.60	4.00	....	5.00	....	6.00	....
Mazzard.....	.80	1.00	1.40	....	....	2.20	2.80	3.20	3.60
Quince.....	....	1.00	1.60	2.40	2.20	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.60
Apple.....	....	1.00	1.60	2.40	2.40	2.80	....	4.40	5.40
Manetti.....	....	....	....	....	....	3.60	....	....	....

After this schedule had been fixed, Customs House brokers and importing agents had their invoices passed at these values, and thus avoided the exaction of any penalties.

Your committee consulted with many of the large importers, Customs House brokers and New York agents of foreign nurseries but could not determine upon any measure that would relieve nurserymen from the liability of having their invoices raised and the imposition of penalties, as the custom authorities seem to be working entirely within the provisions of the tariff act, and such regulations apply equally to imports of every description, in all lines of business and it would be impossible to secure any legislation that would exempt nursery stock from such laws and regulations.

Your committee would suggest to nurserymen the desirability of impressing upon their Customs House brokers, or in cases where imports are handled by through freight lines, the importance of ascertaining the market values if possible before invoices are entered at the Customs House and obviate all difficulties of re-appraisal and the exaction of fines.

QUESTION BOX AGAIN.

At Thursday morning's session President Peters appointed as committee on exhibits: N. W. Hale, E. W. Kirkpatrick, E. C. Ilgenfritz. The question box was opened and the following was asked:

"Which is the best protection for nursery stock in transit—wet or dry packing?"

Mr. Albaugh—"Many trees are injured by wet packing. Very little moisture is needed."

Mr. Brooke—"It depends altogether on the kind of stock. Some varieties will stand more dryness than others. I know of Russian apricot seedlings which remained in dry packing three weeks. They were soaked for a week in a rain water barrel and are growing to-day. A man swung a bundle of trees under his wagon and traveled three weeks. The trees were then soaked for a week in a creek by weighting them down with rocks. Several of them made perfect apple trees."

George L. Taber—"We should note the distinction in such cases between evergreen and deciduous trees. The roots of evergreen trees will not stand much dryness."

Mr. Watrous—"The juices of a conifer are of a resinous nature. When you dry them you have resin, and water will not affect it."

Question: "What success has attended the plan of wintering stock packed in boxes ready for shipment?"

President Peters—"That is an important question and should be discussed."

A. C. Griesa—"I suggest that it would be safer to wait until spring before packing. I have not had any experience along the line suggested by the question."

Mr. Albaugh—"I suppose the answer to that question really covers the whole subject of cold storage through the winter, for whether in boxes, in ricks or in cords, stock must be kept

where it won't freeze. It all amounts to the same thing; only in boxes the stock could be shipped quicker. There is no trouble, as winter after winter has demonstrated, to keep stock in cold storage, if the trees are packed dry enough. For the same reason there should be no difficulty in keeping trees safely in boxes through the winter, if they are packed dry enough. Some of us grew peaches last year. Prices dropped leaving us with trees to be disposed of otherwise than to customers. We found that even up to the middle of June trees in ricks were in good condition. I see no reason why trees could not be packed in boxes in varieties as they would probably be wanted and kept through the winter. Packing in cold storage is far ahead of heeling in or keeping in ordinary buildings, for the weather is likely to become warm and disastrous results are sure to follow. Boxing really means cold storage."

MR. ALBAUGH'S REMINISCENCES.

Speaking on the subject: "Reminiscences of the American Association and Its Members up to the Silver Anniversary," N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O., one of the veteran members of the Association, said:

Mr. President, I do not know when I have felt my inability to do justice to a subject so greatly as I do on this occasion; but I am encouraged by the smaller attendance at this session and the chance that there may not be so much criticism of my remarks. Twenty-five years ago this Association was organized in this city. While I am not able to give a historical account of it, it gives me great pleasure to look in the face to-day of the president of the Association of 25 years ago, Edgar Sanders, of Chicago, our first president.

Twenty-five years seems a short span; yet how few of those who met to organize this Association are here now and how few now here were in the nursery business then. Wonderful changes have taken place in the whole world's transactions since then. Talking of the silver anniversary of the Association makes us all think of free silver, 16 to 1. Probably this meeting is in point of numbers as compared with the first meeting of the Association as 16 is to 1. The telephone was not known then. How much business is done now by our profession over the little wire!

Twenty-five years ago. Why it was only 12 years ago that the first trolley car was run; yet how that means of transportation has revolutionized the whole business of cities and towns. How many nurserymen are in close communication to-day by means of it. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, and I am not in shape to make a very good example of a flying bird. But if I were, I might predict that 25 years from now we might come to Chicago on wings, and when we should hover over the Chicago hotels and find the roosting places full of other birds, we would probably continue our flight further.

I do not desire to deliver a funeral oration, nor a homily; but the history of this Society cannot be written without mentioning the names of some of those who were with us 25 years ago, and which, we trust, are now written in letters of light in the Great Beyond. It would occupy all of our time this morning to go over even the names of the well-known members who have passed away, but there are a few names which you will all agree deserve more than passing notice.

You all remember the tall, lean, interesting gentleman, Peter Henderson, always genial and ready to do his part in the Association. Another man we learned to love in the early history of the Association. He presided over two or three of the meetings. Full of brawn, muscle, solid brain and sterling worth, Elisha Moody was a man of indomitable will, always ready to do any service for a friend. He carved for himself his fortune and built up a character beyond reproach. I met him at his home in Lockport. From the Miami Valley we had, from the commencement of the Association, a noted man of quiet demeanor, always agreeable, S. W. Hoover, whose word was as good as his bond and whose promise never failed. He entered the Christian ministry and while preaching died. Another from the Miami Valley was the father of the president of this convention, George Peters, always in the front rank of nursery work and ready to deliver counsel to the younger nurserymen.

There have been a number of new things in the way of nursery products in the last quarter of a century. I was thinking of Fay's currant and was looking for Mr. Josselyn, who, through the introduction of that currant has flourished exceedingly. Another sturdy member of the early days is a man from the wilds of Wisconsin. I say this advisedly, for before me he sits, one of the wildest. His known aversion to water alone prevented him from being here before any of us as a passenger in the Mayflower. And then there was that plain, sturdy Quaker from Baltimore, Franklin Davis. The well known firm is represented here by an able member of the family, but Franklin Davis' place cannot easily be filled. W. Brown Smith of the old firm of Smiths & Powell, began as a cabinet maker at day's wages. He attained a high position by integrity and left his impress on every association with which he was connected. One of the members of this Association, a firm, steady, energetic, unflinchingly honest man from the suburbs of this city was Robert Douglas. With no superiors and few equals, he was a man with whom it did one good to shake hands. At the Niagara Falls convention I asked him if that grove of trees all gnarled and twisted by the ocean winds, of the Pacific coast, was of the variety Cedar of Lebanon, and he replied: "Mr. Albaugh, when you saw that grove of cedars on the Pacific coast, you looked upon the only grove of the kind in the world." Robert Douglas stood in our society unparalleled.

Among educated nurserymen whose fame has gone around the world, was George W. Campbell. His statements regarding the culture of grapes were unquestioned. He was acknowledged as the highest authority on viticulture. He has been greatly missed. One of the quaintest characters was that genial Frenchman, Isidor Bush of Bushberg, Mo. At one of our meetings a few years after the great Chicago fire, Mr. Bush, responding to the toast, "The Parks and Suburbs of Chicago," said: "May ze ashes rise up and make Chicago ze grandest city of ze world." Isidor Bush's prophecy has come true. Our friends are not altogether gone, for their virtues and actions remain with us and will be a constant reminder of their good works.

WONDERFUL CHANGES.

We have had a number of wonderful changes in the nursery business. Twenty-five years ago we and the insects were warring, as now. The codling moth came in for a larruping every time we met and despite all we could do it came up smiling again. It was the same with the curculio. These two insects were attacked and provided for. All at once our special friends (I say this somewhat hesitatingly) from California sent us a new subject for discussion at our meetings. The curculio and the codling moth have given place to the San Jose scale. We have had scales on our eyes, ears and pocket books. There have been San Jose scale laws in the states and scales San Jose in the federal legislature until we are all somewhat sealy on the subject, and I wonder with Mr. Brooke if it has not become too much of a big-a-boo or bug-a-bee.

Twenty-five years ago the man who would have stood up in one of these meetings and declared that the Keiffer pear was fit even for a pig to eat, would have been gently but firmly led out of the hall by the ear. Yesterday at noon we had Keiffer pears for dessert at this hotel and the plates were cleaned of them and I thought I heard a nurseryman asking for more. To-day that pear stands at the head of the list for profit (and for flavor after it comes out of a tin can) and to-day the nurseryman who has 100,000 first class 2-year-old Keiffers at about, well, say ten cents, for delivery next fall can be relieved of them at once, if he will only hold up his hand. There have been wonderful changes. Twenty-five years ago a peach that is now grown from California to Maine and from Canada to Florida, was resting in an orchard in Georgia without even a name. Nobody had ever heard of the Elberta, now the synonym for the highest color and flavor and the greatest financial interest in peach growing. So it is with a number of other fruits. Our friend from North Carolina gave to us in Georgia a new peach. He named it after the wife of one his neighbors, calling it the Lady Ingo. It has developed so beautifully that we call it the Lady in Gold. And this same friend in North Carolina, who never blew his own bugle except when he served three years in the Civil War in the cavalry and wore the blue, though he lived in Carolina, is J. Van Lindley, here with us to-day.

How few of us will be here at the fiftieth anniversary of this Association. Will there be a fiftieth anniversary, does some one ask? Will

there? Do the stars shine at night? Does water run down hill? Does the dew fall and does the sun shine? As certain as are these things, there will be a fiftieth anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen. You will find, though, that there are comparatively few societies that have hung together twenty-five years. Only one married couple in 1,000 passes the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage; only one in 100,000 passes the fiftieth. If the good Lord is kind to me and mine I hope to pass the fiftieth anniversary of my marriage soon.

Few of us will be here on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of this Association. But what we say and do will live long after we are gone. How important it is, then, that we form friendships here; that we may continue the clasping of fraternal hands long remembered. My prayer is that this society, existing so happily, will go on spreading information and continue its grand progress to the end, when time shall be no more.

RETAIL NURSERY BUSINESS.

Vice-president N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., in an address on "The Retail Nursery Business" said:

I speak with reference to the business of such firms as send soliciting salesmen or literature through the country. When we think of the magnitude of the country and realize that there is scarcely a man owning land that does not need and will not buy nursery stock if he meets the right solicitor or receives the right circular we see the great extent of the retail nursery business. We have some hindrances, to be sure. We have suffered more or less at the hands of salesmen and of dealers who do not do business as we do it. But in the last ten years public sentiment has changed toward the nurseryman. As a class the nurserymen send out intelligent, bright, honest salesmen who preach the doctrine of planting orchards and beautifying homes. I know of no other business that is being prosecuted more forcibly and successfully. Almost every farmer is entertaining from five to seven salesmen in every twelve months and receiving many circulars. Through these agencies the farmer has learned to build white houses, plant arbor vitae and roses and improve his driveways and fences. It would be well for us, in view of these things, to be careful to employ honest industrious and alert salesmen, who are anxious to please the customers in every detail, and thus make the profession what it merits—the foremost in the country.

There are drawbacks in the retail nursery business—almost a black cloud for every bright hour. The man in the office handling 150 salesmen on the road is sorely tried. His best man is sick, for instance, another's horse breaks down, another incurs expenses beyond receipts. But there is a brightness. One salesman, for instance, has sold stock to the amount of \$200 with expenses of but \$1; another sells a large bill and has no expenses. Then come the days of collecting and the man in the office is changed from an angel to a demon. In comes a check for \$500. Good. Then the announcement that a salesman has stolen all of a large total of collections.

But this is so in all kinds of business. The retail nurseryman has as good a time as any. What is better than after you have been poor as Job for eleven months to have a few thousand dollars come rolling in? And then the fellows come in from their rides in mountain and valley and tell their experiences.

The retail business needs some things it has not. I have thought that it would be well to have an organization to maintain prices so that all classes of retail nurserymen could get a living price for stock; and then there might be literature especially adapted to the needs of agents.

The wholesale trade depends upon the retail trade. The retail man must be persevering and be a good judge of human nature. He must have the skill of the banker, the decision of a general, the patience of Job, the forgiveness of the Almighty, and be as happy as a sanctified Methodist minister in the South; though there are times when the retail nurseryman cannot be held accountable.

THE EXHIBITS.

The committee on exhibits reported as follows: Rochester Lithographing Co., plates, etc.; Greening Brothers, record books; Henry Wallis, Missouri raspberry; Joseph Heintz, juniper, arbor vitae; Baker Brothers, new evergreen Rosedale,

(Continued on page 72.)

MODERN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Nurserymen Attended the First Convention of the American Association—Eastern Members Occupied an Entire Coach on the Wabash Last Month—Unrivalled Service—From Denver to Chicago on the Rock Island Railway.

From the moment the nurserymen left their homes last month to attend the convention of the American Association, they were reminded of the great changes that had taken place since the first convention of the Association. While the hotel service of Chicago leaves nothing to be desired, it is the railway service to and from the convention city that calls for special mention. A quarter of a century ago the luxury of modern travel was scarcely dreamed of.

Notwithstanding the advantages afforded by first class passage, all the railroads made a special rate, as is their custom, for the nurserymen. The eastern members occupied an entire coach on the Wabash railroad from Buffalo to Chicago, leaving Buffalo on the evening of June 11th. The management of each of the many main lines running into Chicago claims superior advantages for its line, and it is probable that each is justified in so doing. Certain it is that General Agent R. F. Kelley, of the passenger department of the Wabash railroad, deserves particular mention for the highly satisfactory manner in which he provided for the nurserymen who selected his road for the convention trip. Every facility for the enjoyment of the trip was afforded. The line is a direct one from Buffalo and the Falls, via Detroit, to Chicago. The Continental Limited is a fast through train, comprising palace coaches and Pullman sleepers. Meals are served in diners. The Wabash furnishes snug, richly appointed apartments (into which the traveler can lock himself or herself), brilliantly lighted by the Pintsch gas system, supplied with lavatory and closet, having an electric bell for summoning an attendant, and a well-stocked buffet—all at reasonable prices. The dining cars of the Wabash are favorably known to travelers the country over, and are in all their appointments and fittings strictly in line with the unrivalled excellence of the sleeping, parlor and chair car service. These cars are attached to all day trains on the principal lines.

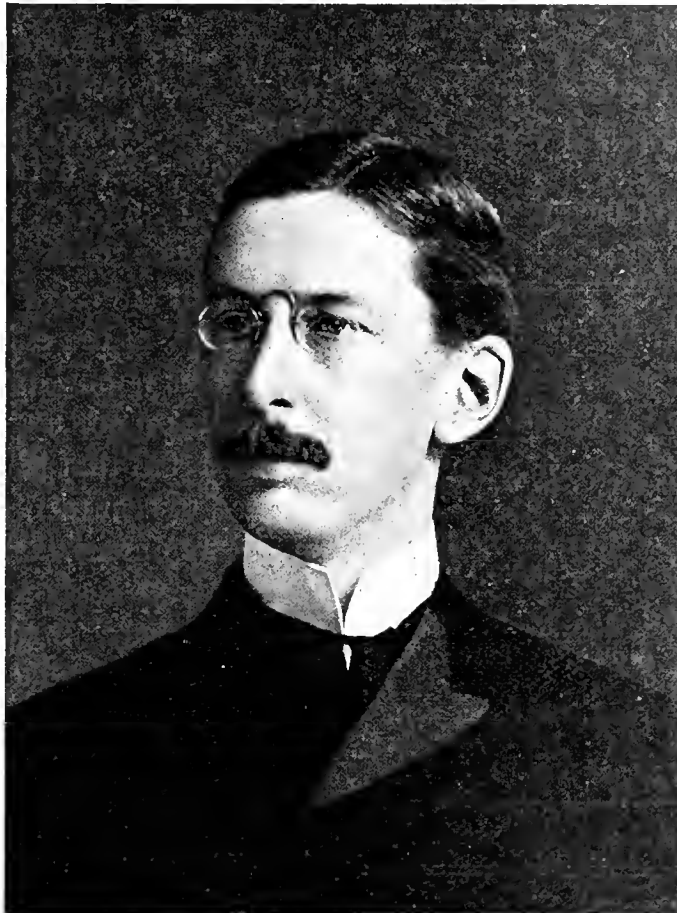
A knowledge of the advantages afforded by the Wabash railroad will prove of value, inasmuch as this line runs direct to Niagara Falls with connections at Chicago and St. Louis from all points west, and at Albany, New York and Boston with all points east. It will be a favorite line for nurserymen who attend the convention next year at the Falls.

Another great railway line, with unrivalled service, is the famous Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, familiarly known as the Rock Island. This company runs solid through vestibuled

trains from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, connecting with the Denver and Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western for points west of Denver, including Grand Junction, Salt Lake City, Ogden and San Francisco. The Rocky Mountain Limited is a favorite train between Denver, Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. The service on this train cannot be surpassed. The Rock Island affords the grandest scenic trip on the American continent, by limited trains through the Colorado Rockies and the Sierra Nevada by daylight in both directions, with the finest equipment, buffet, library and dining cars, and close connection to and from Los Angeles and Southern California with the famous "owl train" of the Southern Pacific. The general passenger agent, John Sebastian of Chicago, is noted for his untiring efforts in behalf of the traveling public. The Rock Island station in Chicago is the only station in that city on the elevated loop over which all elevated trains pass.

A trip to Niagara Falls and the Pan-American Exposition next June over either or both of these roads will be long remembered by reason of its thorough enjoyment. The facilities offered are a special inducement to attend the convention of 1901.

THEODORE J. SMITH.



THEODORE J. SMITH.

Theodore J. Smith, who was elected president of the American Association of Nurserymen at its recent meeting in Chicago, was born in Geneva, N. Y., on June 28th, 1862. He received a common school education in that city, and afterwards entered Hobart College, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. After a short course in law he entered actively into the nursery business with William and Thomas Smith, his uncle and father, who were pioneer nurserymen, having established the old Geneva nursery in 1846. In 1892 the Wm. T. Smith Company was incorporated and Mr. Smith as from that time been its secretary and treasurer, and while devoting most of his time to the nursery business, he has also been interested in several other business corporations, and is now president of the Geneva Optical Company, and until quite recently of the Baltimore Retort Co., and a director in several other institutions and business corporations.

Mr. Smith has served his city for several years, first as a member of the Board of Water Commissioners and afterwards on the Board of Public Works.

The W. & T. Smith Company, of which Mr. Smith is the active manager, has been for many years one of the leading nurseries in the country and enjoys a very extensive patronage and an enviable reputation.

President Smith thinks the immediate future of the nursery business is very promising, and that the next meeting of the Association which is to be held in Niagara Falls will be one of the largest in point of numbers and interest, especially on account of the Pan-American Exposition to be held at the same time in Buffalo, a few miles distant.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY, 1900.

THE CONVENTION.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Association of Nurserymen was observed appropriately, profitably and pleasantly at the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, June 13th and 14th. The attendance was estimated at 250, the largest in the history of the Association. Most of the principal nursery firms of the country were represented, notably by the senior members, though there were also more than the usual number of young men present.

Routine business occupied most of the time at the sessions of the convention, and considerable time was allowed between the sessions for one of the most popular features of the annual meetings—the social and trade intercourse in and about the hotel lobbies.

Aside from the question box, which we advocated, the principal discussion of the convention was caused by the report of the committee on legislation. This discussion developed the fact that, as much as opinions may differ regarding the San

Jose scale question, constant watchfulness over the nursery interests where legislation is proposed is of the greatest importance. It should be borne in mind that the agitation for a federal bill governing the transportation of nursery stock was not initiated by the nurserymen. The propositions advanced at a meeting of entomologists in Washington in 1897 were promptly and fully reported in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. From that date to the present time there has been a series of conferences and amendments, and the cost to the nurserymen, \$1,200, is the price of preventing the placing upon the United States statutes of a law that would practically have barred the transaction of nursery business along certain lines.

The work of the legislative committee was highly praised at the convention last month. No abler members could have been chosen, said one of the speakers, and after full discussion the motion to recommend to the new president the advisability of continuing the committee with the addition of Robert C. Berckmans, of Georgia, was adopted with but a single dissenting vote. Chairman Watrous of the committee voiced the sentiment of the Association when he suggested the advisability of keeping in existence a committee on legislation, not necessarily for pushing through a bill to govern the transportation of nursery stock, but to be ready to oppose vigorously any attempt to secure the enactment of a law that would work so great injury to the nursery interests as would the bill proposed by the last two congresses, and which was defeated only through the persistent efforts of the Association's committee.

In view of the evident intention of the Pacific coast representatives to continue the agitation for such a law as the nurserymen do not want, and in the light of recent experience, it is suggested that it would be advisable for the American Association to secure the introduction of a bill in the form agreed upon by nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, early in the next session of congress and there let it stand to await developments. Such action would not require a visit to Washington and would entail no expense. Chairman Watrous has the documents and can prepare the bill.

The advantages of organization in trade interests is well illustrated by the experience through which the American Association has passed in connection with the federal scale bill.

FAVORS WHARF EXAMINATION.

Frederick W. Kelsey, New York City, is strongly in favor of a wharf examination of imported nursery stock by customs officials and opposes the system of sending stock to public store for examination.

"My own records," he says, "indicate that there has been an average delay of about five days in each instance of such portions of the different consignments as have been sent to public store, which I have been informed is substantially the same average experience that others have had since the first of January in this respect."

The committee of the American Association, composed of Thomas J. Meehan, of Pennsylvania; J. J. Harrison, of Ohio; and Theodore J. Smith, of New York, presented a full report on this subject at the Chicago convention. The report is published in another column. It was adopted unanimously by the convention, at which several importers were present. As stated in the report, there are several conflicting opinions as to the

method of custom house examination of stock. The committee seems to have given the subject careful attention and we have no doubt that its report represents what it deems the very best interests of the nurserymen.

PRIZES FOR UNITED STATES FRUIT.

A jury composed of Russian and French gentlemen has awarded prizes for United States fruit at the Paris Exposition as follows :

First Prizes: General Collection of the United States, Illinois Horticultural Society, Missouri State Horticultural Society, New York State Commission.

Second Prizes: Connecticut Pomological Society, Indiana Horticultural Society, Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

Third prizes: Kansas State Horticultural Society, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, Gabriel Hiester, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The American Nurserymen's Protective Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago last month, elected the following officers: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke, North Topeka, Kan.; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; executive committee, C. M. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association was held June 13th in Chicago. The following officers were re-elected: President, N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; vice president, William C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary and treasurer, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; executive committee, E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.

AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Association was held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, June 12-13. Among the topics discussed were the following: "Tariff, Customs and Express," "New Century Conditions," S. E. Briggs and S. F. Leonard; "Commission on Box Seeds;" "Prices;" "Cost of Catalogues;" "Commercial Traveler;" "How to make an Effective Catalogue at a Minimum Cost, Value of Catch Phrases, Does Advertising Cheap Collections Pay," Chas. N. Page; "Cauliflower Cultivation and Reproduction," C. L. Allen; "The Pleasant Side of Business Association," Chas. B. Heath; "The Successful Retail Seedsman," W. C. Langbridge.

Twenty-one members were elected. A gold-headed cane was presented to the retiring president, Alexander Rodgers. These officers were elected: Albert McCullough, president; F. W. Bolgiano, first vice-president; S. G. Courteen, second vice-president; S. F. Willard, secretary-treasurer; A. N. Clark, assistant secretary; Alex. Rodgers, C. S. Clark, W. J. Mandeville, Albert J. Brown and I. B. Clark, executive committee. The association will meet next June in Buffalo.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is the official journal of the American Association. All the news of the nursery trade for \$1 per year.

CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

Under date of June 7th, the P. J. Berckmans Co., Augusta, Ga., write: "We are having elegant weather for the growth of nursery stock. Although the spring was somewhat late, the growth of nursery stock far exceeds that of last year, up to the present date.

"All of our peach growers are preparing for heavy shipments of peaches to northern and western markets. The prospects for a heavy crop are very good.

"Judging from present indications, there will be a large demand for nursery stock the coming fall."

From Various Points.

August Rhotert, New York city, sailed for Europe on June 28th.

The office and furniture of F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill., were damaged by fire recently.

The Central Michigan Nursery Company, Lansing, Mich., has increased its capital stock to \$25,000.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Society will be held in Montreal August 16 and 17.

Over 1,700 trees have been planted in New York city during the past year by the New York Tree Planting Association.

Plants, roots, cuttings and scions, completely crated are, by the new express rates, placed on equal footing with those completely boxed.

Louis Leroy, Angers, France, has been appointed chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur by the president of the French republic. His nurseries are represented in this country by August Rhotert.

M. J. Henry, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "Trade has been extra good this season, the warm weather in April causing orders to rush in all at once; so much so that we were a week behind in filling them."

The Kansas City (Mo.) Tree Planters' Society, has planted in the year past 7,000 trees, and 5,000 more are under contract. In addition the Park board has contracted for 6,000. Most of the street trees are soft maple.

George Foster has disposed of his interest in the Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ill., to William E. Rossney and retires after thirty-two years' connection with the establishment. Sidney Tuttle and Mr. Rossney are now the only owners of Phoenix stock.

There are 6,000 roses at the Pan-American Exposition grounds in Buffalo. The principal contributors are Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester; F. R. Pierson Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; Vaughn's Seed Store, Chicago, and Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.

The Park and Out Door Art Association has elected these officers: L. F. Holden, Cleveland, O., president; John C. Olmsted, and E. J. Parker, vice-presidents, and members of council; Warren H. Manning, Boston, secretary; and O. C. Simonds, treasurer. The place of meeting for 1901 will be Milwaukee, Wis.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$70,166 in April, against \$49,370 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted in 1900 to \$48,670 against \$73,059, the value of the imports of April, 1899. The dutiable imports of seed amounted to \$26,200 in April, 1900 against \$17,258 in April of the previous year.

DON'T STAND IN YOUR OWN LIGHT.

MARBLE CITY NURSERY CO., Knoxville, Tenn.—"Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1 subscription for one year, beginning July 1, 1900. We feel as though we had neglected our business in not subscribing for it sooner. Every nurseryman ought to read the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. If he does not, he stands in his own light."

(Continued from page 68.)

a hybrid; Hiram T. Jones, Japanese maple; Benjamin Chase, labels; Stecher Lithographing Co., plates, etc.; Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., labels; E. Runyan, clematis, ampelopsis; Thomas Meehan & Sons, raffia. The report was adopted.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

President-elect Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y., announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Transportation—A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin Rochester, N. Y.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

Tariff—Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.

Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Watrous—"The following question has been handed to me: 'In the sale of nursery goods must the purchaser be served personally with the seller's guaranty to make him a party to the contract?' The question is not clear. An order for nursery stock is as much a contract as is a promissory note. If one party performs his obligations, the other is bound to reciprocate. If a contract is signed it is good without putting a duplicate into the hands of the purchaser. If a man signs a note it is good, no matter who holds it, and no copy is left with the signer."

Mr. Wilson—"I feel that I voice the sentiment of the Association in moving a vote of thanks to the president for the efficient manner in which he has presided over this convention."

The motion was adopted promptly and unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Brooke—"We have seen the need of a gavel for the president. I move that the secretary be requested to furnish one for the next convention, the gavel to pass from president to president." Motion adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Watrous the convention was adjourned.

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

As no register of members present was taken, the hotel registers afforded the only lists readily available. The management of the Chicago Beach hotel announced that all the rooms had been taken, on the opening day of the convention, and therefore some of the nurserymen sought accommodations at the Hyde Park hotel and the Hotel Holland, near by. The registers of the three hotels showed the following names:

George Achelis, West Chester, Pa.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; A. L. Adams, Painesville, O.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.; B. F. Allen, Rochester, N. Y.

R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill.; Fletcher Bohlender, Phoneton, O.; M. Butterfield, Farmington, Mo.; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; C. D. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn.; Chas. J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; V. S. Brandt, Kansas City; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka; R. H. Blair, Kansas City; A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb.; E. Brewer, Ottawa, Kan.; B. F. Bonewell, Des Moines, Ia.; C. G. Burkhardt, Chicago; C. E. Baldwin, Augusta, Mich.; H. L. Bird, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.; Wm. Bomberger, Harlan, Ia.; L. G. Bragg, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. W. Buechley, Greenville, O.

Lewis Chase, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.; C. W. Carman, Lawrence, Kan.; J. F. Cecil, N. Topeka; R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; D. C. Converse, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; Chas. F. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; R. C. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; J. M. Charlton, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Cherry,

Pittsburgh, Pa.; John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; J. M. Cheeseborough St. Louis; H. N. Camp, Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Combs, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Joseph Davis, Baltimore, Md.; T. H. Douglas and wife, Waukegan, Ia.; F. N. Downer, Bowling Green, Ky.; L. Dillon, North Branch, Kan.; Howard Davis and wife, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Dayton and wife, Painesville, O.; J. F. Donaldson, Warsaw, Ky.

E. F. Edmonson, Perry, Ia.

S. R. Fergus, Phoneton, O.; John Frazer, Huntsville, Ala.; T. J. Ferguson, Wilwaukee; M. B. Fox and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; F. A. Fissell, New Carlisle, O.; M. F. Foley, Baraboo, Wis.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; W. E. Galeener and wife, Vienna, Ill.; A. C. Griesa, Lawrence, Kan.; F. D. Green, Perry, O.; Chas. E. Greening, Monroe, Mich.

J. J. Harrison, H. B. Harrison, Painesville, O.; D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; C. H. Hawks, Rochester, N. Y.; D. J. Haley and wife, Joliet, Ill.; H. F. Hillenmyer and wife, Lexington, Ky.; J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; F. W. Hartman, Dansville, N. Y.; J. H. Humphreys, Germantown, Pa.; W. L. Hart, Fredonia, N. Y.; N. W. Hale and wife, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. W. Henry, La Porte, Ind.; Joseph Heintz, Jacksonville, Ill.; W. F. Heikes, Huntsville, Ala.

C. A. Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; James M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Neb.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; H. T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J.; Z. K. Jewett, Sparta, Wis.; Geo. H. Johnston, Kansas City; J. Jenkins and wife, Winona, O.; W. E. Jones, Lincoln, Ill.; Irving Jacquay, Benton Harbor, Mich.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Tex.; Gustave Klarner, Quincy, Ill.

Sam Lorton, Davenport, Ind.; D. S. Lake, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. F. Lee, Rochester, N. Y.

Jacob W. Manning, A. Chandler Manning, Reading, Mass.; Charles Morton, Grand Haven, Mich.; E. G. Mendenhall, Kinmundy, Ill.; C. W. McNair, Dansville, N. Y.; Geo. W. Morahn, Sandwich, Ill.; J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.; S. C. Mabey, Des Moines; J. M. Hutchinson, New York; J. B. Morey, Jr., Dansville, N. Y.; H. E. Merrell, Geneva, N. Y.; W. B. Mosher, Benton Harbor; C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

P. Ouwerkerk, Jersey City, N. J.; Ralph T. Olcott, Rochester, N. Y.

F. S. Pheonix, Bloomington, Ill.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; T. R. Peyton, Mexico, Mo.; E. C. Pierson, Waterloo, N. Y.; Charles M. Peters, Wesley, Md.; Alexander Pullen, Milford, Del.; W. J. Peters and wife, Troy, O.; A. M. Pearsall and daughter, Monroe, Mich.

William E. Rossney, Bloomington, Ill.; E. A. Riehl, Alton, Ill.; W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind.; Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; Edwin A. Reeves, Cleveland; E. Runyan, Elizabeth, N. J.

E. M. Sherman and wife, Charles City, Ia.; Henry Schroeder, Sigourney, Ia.; Robert C. Stoeck, Dayton, O.; Geo. J. Spear, Greeley, Colo.; Geo. W. Sallee, J. W. Schutte, St. Louis; Geo. C. Seager and wife, Ed. J. Seager, Rochester; J. P. Schermerhorn, Sedgwick, Kan.; H. D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; W. P. Stark and wife, Miss Amy Stark, Master Wm. Stark, C. M. Stark, Eugene W. Stark, Master Lloyd Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; Theo. J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Can.; J. H. Skinner and wife, North Topeka; J. Austin Shaw, N. Y.; Wm. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.; Irving Spaulding, Spaulding, Ill.; A. J. Smith, Cleveland; F. E. Schifferli, Fredonia, N. Y.

L. R. Taylor and wife, Topeka; G. L. Taber, Glen St. Mary, Fla.; G. N. Titus, Nemaha, Neb.

Robert C. Uecke, Harvard, Ill.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.

A. E. Windsor and wife, Havana, Ill.; B. T. Welby, Phoneton, O.; Lewis Williams, Parsons, Kansas; L. E. Wheelock, Fredonia; M. Z. Webster, Independence, Ia.; Frank A. Weber, W. T. E. Weber, Nursery, Mo.; W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn.; F. W. Watson, Topeka; W. A. Watson, Normal, Ill.; E. C. Wylie, St. Louis; John Watson, Brenham, Tex.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines; E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.; Allen L. Wood, Rochester; J. H. Wallace and daughter, Creston, Ia.; M. J. Wragg, Waukegan, Ia.; W. M. Wirt and wife, Alpha, Ill.; Geo. Winter, La Salle, Ill.

Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Among others seen or represented at the convention were: H. M. Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill.

John R. Barnes, West Cheshire, Conn.; Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Tex.; J. N. Bigelow, Bangor, Mich.; Joseph Breck & Sons, Boston.

Thomas E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn.; F. H. Chappel, Oregon, Wis.; Custer Brothers, Normal, Ill.; Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

F. C. Edwards, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; J. H. M. Edwards & Son, Logan, Ia.

W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O.; J. Ford & Sons, Auburn, N. Y. G. A. Gamble, Fort Smith, Ark.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.; Hoyt Brothers, Scotch Grove, Ia.; H. Harrington, Williamsburg, Ia.

H. W. Jenkins, Booneville, Mo.; H. A. Johns, Sioux City, Ia.

Klehm's Nurseries, Arlington Heights, Ill.; C. A. Kennedy, Montrose, Ia.; David Knight, Sawyer, Mich.; A. C. Kendall, Cleveland.

J. N. Mandeville, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Michael, Sioux City, Ia.; Marble City Nursery Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Marshall Brothers, Arlington, Neb.; J. M. McCullough's Sons, Cincinnati.

C. C. Nash, Three Rivers, Mich.

Olden Nursery Co., Olden, Mo.

H. B. Pierce & Son, Antioch, Ill.; G. E. Prater, Jr., Paw Paw, Mich.; G. S. Pickett, Clyde, O.; F. S. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

Edgar Sanders, Chicago; Sanders Nursery, St. Louis; J. W. Stevenson, North Bend, Neb.

Elwood Totum, West Branch, Ia.; F. W. Taylor, Buffalo.

West Michigan Nurseries, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Henry Wallis, Wellston, Mo.; C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

CONVENTION NOTES.

All kinds of stock have advanced in price, especially cherry, apple, pear and plum.

Milwaukee's mayor sent a telegram asking the Association to meet in that city in 1902.

It was the general opinion that there will be a scarcity of stock next year with possibly the exception of apple.

Edgar Sanders, Chicago, the first president of the American Association of Nurserymen, was at the convention.

One of the things we shall remember is the hearty, outspoken laugh of the popular Wisconsin member, Z. K. Jewett.

J. J. Harrison and H. B. Harrison, Painesville, O. stopped at Chicago for the convention, on their way home from California.

The Macmillan company exhibited the new Cyclopedia of Horticulture and several of Professor Bailey's horticultural books.

T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y., was missed. He has sold his nursery business. During last winter he was in the Bermudas.

Prof. N. E. Hansen's paper on "Some New Lines of Work for Prairie Nurserymen" will be published in a forthcoming issue.

Upon motion of A. L. Brooke, the thanks of the Association were extended to the committees on legislation and on the importation of stock.

Through the courtesy of J. C. Vaughn, of Chicago, thirty members of the Association enjoyed a ride through the parks in a coach drawn by six horses.

Of the 62 names of members the first year of the Association, 1876, there are only six in the badge book of 1900: J. J. Harrison, Edgar Sanders, T. S. Hubbard, Z. K. Jewett, P. S. Peterson, J. C. Vaughn.

A. D. Appletree Barnes, Waupaca, Wis., extended an invitation to the members of the Association to attend the State Horticultural Society convention at Warsaw, Wis., the week after the Chicago convention.

The record of the American Association for 1879 is one of the three that are missing. Mr. Albaugh said at Chicago last month, that J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O., was president in that year and that the Association met in Cleveland.

N. H. Albaugh and Jacob Manning have attended twenty-two of the twenty-five meetings of the American Association. Z. K. Jewett, another charter member, missed only the meeting of last year. Miss Jacobson, the stenographer, has attended eleven consecutive meetings.

Invitations for the convention of 1901 were extended by Alexander J. Porter, of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara

Falls, and Mayor M. B. Butler, of Niagara Falls, who stated that ample hotel accommodations may be secured there at from \$2 to \$4 per day.

George J. Spear made an active canvass for the holding of the convention of 1902 in Denver. Invitations to the Association were received by Secretary Seager from Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, Mayor H. T. Johnson of Denver, and William N. Byers, President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade.

Promptly after the first session of the convention all the members were assembled on the veranda of the hotel overlooking Lake Michigan and were there photographed by J. W. Taylor of 215 Dearborn street, Chicago, from whom copies of the picture may be obtained. It appears as the frontispiece of this issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

M. J. Daniels, referred to by Mr. Watrous, in his report of experiences in Washington, is the Californian who as a member of the California State Board of Horticulture attended the Washington convention of horticulturists in March 1897 which proposed legislation regulating the transportation of nursery stock. He was the secretary of that convention.

Reference was made, in one of the addresses, to the late George W. Campbell as the originator of the Delaware grape. It is generally supposed that Mr. Campbell was the originator of this grape, but a short time before he died Mr. Campbell told a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN that he did not originate the grape; that he was among the very first to recognize its value and pushed it to the front.

Vice-president Hale said that he was led into the nursery business by seeing a man in a Prince Albert coat, large-checked trousers and tall hat ride up on horseback to his father's front door in Tennessee and draw a plate book on the elder Mr. Hale. "My father did not intend to buy any stock," said Mr. Hale, "but the man talked him into buying so quickly that father and I stood lost in admiration as we watched him ride away. I chose the business right there. I was 14 years old."

Jacob Manning, the veteran member of the American Association, is noted in horticultural circles by reason of his introduction of the Cutter's seedling strawberry in 1859, the Amber grape in 1860, and Smith's seedling gooseberry in 1865; also, for the dissemination of the Concord grape (with E. W. Bull, the introducer), in 1849, the White spruce in 1853, the Clethra alnifolia in 1857, the Celtis or Nettle tree in 1859, the John Sweet apple in 1860, the Yucca filamentosa in 1862, and the Granite Beauty apple in 1866. Thomas Meehan has said that Mr. Manning did more than any one else at first to introduce the White spruce.

CROP CONDITIONS.

The federal crop report on June 1st showed that the average condition of the apple crop is exceptionally favorable, the whole of the fourteen states having 3,000,000 or upward apple trees in bearing at the last census reporting a condition above, and most of them considerably above their ten-year averages. The condition in New York, 100, is the highest reported from that state in fifteen years, and is 12 points above the average. Kansas also reports 12 points, Pennsylvania 11, Maine 10, Virginia and Michigan 13, North Carolina 23, Illinois 9, Missouri 6, Ohio and Indiana 5, Kentucky and Tennessee 4 points and Iowa 1 point above their respective ten-year averages. Of the remaining states and territories, with all their diversity of soil and climate, all but some half dozen have the promise of more than an average crop.

"The present prospects of the peach crop," says the report, "are nothing less than phenomenal, almost every important peach-growing state reporting a condition far above the average, and some even above 100. Among the latter are Delaware, Georgia and North Carolina, whose reports of 106, 110 and 105 are about double their respective ten-year averages.

Recent Publications.

U. S. Department of Agriculture publications: "Economic Grasses," F. Lamson Scribner; "Practical Tree Planting in Operation," J. W. Tourney; "Experiment Station Record, Nos. 9 and 10 of Vol. XI.

The Year Book of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1899 has been issued. It is in style uniform with the Year Books of 1897 and 1898 and the contents are of great value to all who are interested in any branch of agriculture. There are 26 articles by special writers who had made the subjects treated a life work. George William Hill, the editor of the Year Book has compiled a volume of 880 pages which will be valued every time it is referred to and which is a credit to the Department.

"Modern House Plans for Everybody," for village and country residences, costing from \$250 to \$8000, including full descriptions and estimates in detail of materials, labor, cost, and many practical suggestions, is a recent work by S. B. Reed, architect. The plans comprise almost every variety of arrangement and style; each one is accompanied by a detailed description of its convenience and construction; and its cost is shown by careful estimates, made to correspond with a uniform standard of prices at present rates. Illustrated, 12mo, pp 243. Price, postpaid, \$1. New York: THE ORANGE JUDD CO.

IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The following paper was read at the Chicago Convention by Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—How easy to promise and how hard to perform. To a person from the temperate zone who enters the tropics in midwinter, the transition is like a dream of fairy land; from snow and ice to vernal sunshine, from heavy wraps to the thinnest of cotton fabrics, from the howling of wintry blasts to the ripple of summer seas, and a perpetual spring.

Landing on the coast of Cuba, as the writer did one Sabbath morning by chance, when our vessel ran her bows on the beach at Piscadora, the consequent delay of twenty-four hours enabled us to make a short tour ashore to a fishing hamlet. Sanitary reforms had not yet reached this place, but the women in their simple Sunday fineries, and the ever restless fan, the children like Godiva, "clothed in chastity," seemed healthful and content. A sugar planter living near, extended the hospitalities of his home; a courtesy we accepted, for here we found much to interest one engaged in horticultural pursuits, though the class of trees and plants is somewhat different from what the nurseryman comes in contact here in the States.

I will try to give, as well as I can, a synopsis of the conditions and prospects of the nursery business in this island, gathered from personal observations and correspondence with some of our patrons, who have planted fruits purchased from us from time to time.

Will these new possessions offer a new field for the nurseryman? Yes, we might answer, but it will be out of the question to do justice to the varied possibilities of this enormous scope of territory, and no attempt will be made to speak of any, except Cuba, and that in a very general way. This island, as we well know, is composed of various soils, all of which are rich in plant food; and fertilizers are seldom used, in fact almost unknown. The mountains are of coral formation, and the lowlands are extremely rich in lime and phosphates. You will see the wealth of this island lies in the great fertility of her soil.

The principal industry of Cuba has been for many years the cultivation of sugar cane. Cattle raising has been an important industry in the past; but has never been developed to the extent which the natural conditions would seem to warrant. Besides, sugar, tobacco and coffee, Cuba produces all the fruits known to the tropics, and many belonging to the temperate zone. Among these are the pineapple, banana, mango, guava, lime and orange. This latter fruit might be greatly improved by growing the more improved varieties, and also the great advantage to be derived from the crossing with some of the native varieties. But few of these fruits find their way to our markets, except the orange, lime, banana, pineapple and cocoanut. There are but two seasons in Cuba, the dry and rainy. The rainy season begins

in May and ends in October, and two-thirds of the annual rainfall occurs during the months from June to October. Now here might be a difficulty that would confront the growing of fruits not native to the country; but this could be overcome by irrigation, as the country is well watered with rivers, creeks and other natural reservoirs, which could be used to great advantage in the dry season.

Which of our fruits do well in Cuba? This may be somewhat difficult to arrive at, as nearly all experiments which were being carried on previous to the war were abandoned, and suffered from neglect. In Santa Clara province there were quite a number of planters who were growing, on a small scale, Japanese plums, persimmons, pears, peaches and apricots, all of which were fruiting and doing well, but our correspondent says they were abandoned during the insurrection, and but few varieties have survived, but he has no doubt that these fruits would be a success if properly cared for. Blackberries have been repeatedly tested but seem to be a failure as the varieties were not adapted to the climate. Strawberries do well and yield most abundantly. On the highlands about Trinidad in this province, apples have been grown without any especial care, large and fine looking fruit, but of poor quality, owing to the variety planted. Pears, also, do well in this locality, but those tested were of poor quality. I learned that these plantings were from seed brought from Spain. There seems to be no doubt that many of our fruits would do well on the Trinidad hills, as the climate is more temperate than on the lower plains. But where one cultivator succeeds, another fails. Why? Not because Providence does not fulfill the promise "that seed time and harvest shall not fail," but because in instances of failure, the conditions of success have not been complied with. Perhaps there was the want of judicious selection of varieties best suited to the soil or climate. Some varieties are constitutionally delicate and feeble and are of course more subject than others to climatic influence. Peaches of the Chinese type should be given the preference in planting, as they seem more suited to the extreme southern latitudes, but many of the early ripening varieties of the Persian type, would no doubt succeed equally as well.

What an inviting field of labor does this country offer for horticulture in its vast extent of rich soils of every variety and its varying altitudes ranging from the sea to the mountains, a country fast filling up with a new and enterprising population and it will doubtless sustain a corresponding superiority in the cultivation of fruits. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country, there is little yet being done in the line of horticulture, but with all government affairs finally settled, as they promise to be, it seems as if there might be a future for the nurseryman in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the line of citrous fruits more especially than in pomaceous and stone fruits.

The cause we seek to advance will ere long, I trust, adorn her hills and vales with the choicest fruits of earth, with their enamelled blossoms unfolding their bosoms to the warm embrace of vernal air, bespangling the orchards with starry spray and rainbow hues, sweet harbinger of a bountiful harvest. The velvet peach mantled with beauty's softer blush, grapes clustering beneath its bower of green foliage, plums veiled with silvery bloom, apples tempting the human taste, from the mother of our race to her last fair daughter.

Long and Short.

Apple seedlings are a specialty with Youngers & Co., Geneva, Neb. Tree seeds may be had at the Pinehurst Nurseries, Pinehurst, N. C. Benjamin Chase, Derry, N. H., is a synonym for tree labels that are right.

Cherry and peach are wanted at the Titus Nurscry, Nemaha, Neb. They have apple seedlings by the million.

Tree labels that are perfectly wired and smooth are offered by the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company, Dayton, O.

Peach, apple, grape vines, Sugar and Norway maples, asparagus roots, strawberry plants and peach buds at W. M. Peters' Sons, Berlin, Md.

BEST NURSERY PAPER PUBLISHED.

J. L. BUCHAN, STURGEON BAY, WIS.—"Enlosed find \$1 in payment for THE NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. I consider it the best nursery paper published."

NOT SANCTIONED BY THE TRADE.

The Rural New Yorker cites the following case:

For several years past the R. N.-Y., has warned its readers against a firm of Ohio nurserymen who were operating in Western New York on a peculiar plan. Their agents tried to sell several new varieties of peaches, for which they claimed most remarkable properties. They were frost-proof, yellows proof, and for all we know, thief-proof. Their pedigree dated back to the early history of this country, and if there is any good quality which a peach can possibly possess, which these agents did not claim, for these varieties, it was either because they ran out of breath, or had not heard of it. The best fruit growers and horticulturists of this country knew nothing about these famous varieties. They were not catalogued by the American Pomological Society, and the crowning bluff of these agents was the claim that they possessed a patent or some paper from the Department of Agriculture which prohibited all other agents or nurserymen from propagating or selling these varieties. In spite of repeated warnings by the R. N.-Y., Mr. Van Deman, and hundreds of other reputable men, large quantities of these peaches were sold right under the noses of responsible nurserymen and honorable fruit growers. In some cases the trees were sent, and were planted, only to prove a disappointment when they came in fruit. In one case, one of these highly-praised trees produced a miserable seedling peach. On another bundle labels marked Elberta were found, the inference being that the trees were Elberta sent out in place of these so-called novelties.

The thing came to a head with us this spring, when one of our readers wrote us that the agents had prevailed upon him to buy a good-sized order of these trees. They talked so plausibly, and their stories were so eloquent, that this man bit at the bait. He afterwards heard the other side, and asked our advice as to what he should do. We advised him to cancel the order at once, and to state that the best fruit

growers and horticulturists had never heard of these varieties, and did not recommend him to plant them. He did this, promptly canceling the order, and refusing to accept the trees. In spite of this, his \$90-order of trees was shipped to him, and he was finally informed that it awaited delivery at his railroad station. Then he wrote us again, asking what he should do. Under the circumstances, the R. N.-Y. advised him to refuse to accept the trees, and promised to defend him at our own expense if suit were brought against him. He had canceled the order in a perfectly legal way, stating his reasons for doing so. The cost of the trees was undoubtedly excessive, and under all the circumstances we felt justified in telling him that he was under no obligations, moral or legal, to take the trees.

The agent and the nursery company of course put up a strong bluff, and informed him that he would have to take the trees and pay for them. His answer was that he was satisfied that the trees were not as represented. He told them that if they would produce such fruit as the agent told him they would, he would take not only \$90, but \$900 worth. He was satisfied, however, that the trees would do nothing of the sort. The agent told him that he would have to pay the money, and went off in a huff, but nothing came of it. Our friend afterwards learned that the agent went to the depot and shipped the trees elsewhere, and this ended the last act of a would-be fraud.

THE RETAIL NURSERYMEN.

The American Retail Nurserymen's Association, at the annual meeting in Chicago last month, elected the following officers: President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president, F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary and treasurer, E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.

BENJAMIN CHASE,

DERRY, N. H.

Labels of all kinds for Nurserymen and Florists.

AMERICAN
TREE SEEDS
FOR 1900.

Our "List of American Seeds for 1900" quotes Seeds of Conifers, Palms, Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, is more complete than ever. Send for it NOW and secure the DISCOUNT given the trade on advance orders.

Pinehurst Nurseries, OTTO KATZENSTEIN, MANAGER, Pinehurst, N. C.

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple, Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

P. SEBIRE & SONS, NURSERYMEN,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree stocks, such as Apple Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO.,

P. O. Box 920,

NEW YORK.

Apple,
Peach,
Standard Pears,
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Apricots,
Grapes,
Shade Trees,
Evergreens,
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.
Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,
Nut Trees,
Japan Pear Seedlings,
Gooseberries,
Roses,
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General Supplies,
&c., &c.,
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NEBRASKA GROWN

APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,
American and Japanese Plums,
Shade Trees,
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

100,000 Apple—1 " " "

130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.

9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

40 acres in Strawberry Plants.

Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Offer

FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,

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FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

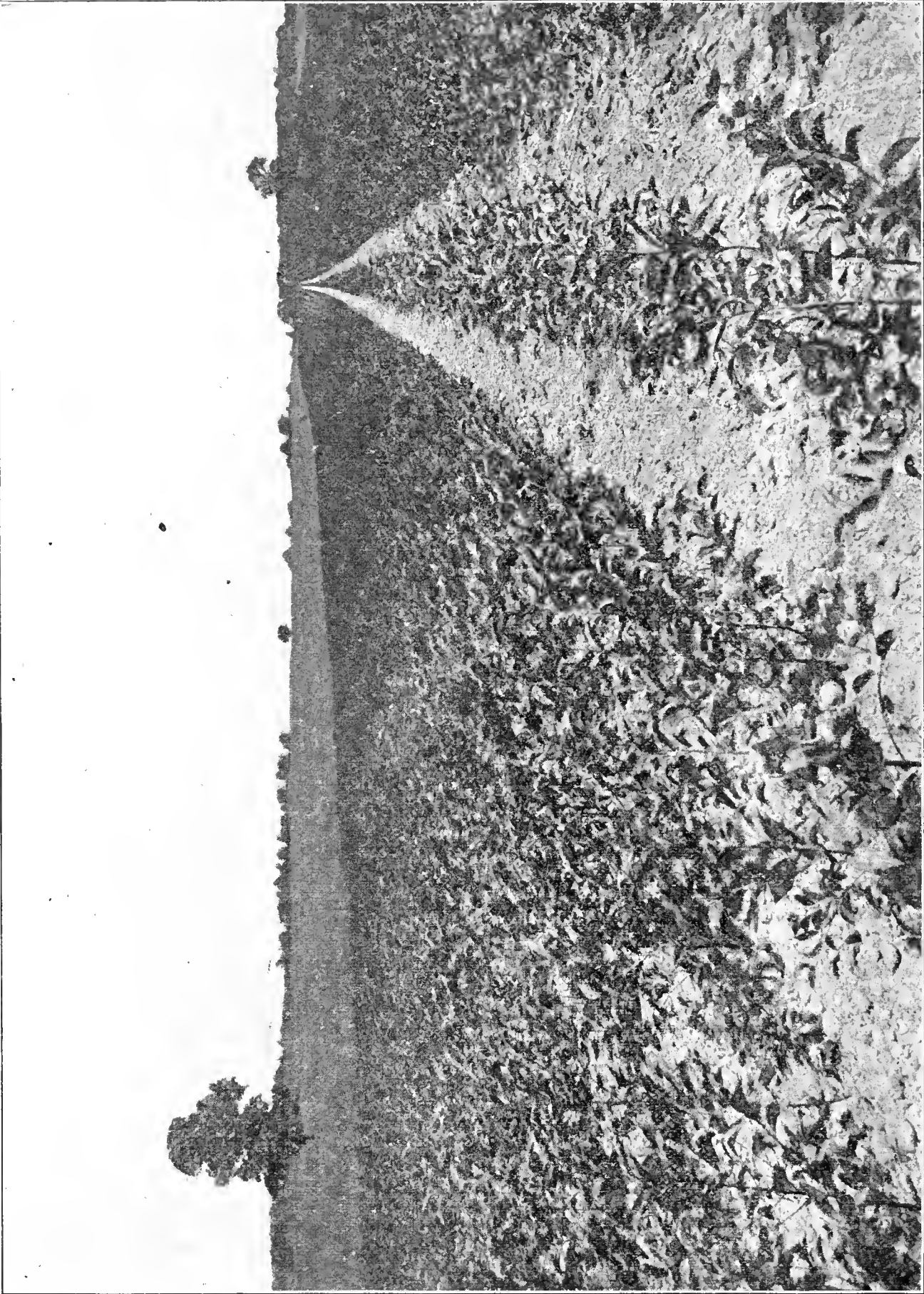
Keiffer Pear Stocks.



F. W. WATSON & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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SCENE IN ONE OF THE BLOCKS OF THE NEW PLANT OF THE XENIA STAR NURSERIES, XENIA O., CONTAINING
1,229,000 APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY AND PEACH.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Horticulture is the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables, and of plants for ornament and fancy."—PROF. L. H. BAILEY.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1900.

No. 7.

LIVELY TEXAS MEETING.

State Horticultural Convention During Big Texas Farmers' Congress—F. T. Ramsey, F. W. Mally, E. W. Kirkpatrick, John S. Kerr, H. M. Stringfellow and T. V. Munson Take Active Part—National Textile University and State Experiment Stations Favored In Resolutions.

At the third annual Texas Farmers' Congress, held at College Station, Texas, July 3-7, there were present hundreds of horticulturists, live stock men, dairymen, cotton growers and other producers and business men of Texas. Six state associations met during the congress.

During the congress the fifteenth annual meeting of the Texas Horticultural Society was held. President F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, nurseryman, presided. Among those who took prominent part in the proceedings were Prof. F. W. Mally, state entomologist, former nurseryman, and the president of the State Horticultural Society the ensuing year; E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, who was active in the recent convention of the American Association of Nurserymen at Chicago; John S. Kerr, of the Sherman, Texas, Commercial Nursery; President F. T. Ramsey, nurseryman, of Austin; Major H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, of short-root fame; and T. V. Munson, Denison, the veteran grape specialist.

John F. Sneed, Tyler, nurseryman, offered prayer, and E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, delivered an eloquent address of welcome. There was an address by B. L. Adams, Bonham, nurseryman, and then T. V. Munson reviewed the history of horticultural societies in Texas. He told of the various local organizations which culminated in the formation of the Texas State Horticultural Society fourteen years ago. He said he thought the horticultural society and the truck growing society had resulted from the organization of the society at Denison in 1879.

Dr. A. M. Ragland of Pilot Point, told of the good work the horticultural societies had done in instructing farmers as to the varieties of fruit to plant in order to succeed. The membership, he said, should be increased by showing farmers the benefits in this direction. The time was fast approaching, he said, when the nurserymen of Texas would have to rewrite their catalogues, eliminating many varieties supplied from other states, and write in the many fine Texas fruits which had been introduced in recent years, and which are best adapted to Texas.

J. S. Kerr of Sherman, spoke of loyalty to the horticultural society. The highest pay, he said, would come from the love of doing the work, and this spirit is what will make the society most successful.

Major H. M. Stringfellow was called upon for an address on varieties. He was received with great applause. He said the most important thing to do was to select varieties adapted to the section planted in. He thought there should not be

another pear tree planted in the coast country. He argued for a return to nature's methods in the cultivation of fruits; deep plowing, he said, was not only expensive, but is injurious, ruinous to the trees. It is necessary to produce fruit cheaply to make any money out of it and he said he had started an experiment to grow fruit on the nature plan, without cultivation. He also urged a return to the use of tap root stock for propagating, saying that the use of fibrous roots was responsible for the short life of so many trees. People should find out what is adapted by nature to their country and grow that. The coast country is better adapted to strawberries and truck growing than to pears, and should engage in the cultivation of those crops.

At the afternoon session John S. Kerr, of Sherman, read a paper on "Apple Culture in Texas." E. W. Kirkpatrick read a paper on "Fruits on the Farm."

"Fruits and Their Culture in Southern Texas," was the subject of a paper read by Prof. F. W. Mally. He urged the growing of small fruits, especially of strawberries, as being the most promising crop for the coast country.

At the session of July 5th, Major H. M. Stringfellow read a paper on "New Horticulture by an Old Horticulturist," F. T. Ramsey of Austin, made an address on apricots. E. W. Kirkpatrick read a paper on "Fruits of the Future."

At the suggestion of A. G. Pickett a resolution was passed calling on Texas congressmen to ask the agricultural department of the United States to print the book of T. V. Munson on grapes, after revision. This book was written about three years ago at the request of the department.

Prof. F. W. Mally was elected president of the society. He said he would at once inaugurate work to make the society the peer of any in the country and asked the support of the members. B. L. Adams of Bonham, was elected vice-president, Sam. H. Dixon of Pauli, secretary and treasurer, H. Mixer of Richards, La., second vice-president.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the Texas Farmers' Congress, that the establishment of a great national textile university by congress, appropriating \$1,000,000, is hereby endorsed, and it is urged, and the Texas members of the United States senate and house of representatives are hereby requested to aid in its establishment in Texas.

Resolved, That we, the Farmers' Congress, in convention assembled, ask our state legislators to vote for an annual appropriation of not less than \$50,000 to be spent in establishing and maintaining agricultural experimental stations in different portions of Texas, and for the further and better distribution of agricultural knowledge throughout the state.

Local press comment on leading lights was as follows:

Among the young business men who have made a success of horticulture as a business are Messrs. John and Stanley H. Watson of Brenham.

One of the characters of the congress was Prof. T. V. Munson of Denison. Prof. Munson is a recognized authority in this country on the subject of horticulture and his views are always received with considerable interest.

It is the general belief that the horticultural society has in Prof. F. W. Mally "the man for the place" of president, and that no better selection could possibly have been made. Prof. Mally takes a deep interest in everything he undertakes and the interests of the horticultural society will be advanced while he is at the head of the association.

One of the most enthusiastic members of the horticultural society is J. S. Kerr of Sherman. Mr. Kerr's several addresses were on timely subjects and to the point. Mr. Kerr was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Catherine Kerr, who has a number of practical views on the subject of horticulture, some of which were expressed in her paper on "Women's Work in Horticulture."

NEMESIS OF THE CATERPILLAR.

W. L. Devereaux, of Clyde, N. Y., an entomologist who has been engaged for the past twenty-five years in the study and collection of insects, says that few species have aroused as much comment into which such variety of errors has crept as the apple tree caterpillar. In one or more stages of its existence, egg, worm, cocoon, or moth, it is in evidence the year around. It has been subject to various methods of extermination, yet, up to the present, it has baffled all efforts to hold it in check. Some observers even think that it is enormously on the increase, but Mr. Devereaux maintains that Nature has pronounced the doom of this pest. He says:

This season, for the first time, Nature's restraint upon the abnormal abundance of this species is clearly seen and this plague of caterpillars may be expected to decrease gradually. The Nemesis of the caterpillar has come in the shape of a disease which is similar to the blight or "pebrine," which at times has killed off all the silk worms, and is a constant menace to the silk grower. The tent caterpillar is a true silk worm, and everything points to the fact that it is about to suffer the common fate of its species.

Another efficient force in reducing the numbers of this insect is the predacious and parasitic species known as the Hymenoptera or wasp order, which lives upon or within the majority of insects of all kinds. How prolific and how minute the parasites are, we can judge when from one to three develop in a single insect called the host. Twenty of a minute species of egg parasite have developed in a single ovum the size of a pin head.

The most prominent parasites of the forest and apple tree tent caterpillar are *Pimpla pedalis*, *Pimpla conquisitor* and *Thereva fulvusceno*. These three species destroy vast numbers every year, and for this reason, when an effort is made to check the ravages of the caterpillar by gathering and destroying the cocoons, the latter should never be burned, but simply caged in a fine wire netting, placed across the exits of a box. In this way the parasites can escape through the meshes into the air and live to propagate and thus continue their beneficent work of destruction. The moths, the parents of the caterpillars, cannot escape, and soon die.

In Glens Falls last year 1,350 quarts of cocoons, equivalent to 81,000,000 were collected and destroyed by burning. It is estimated that had these cocoons been destroyed by caging and the parasites allowed to escape, the eventual destruction of eggs would have approximated 3,645,000,000,000, as one quart of cocoons possesses a parasitic caterpillar-destroying potency of 2,700,000 eggs.

INQUIRY AS TO KEIFFERS AS STOCKS.

Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, Mich., asks: "I would like to ask what success has been attained by those who have used Keiffer pear seedlings for stocks."

FILLS THE BILL EXACTLY.

IRVING JAQUAY & CO., BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 21, 1900.—"Find enclosed \$1 payment for year's subscription in advance. Your journal fills the bill exactly. Would not be without it for many times the price."

THE XENIA STAR NURSERIES.

We give as frontispiece in this issue a view of one of the blocks in the new plant of McNary & Gaines at Xenia, Ohio. This firm, though new, is composed of experienced nurserymen, well and favorably known to the trade. They have established a new plant at Xenia, the county seat of Greene County, Ohio, on soil of superior excellence for nursery purposes, visiting nurserymen generally pronouncing it equal to the very best in the United States. The region round about was, furthermore, officially inspected by the state entomologist before the plant was made and every precaution is taken to protect this establishment from all kinds of injurious insects or diseases.

Messrs. McNary & Gaines grow principally for the wholesale trade, for which their extensive assortment is specially adapted, but will do a general nursery business. They have secured convenient packing grounds within the city with ample facilities for the rapid and careful handling, and prompt shipment of stock.

This firm have planted up to this time 2,283,000 apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach and ornamentals and are besides large growers of a superior quality of apple seedlings. The product of this large planting is now offered for the first time, and quotations may now be obtained on stock that is not only young, thrifty and clean, but grown, graded and handled according to modern, up-to-date methods. There is nothing old about the Xenia Star Nurseries except the experience of the proprietors.

FROM IOWA AND MINNESOTA.

The Minneapolis Journal contained the following, the week after the Chicago convention:

The twelve Minnesota nurserymen who attended the annual meeting of the Association of American Nurserymen at Chicago last week have returned home, elated over the prospects for the year's business, which they say are brighter than for many years. The principal action taken at the meeting, they report, was the advance by the nursery stock dealers of the states of the Middle West, including Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Minnesota, of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the price of fruit trees. This new rate, which they say is made possible by the prosperity of the farmers combined with the shortage in nursery stock and the destruction of orchards during the severe winter of 1898 and 1899, will be put into effect immediately.

A committee was appointed to investigate the work of impostors who are traversing all of the states, particularly Iowa and Minnesota, with substitute stock, which they can easily work off onto farmers.

An article in substantially the same form appeared in the Des Moines, Ia., Leader, with this addition:

Apple trees have been advanced from 60 to 75 per cent. in the wholesale market, and retailers will make a corresponding advance. Cherries and grapes are advanced from 200 to 300 per cent., and the nurseryman who has a good supply of either need not worry himself about going to the Klondike or Cape Nome. Other trees and shrubs will be advanced in price this year.

At the meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen in Chicago it was ascertained that most of the eastern nurserymen are planning to work the Northwest thoroughly this year. It is expected that the sales in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas and other Western states will be larger this year than ever before.

CHARLTON NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., June 13, 1900—"We enclose herewith check \$1, for which please renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. The journal certainly meets with our approval and we do not feel that we can be without it."

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions Adopted at the Meeting at Lithia Springs, Ga., Strongly Indorsing the Federal Inspection Bill—Communications to Congressmen—Southern States Urged to Secure Inspection Laws and Appoint State Entomologists.

At a meeting of the Southern Nurserymen's Association, held at Lithia Springs, Ga., July 17th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

IN REGARD TO FEDERAL INSPECTION, ETC.

"Whereas, It is desired to have uniform regulations governing the transportation of nursery stock and other plants in inter-state commerce and to have quarantine regulations against dangerous insects, liable to be introduced into this country from foreign countries,

"Resolved, That this Association strongly endorse the federal bill providing for such regulations which was introduced into Congress December 14, 1899, and endorsed by the committee on legislation of the American Association of Nurserymen.

"Resolved, That the senators and representatives of Congress from the Southern states be hereby requested and urged to support said federal bill.

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be instructed to forward immediately a copy of these resolutions to each senator and representative in Congress from the Southern States, to the chairman of the legislative committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, and to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. VAN LINDLEY,
L. A. BERCKMANS,
W. D. GRIFFING,
W. M. SCOTT, } Committee.

IN REGARD TO STATE INSPECTION, ETC.

"Resolved, That this Association recommend to the Southern states now not provided with a state entomologist, to urgently impress upon their state government the vital importance of establishing such an office, and promulgating such laws as will protect their state from the introduction of dangerous insects and fungous diseases; and provide regulations governing the inspection and transportation of nursery stock and other plants; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Association be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the commissioners of agriculture, the presidents of horticultural societies and the directors of experiment stations in the Southern states, unprovided with the laws, as herein mentioned; also a copy to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

J. VAN LINDLEY,
L. A. BERCKMANS,
W. D. GRIFFING,
W. M. SCOTT, } Committee.

W. Lee Wilson is secretary of the Association.

The Canadian Horticultural Society will hold its third annual convention at Montreal, August 16-17.

Robert Murray, superintendent of the horticultural department of the Toronto, Canada, Industrial Exhibition, died at Toronto, July 2.

J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C., speaks highly of the Carman peach which he has fruited this year in sand hills and in red clay land. J. W. Stubenrauch, of Texas, the originator of the Carman, says it has this season proved to be all that was claimed for it.

KANSAS APPLE PROSPECTS.

Judge Wellhouse, whose apple orchards are the largest in Kansas, looks for a good crop of that fruit this year. He says the Ben Davis trees are especially full, and their yield will approximate the crop of 1890, but other varieties are not looking so well as Ben Davis. The crop of 1890 was phenomenal. If the crop be 50 per cent. of that year the apple growers will be contented. In 1890 Judge Wellhouse obtained his biggest yields in Miami and Leavenworth counties. Those orchards have now almost outlived their usefulness, and he expects his biggest yield from Osage county, where he has 800 acres of trees that he planted in 1890, 1892, 1893, and 1894.

MOVING MANY TREES.

If plans now under consideration in New York city are carried out, says the Country Gentleman, one of the largest contracts to move big trees ever undertaken in this country will be attempted. The new rapid transit tunnel will necessitate the removal of 660 elm trees in the center of upper Broadway. As the tunnel is only from three to five feet under the surface, the elms will have to go, and estimates have been asked of all the tree transporting concerns in the country on the cost of resetting the big elms in other parts of the city. It is stated that trees not more than eight inches in diameter can be taken up and moved one thousand feet at an average cost of \$50 per tree, while those from ten to fifteen feet in diameter can be moved at a cost of from \$200 to \$300 per tree. Where the earth over the subway is deep enough, the trees will be replanted, but most of those removed will be reset in other parts of the city, replacing dead and diseased trees.

TREES FOR COUNTRY ROADS.

Massachusetts, which has taken the lead in the building of good roads, proposes to go a step further and beautify her country roads with shade trees. It is predicted that a quarter of a century hence every country road in Massachusetts will be lined with beautiful shade trees, and visitors from less progressive states will be wondering how it was all done. The last legislature of Massachusetts passed a law requiring every town to elect each year a tree warden, who is charged with the care of the trees along the roads in the country surrounding the city as well as the roads in the city proper. In writing of the matter one of the town officials in Massachusetts says:

It is believed that the public is beginning to recognize the truth of the statement that roadside shade trees are among the most valuable assets of any community. This movement in Massachusetts is likely to produce highly valuable results. The state being thickly settled, there will be a great many tree wardens and the additional care given to roadside trees should have the effect of greatly promoting the growth of these trees. Many of the towns in the state have voluntarily appropriated a few hundred dollars for the use of the tree wardens. This money, intelligently spent, is certain to bring about great improvements.

RECEIVED WITH PLEASURE.

E. SMITH & SONS, GENEVA, N. Y., July 24, 1900.—"We enclose \$1 for renewal of subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, which is a journal that we receive with a great deal of pleasure, and it is of more or less interest to us every issue."

DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING

Nursery Stock from the United States Into Canada—Restrictions to be Raised Again Next Fall and Spring Upon Condition That Stock Be Fumigated—A Suggestion By a Massachusetts Nurseryman Regarding Tree Packages for Canada—The Regulations.

The following circular letter addressed to some of the nurserymen of the United States by N. B. Colcock, custom house broker and forwarder, at Niagara Falls, Ont., is self-explanatory :

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT., July 11, 1900.

Dear Sirs :

I have just been advised by the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, that the Fumigating Station at Niagara Falls, Ont., will be opened for the admission of nursery stock from the United States, both this Fall and next Spring. The dates have not yet been fixed, but this Fall it will be "after the plants have finished their summer's growth and have become dormant."

The regulations governing the fumigating and entry will be the same as they were this Spring. It was then understood that the goods should pass Customs at the port where fumigated. Such an arrangement is the best for the owners of the stock, inasmuch as it saves much delay and a second unpacking and repacking of the cases for Customs examination, which duplicate handling would be ruinous to most young stock, especially when done by inexperienced hands and exposure to the weather and days of delay in transit. Owing to not knowing what the department regulations were last Spring many shippers made no arrangements for the stock to stop at the Falls and as a consequence when the goods arrived at their destination they had to be returned to the fumigating station at the shipper's expense and then a great delay was caused and considerable expense incurred in getting the necessary papers into the hands of the broker to pass Customs. The result in many cases was a total loss of the shipment.

If it is your intention to handle any nursery stock through this port the coming Fall and Spring, I shall be pleased to accept your instructions to act for you and guard your interests at the fumigating station, then pass Customs for you and ship as directed.

On hearing from you that you will require my services I shall send you full instructions how best to ship and invoice to meet the new requirements rendered necessary by the recent amendment to the San Jose Scale Act, as also the new regulations of the Customs department reinvoices.

Awaiting your esteemed commands.

Yours respectfully,

N. B. COLCOCK.

Mr. Colcock has prepared the following schedule of directions for shipping nursery stock from the United States to Canada :

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

1. "The San Jose Scale Act" exempts the following from fumigation: Greenhouse plants, herbaceous perennials (the tops of which die down in winter), herbaceous bedding plants, all conifers, bulbs and tubers. All other trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, cuttings, or buds, coming into Canada from the United States must be fumigated.

2. In packing do not put stock for fumigation in with stock not to be so treated. In every instance mark the boxes plainly "Not for Fumigation," or "For Fumigation," as the case may be.

3. As the fumigating station is in the Grand Trunk railroad yards, if possible, ship to cross into Canada by G. T. R., otherwise cartage will have to be added to charges.

4. Put a mark and number on each and every box or package, also the same marks and numbers on shipping bill so as to identify the contents of each package with the corresponding marks and numbers on the invoice, and for tracing or otherwise identifying any particular package. This is very important both for railway and Customs purposes.

5. Shipments may be made through to destination, if desired, at through freight rates. But to insure stopping at this port for fumiga-

tion and entry, shipment must read, care of N. B. Colcock, Niagara Falls, Ont. The same should also be on the several packages.

6. If when making sales you arrange to pay the duty, which, under the circumstances, would be to the best interests of your Canadian business, make one invoice to cover each shipment, and if the shipment contains goods for several parties, accompany the invoice with a summary sheet, showing each box or package, by mark and number, putting opposite such number the contents of said package. The invoice should be made to yourselves, care of N. B. Colcock.

7. A foreign owner's declaration, duly sworn before a notary, with the notary's seal thereon, must accompany each such invoice, as is mentioned in clause 6, and it will cover the full shipment. A copy of the declaration alluded to is enclosed herewith.

8. The words "Certified Correct," which were formerly placed on invoices by the exporter, is a thing of the past. Now a certificate, as per yellow slip enclosed, must be on each invoice. Either written, printed or stamped—not attached.

9. Invoice with summary sheet, foreign owner's declaration, and the railway receipt should be sent me by first mail after shipment. This enables me to be on the lookout for the consignment and have it rushed over the bridge as soon as it reaches the yards on the other side.

10. Sign and have witnessed the enclosed power of attorney, which will permit me to act for you in Customs matters at this port at any time you may have shipments through here.

SUGGESTION AS TO TREE BOXES.

O. K. Gerrish, nurseryman, Lakeville, Mass., asked Mr. Colcock whether the delay in consequence of fumigation would be more than two weeks for each carload. He also made the following suggestion:

"Would it not be well for nurserymen in the states to put their tree boxes together with screws secured by adjustable hoops screwed on those boxes designed for the Dominion of Canada. This would much facilitate the unpacking of stock as well as the re-covering of same. Were I at liberty I would suggest to the minister of agriculture such mode of fastening boxes designed for Canada by American shippers."

In reply to this suggestion Mr. Colcock wrote as follows:

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 18, 1900.

O. K. Gerrish, Esq., Lakeville, Mass.:

DEAR SIR—Replying to your favor of the 16th, I beg to state that judging from the records we made in handling trees at the fumigating station last spring, even carload lots would not be delayed over twenty-four hours, both for fumigating and Customs purposes.

Your suggestion as to putting the covers on boxes is a very good one, but I don't think the minister of agriculture would take any action in the matter. The Nurserymen's Association, or the newspapers devoted to the nursery business, would, it strikes me, be the best mode of reaching those interested.

It is quite certain that those nurserymen who conform strictly to the Canadian Customs regulations, and at the same time exhibit the greatest amount of care, good judgment and progressiveness, in packing their stock so that it can be handled and repacked quickly and safely, will be away ahead in the race. The stock of such firms can be fumigated and passed through Customs at less cost than shipments not so carefully attended to, and will arrive at the various destinations ready for delivery, with least possible delay (a few hours at most) and in the best condition.

Yours sincerely,

N. B. COLCOCK.

A CORDIAL APPRECIATION.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO., POMONA, N. C., July 23, 1900.—"We enclose \$1 for renewal. The journal meets with our approval and what we have invested in it in subscription and advertising has been profitable. We trust that your business is increasing and that all nurserymen are subscribers; if not, they are 'not in it,' with the balance of us who are."

T. E. BURROUGHS, NEW LONDON, Conn., July 23, 1900.—"I enclose my check for one dollar. Can't get along without the NURSERYMAN. Consider it the best trade journal published."

TEXAS ASSOCIATION

Organized at College Station Last Month—E. W. Kirkpatrick, President—For Nurserymen of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory—John S. Kerr, of Sherman, Secretary and Treasurer—John Watson Heads Committee on Transportation.

Pursuant to a call previously made through the press of Texas, a number of nurserymen convened at College Station during the Texas Farmers' Congress, July 5th, and organized the Texas Nurserymen's Association. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, was made president, Stanley H. Watson of Brenham, vice-president, and John S. Kerr of Sherman, secretary and treasurer.

The constitution and by-laws provide for the membership to consist of active nurserymen throughout Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, who desire to subscribe thereto, and contemplate the furthering of all the interests of the nurserymen. Over twenty members were enrolled from among the leading nurserymen of the states of Texas and Louisiana. It is provided that all nurserymen who join the association within sixty days shall become charter members.

The annual fee of membership is \$3. The secretary will gladly give all desired information to nurserymen wishing to join the association.

The executive committee, composed of President Kirkpatrick, Secretary Kerr, J. B. Baker, B. L. Adams and S. H. Watson, will designate the time and place of meetings and otherwise look after the interests of the association.

Committee on transportation: John Watson, F. T. Ramsey and E. W. Kirkpatrick.

There will be a committee on legislation.

There are over 100 nurserymen in Texas, says the Houston Daily Post, and this association promises to become strong and do a good work.

TO PEACH GROWERS.

The importance of the peach industry and the evident need of a catalogue with full description of the varieties grown in America leads me to ask the co-operation of peach growers in a systematic study of the subject. Samples containing three or four specimens of each variety of ripe fruit, together with a twig and a few leaves are necessary in order to carry on the work. Such samples will be greatly appreciated if sent to the undersigned. They should be accompanied by a concise history and description of the tree from which they were taken and a report of the success or failure of each variety in the locality for a number of years back.

Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo. H. C. IRISH.

FRUIT AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

F. W. Taylor, director of the horticultural exhibit of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, has issued information regarding the cold storage of fruit.

Director Taylor says that the Pan-American will have the finest exhibit of fruit ever seen in the United States, or in the world, for that matter. Already a number of horticultural

societies of several states have taken up the subject of appropriations for making exhibits, and the circular is partly for the purpose of calling the attention of the fruit growers to the importance of making early arrangements for the exhibits.

The first exhibit will consist largely of apples, which according to the plan of Director Taylor, will be shipped to Buffalo after the harvest. Then each apple will be rolled in oiled paper and preserved in cold storage, until the opening of the exposition.

JEWELL NURSERY REORGANIZATION.

The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., announce a change in their organization. In July, 1899, J. Cole Doughty, owing to ill health, retired from the corporation. This spring he returned from an extended trip in Mexico and California, much benefited, and is now enjoying life in retirement from business.

The past season records a great increase in business in all departments, and also chronicles a corresponding increase in the propagating department.

The present management is as follows: J. M. Underwood, president and general manager; E. A. Smith, vice-president; Roy Underwood, secretary; Anna B. Underwood, treasurer; W. J. Fladwed, accountant.

TREES TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

Tree planting for an unusual purpose, says an exchange, has been recommended to the residents of the western irrigation districts by W. L. Hall, assistant superintendent of tree planting of the Division of Forestry, who has recently been in New Mexico on an investigation. Agriculture in that region depends largely on irrigation, and the streams and reservoirs are much depleted by evaporation due to heat and dry winds. Mr. Hall recommends that belts of trees be planted along every ditch and reservoir, not only to shade them, but to shelter them from wind. The problem of preventing evaporation is very important, not only on account of the loss of water, but because the percentage of alkali in the quantity remaining becomes excessive.

VARIATION OF STRINGFELLOW METHOD.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says:

I think I can tell something more wonderful than Mr. Stringfellow's "new horticulture" and the Egyptian closely-cut roots and branches. Have any of your readers ever seen the roots of trees scorched or singed, and then successfully planted? When living in China, years ago, I several times unsuccessfully planted out the Chinese olive (which is not an olive). I then bought two trees which the seller agreed to set out and warrant to live. The trees were brought, some six or seven feet high, with fair roots, but no better than those which I had previously planted. The roots were parsnip-shaped tap-roots, with only small rootlets branching from them. I think the cut roots exuded a milky juice. The holes were dug and the man said he must have some rice straw. A good armful was brought and set on fire. The planter then held the roots in the flame, turning the trees just as a cook singes a chicken, only holding them in the fire a little longer. The small rootlets were singed, and the main roots somewhat blackened. The trees were then properly planted, and both started to grow. I think one was pulled up, or broken down, being probably too near a grave to suit the friends of the dead person. The other lived and flourished.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1900.

STATE LAW REQUIREMENTS.

Twenty-four states have passed regulations requiring the inspection of nursery stock and in nearly all of these it is required that a certificate of inspection accompany the stock shipped into the state. The states that have adopted laws are as follows:

Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia and Washington.

Nurserymen shipping stock into Georgia, Michigan and North Carolina must obtain the certificate of the state entomologists of those states in exchange for the certificate of the entomologist of the state whence the stock is shipped. In Michigan a license fee of \$5 is required of the corporation outside of that state proposing to do business there.

A synopsis of the laws of nineteen states has been published in pamphlet form by the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and may be obtained upon application to this office. Since the pamphlet was issued laws or additions to laws have been passed by the legislatures of the states of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Idaho, Georgia, and Ohio, summaries of which have appeared in the columns of this journal at the times of passage of the laws.

The Georgia regulations, which are very similar to those of North Carolina, are as follows:

SECTION 13. Each and every person residing in states or countries outside of the state of Georgia dealing in or handling trees, plants, cuttings, vines, shrubs, bulbs and roots in this state shall register his name and firm, and file a copy of his or its certificate of inspection furnished by the entomologist, fruit inspector or duly authorized government official of his state or country, with the chairman of the board of control. Upon failure to do so, such stock shall be liable to confiscation under order of the inspector.

Rule 6 of the Georgia State Board of Entomology, adopted January 18, 1899—Upon the filing of the proper certificate, in accordance with section 13 of said act, and upon request of any person or persons residing in states or countries outside of the state of Georgia, dealing in or handling trees, shrubs or other plants in this state, the certificates of the State Board of Entomology will be issued to the same without charge, and official tags bearing a fac-simile copy of such certificate and the seal of the said board will be furnished such applicants at cost, viz: 69 cents for the first hundred or part thereof, and 25 cents for each additional hundred.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Those who reside in the southern portion of the United States, or who have interests there, have been aware of the steady growth of this section of the country in all that makes for prosperity; but people generally are not conversant with the rapid strides in commercial activity that have marked recent years in the New South. There is evidence upon every side that the beginning of a new century will mark the entrance of the golden era in Southern progress and prosperity.

Ten states constitute what is generally known in the United States as "The South;" they are North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. It is a rich section of the Union, with a favorable climate and a wide variety of agricultural products. Moreover, it is thoroughly accessible, and it is not to be wondered at that capitalists and home seekers are turning to this portion of our country instead of the arid sections of the West, the severe climate of the Northwest, or the uncertainties of Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands or the Philippines.

We were much interested in the remarks on "The South," by Vice-President N. W. Hale, of Knoxville, at the Chicago convention of 1899. "We think we have the best part of the United States," said Mr. Hale, and as we followed his brief description of the country in which his interests are centered, we were inclined to grant that the South is, to say the least, very much favored. "The old dream of the plantation has passed away," said Mr. Hale. "The old idleness has given place to industry upon all sides. The South contains 818,150 square miles and a population of 25,000,000 people. We grow all kinds of fruit that can be grown in the United States, over one-half of the cotton that is produced on the face of the earth, all the rice grown in the United States, all the sugar cane and a large portion of the nuts. We have in this territory all kinds of natural resources, gold, silver, iron, marble and

timber. I mention all these things to show that the field is open to the nursery business. By reason of the climate we can sell trees twelve months in the year. We can deliver during six months, from October 15th to April 15th. Instead of going West or staying North, come South. If you want to get a foretaste of Heaven, come to Eastern Tennessee and become acclimatized."

Some of the nurserymen of the North have been South at conventions during the hot weather of June and have thought the foretaste was anything but that of Heaven; but they had not become acclimatized. Since Mr. Hale called attention to the advantages of the South and referred to the need of a nurserymen's association in that section, the Southern Nursery Association has been organized with Mr. Hale as president. Fifty delegates attended the convention of this association at Chattanooga on August 1st of last year, and adjourned until July 31st of this year. The territory represented in the list of officers is the Southeastern portion of the United States.

During the early part of last month there was a notable gathering of farmers, horticulturists, cotton growers and stock raisers at College Station, Texas. It was the third annual Texas Farmers' Congress. Hundreds of producers of the great state of Texas were present during the week's proceedings. In connection with the congress, the fifteenth annual convention of the Texas Horticultural Society was held; a report of the proceedings appears in another column of this issue. Upon this occasion, also, was formed the Texas Nurserymen's Association. The constitution and by-laws provide that the membership may consist of active nurserymen throughout Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. Thus is the Southwestern section of the country provided with an association of nurserymen which will work with the Southern Nursery Association as the two will work with the Eastern Nurserymen's Association and the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen, the interests of these four Associations being the same as those of the American Association of Nurserymen, which includes in its membership the leaders of the local associations. The president of the Texas association is E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, well known to members of the American Association. Stanley H. Watson, of Brenham, is the vice-president, and John S. Kerr, of Sherman, is secretary and treasurer.

The nurserymen of Texas took prominent part in the proceedings of the big farmers' congress. Professor Fred W. Mally, professor of entomology at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at College Station, was for some time a grower of nursery stock. He is the entomologist for the state of Texas and at the convention of the Horticultural Society last month was elected president of the society. This is the first time that a state entomologist has been placed in such relations with the fruit growers of the state. Professor Mally promises to attend the convention of the American Association at Niagara Falls next June. It is safe to predict that he will have something worth coming that far to say.

"The South is beyond question the section of the country in which the largest ratio of development and progress is to be looked for during the next quarter of a century," says the United States Investor. The same journal notes that sentimental considerations have heretofore had much to do with deterring capital from embarking in enterprises located in the Southern states. It has been no uncommon thing in the past

to hear men of capital and enterprise in the North decline to consider meritorious undertakings merely because they were located south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The Investor declares that, so pronounced and sure is the march of progress in the South to-day, whoever possesses a property of iron or coal, a tract of accessible timber land, a cotton factory or a railroad, may well feel complacent as to his future condition. For whatever periods of depression may be experienced by the country at large during the next twenty-five years, they will bear more lightly upon the South, with its diversified resources and rich endowments of nature, than upon any other part of the country, and on the other hand, whatever prosperous periods may come, the South will reap relatively the greatest share.

PROTECTION WITHOUT LAWS.

While nurserymen have shown a disposition to comply cheerfully with state laws regarding the inspection of nursery stock when those laws do not operate to prevent the transaction of the nursery business, we have heard, now and then, the statement of fact, that in states which have no laws regulating the inspection of nursery stock, nursery stock is inspected in a very complete manner, simply because the nurseryman knows it is decidedly to his advantage to exercise this care.

"We have no inspection law in Kansas," said ex-President A. L. Brooke at the Chicago convention of the American Association in June, "but we have inspection of nursery stock. We have the best kind of an entomologist in Kansas. We pay the expense of inspection and the certificate goes. Why be scared by any bugaboo? There isn't any; there hasn't been any. The scare is not as big as it was four years ago. It is growing less."

And State Entomologist F. W. Mally, president of the Texas Horticultural Society, said last month: "Confidence in the entomologist does more toward getting the nurserymen and fruit growers to apply rational systems of protecting their interests than all the drastic legislation that can be trumped up. We have absolutely no laws regulating these matters on our statute books, and yet I know from my professional relations that we maintain a very high standard with reference to warfare and protection of our own interests and those of others against injurious insects."

There is no doubt in the minds of very many that if the laws in all of the states relating to the inspection of nursery stock were erased from the statute books, ample protection from the ravages of insects, so far as the nurserymen are concerned, at least, would result from the law of self-preservation as regards the continuance of the nursery business.

AN EXTENSIVE PLANTING.

An exchange notes the fact that Dr. W. Seward Webb lately completed one of the largest jobs of tree-planting ever undertaken in this country by one man. He set out 155,000 White and Scotch pine on his Shelburne farms in Vermont, and it took 400 men a whole month to do the work. The trees are two to three feet high, laid out in 24 groves. About 12,000 of the trees form a covering especially for pheasants. About 50,000 smaller trees have since been planted. The trees came from Illinois, and cost, with the planting, \$50,000.

FOR PRAIRIE NURSERYMEN.

*Some New Lines of Work Suggested by Professor N. E. Hansen—
Fewer Cull Trees—Public Should Be Educated—Russian
Apples Simply a Question of Locality—Plums on
Americana Stocks—The Native Sand Cherry.*

"Some New Lines for Prairie Nurserymen," is the subject of a paper by Professor N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota, read by the professor at the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen, at Chicago, in June. Professor Hansen said:

In this paper we do not intend to disturb the equanimity of those living in the milder sections of this country, where generations of experience have settled the leading problems. All our friends thus favored can rest easy, being careful only to watch and pray when bugs disturb them on their way. My remarks are intended for those living in the newer colder sections of the West, and especially in the prairie Northwest where climatic conditions are peculiar, and many horticultural problems are as yet unsolved. Although for some years past the writer has been engaged in experimental work in horticulture only, several years of early training in commercial Western nurseries make him feel that he is one of you. If this paper suggests a new line of work to a single one here present that proves feasible and of value, the paper will have served its purpose.

Coming from the moist climate of Western Europe, we have penetrated further and further inland on this great continent and paid no heed to the fact that this is a continental climate. Why should we not try the trees and plants of other inland regions, especially Eastern Europe and Western Central Asia, where the aridity of atmosphere, and extremes of cold and heat are more like those of Western prairies. We must also cultivate and improve our wild plants, that came here long before the arrival of the Indians or the mound builders. We will thus get the best of the flora of all three continents. Perhaps other continents may in time afford us some treasures also.

THE APPLE.

As you all know, the winter of 1898-99 wrought widespread destruction in the western nurseries and young orchards. I do not desire to recall such unpleasant memories in detail. Suffice it to say that the French crab and Vermont seedling apple proved wanting in hardiness, wherever the February freeze caught them with no snow on the ground. This whole subject was considered by the writer in Bulletin No. 65, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, and need not be repeated here, except the recommendation to test the method practiced in Russia of preventing root-killing by using the true Siberian crab (*Pyrus baccata*) as a stock. The Russian experience is that it causes earlier bearing, but dwarfs the tree somewhat in growth. Piece-root-grafting is never practiced, but the stocks are budded at the collar. The trees I saw worked in this way in Russia were very smooth, thrifty, and of good size. The true Siberian crab has deciduous calyx segments, while in the hybrids the segments do not fall off as the fruit ripens. Small seedlings of the *Pyrus baccata*, imported direct from Russia, came through the winter of 1898-99 uninjured at Brookings. It would pay to make a special effort to determine the value of this species as a budding stock for the apple under American conditions. It now appears probable that the days

of piece-root-grafting in the severer parts of the Northwest are numbered. Everything beneath the surface must be Siberian in order to withstand freezes like that of February, 1899. Every seed possible of the true Siberian crabs with deciduous calyx segments, such as the old Yellow Siberian, should be saved this fall. Seed will probably be imported also. It is useless in the dry sections of the Northwest or West to talk of cover crops, as often there is not moisture enough to germinate the seed, and the average planter will not spend the time nor money for seed. Nor will he mulch in the fall. The true Siberian crab root will endure even in Manitoba without winter mulching.

Some shy bearing varieties continue on the nursery lists year after year, and are used freely in substituting because of finer growth in the nursery, when much more valuable varieties are neglected because of poor growth. Budding on strong stocks already established in the nursery will probably give fewer cull trees. The public should be educated more regarding the habit of growth of different varieties.

Upon the strong fertile black soils of the Northwest apple trees are very often tardy bearers—they go to wood instead of to fruit. Vegetation is favored at the expense of reproduction. For the home orchard planters in general would be glad to have the trees propagated on stocks that will hasten bearing. Dwarf stocks, such as Paradise and Doucin, cause early fruitfulness, but both are tender in the Northwest, and the Paradise root dwarfs the tree too much for our present conditions. It is probably true that here the *Pyrus baccata* stocks will have the greatest value, as experience, both in Russia and Germany, shows that it causes earlier bearing, and produces a tree intermediate in size between those on the dwarf, and those on the ordinary standard stocks. It does not appear to dwarf the tree in the nursery.

Dr. Lucas, one of the foremost pomologists of Germany, says that the *Pyrus baccata* stock is especially adapted for dry soils and severe situations. The method is certainly worth trying in sections where the root-killing is a source of trouble.

VARIETIES.

The apple situation in the Northwest at the present time may be inferred from the recent offer of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society of a \$1,000.00 premium to the originator of an apple as hardy as the Duchess, equal in size and quality to Wealthy, and as long a keeper as the Melinda. In short, we have many hardy and productive summer, fall, and early winter varieties, especially of the Russian apples and their American seedlings, but we are still looking for the apple indicated in the above offer. Some people are even beginning to say that the Northwest is not a winter apple climate. Our fall weather is often too dry and hot for any winter variety, that is, they ripen in the fall. Be this as it may, the Russian apples and their American seedlings as a class have demonstrated their superior hardiness and freedom from scab, although they will not range as far South as was hoped at first, and there is but little room for them in the localities where the standard American varieties are a commercial success. The Minnesota Society for several years has recommended only three varieties as being of the first degree of hardiness, namely, Duchess, Hiberna, Charnaloff. At the last winter meeting Patten's Greening, an Oldenburg (Duchess) seedling, was added to the list. There is no need for controversy on Russian apples; it is simply a question of locality. The

indications at present are, that the coming apples of the Northwest will come from a blending of the American and Russian apples. An apple as hardy as Hibernial, as choice as a Jonathan, and as long-keeping as the Ben Davis, would be worth millions of dollars to the Northwest. Efforts in this line are now being made at the experiment stations of Iowa, South Dakota, and other states, and by enthusiastic fruitmen outside of the stations. May the good work go on.

PLUMS.

In the Dakotas and Minnesota none of the Chickasaws are hardy, and you must get well down into Iowa before they are safe. None of the Japanese varieties are hardy and the Russians are shy bearers. Only the native plums of this region (*Prunus Americana*), such as De Soto, Wyant and Wolf, are of any value. The list of hardy and valuable Americana plums is a long one and our chief concern at present is to cut down rather than to lengthen it. But the tender stalks upon which they have been propagated chiefly up to this time are the bane of prairie plum culture. Myrobolan, St. Julien, peach, Marianna, apricot and Chickasaw stocks all root kill, leaving the hardy top to die. This was abundantly proven in the winter of 1898-99 over a large area of the Northwest, and it is time to call a halt. The only commercial stocks suitable for the Americana plums are American seedlings. All other stocks are a disappointment on the open prairies of the Northwest. Quit it.

This change in propagation of the plum will not necessarily take away any business from the nursery centers of the South or East; they can get seed from the Northwest as well as any one for trees intended for Northwestern use, but my position is, that Southern and Eastern nurseries cannot continue to use tender stocks, and send such trees North. The winters kill too many trees, planters become discouraged, and agents find it harder each year to sell.

For a dwarf plum stock the native Sand cherry of the Northwest is promising. While the experiments under way in Iowa, South Dakota, and other places, have not been continued long enough to determine fully its value, the present indications are: 1. The roots are perfectly hardy in our worst winters. 2. The tree will be dwarfed to perhaps two-thirds full size, but will bear very early. 3. For amateur culture in small gardens there is an excellent field for Americana plums on Sand cherry stocks, providing the trees will not need too much care in heading back to prevent getting top-heavy.

PEARS.

For this luscious fruit we are obliged to cast longing eyes towards milder regions. Some Russian pears are hardy enough, but none appear to be blight-proof. The other races of pears winter-kill as well as blight. Quince stocks winter-kill, so that the dwarf pears are out of the question. We are looking anxiously for the man who will give us a remedy for pear blight.

(To be continued.)

A PLACE OF ITS OWN AND ABLY FILLED.

BAY VIEW NURSERIES, JAMES MCCOLGAN & CO., Atlantic Highlands, N. J., June 12, 1900—"Enclosed please find one dollar to renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We are glad to say that we think your journal has a place of its own and it ably fills its place."

Among Growers and Dealers.

W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y., visited Boston last month.

W. B. Cole, Painesville, O., called upon nurserymen of Western New York last month.

A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., and W. H. Smith, New Carlisle, O., were callers at Western New York nurseries in July.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., are investigating the value of evaporated sewage from cities as a fertilizer.

A Branson, New Sharon, Iowa, nurseryman, has been nominated for Congress on the prohibition ticket in the sixth district of Iowa.

The Corinth, Ia., Nursery Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by A. C. Necke, Ada Necke and A. N. Hill.

Herman Berkhan, New York, agent for Levavasseur & Sons, Ussy and Orleans, France, called upon Western New York nurserymen last month.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York city, August 21-24.

President J. M. Underwood, of the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., writes: "The last season's business was quite good in our state. Prospects for the coming year are fair, although many parts are now suffering from drouth."

John Watson, Brenham, Texas, is the vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen, representing the state of Texas. He was at the Chicago convention. It was incorrectly reported that W. E. Watson was the representative.

Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., have sold their interests in the greenhouses and floral business to their old associate, P. R. Quinlan, and as florists they retire from the field. They still continue the nursery business, which, together with their many other interests, will keep them fully occupied.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs, and vines amounted to \$52,304 in May, 1900, against \$32,438 in May, 1899. The free imports of seeds amounted in May, 1900, to \$45,170, against \$41,282 for May, 1899. The dutiable imports of seeds amounted to \$59,662 for May, 1900, against \$18,861 for May, 1899.

E. Alvin Miller of Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., accompanied by his wife, sailed from New York July 14th on the steamer "Pennsylvania" for Hamburg, intending to spend several months in Germany, Belgium and France. Mr. Miller is planning especially to visit the leading European rose growers.

The Kalamazoo, Mich., Nursery and Floral Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are: C. A. Maxon, president; Judge J. M. Davis, vice president; C. A. Krill, secretary and treasurer. W. C. Cook, formerly of Chicago, will be manager. Four houses, each 20x100, are to be built at once and additions will be made later.

Baker Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas, early last month sent specimens of the Eagle, also called the Everbearing or Neverfailing plum. They said: "The original tree now has on its twenty-eighth successive crop, and ripe fruit can be gathered during the summer from it six to nine weeks." The plum is small, round, of orange hue, and very firm skin. The flesh is juicy and of high flavor.

The Chase Nursery Company, of Riverside, are doing a splendid work near Perris, says the California Cultivator. They took hold of a large acreage of dry land and commenced a systematic development of water by means of wells. As a result they are to day raising 1,000 inches of water, using pumps operated by electricity, and have hundreds of acres of the very finest kind of alfalfa.

Irving Jaquay, Benton Harbor, writes: "Michigan has begun to ship her peach crop of the early varieties. It has been many years since we have had the amount of rain during the summer that we have had up to the present time this year. There is no danger from drought from this on, therefore, we expect the crop of late peaches will be fine. Apples are a fair crop. Cherries were a light crop. All indications are that the demand for stock for the coming season will be good. Trees have made a fine growth, better than usual. We think the outlook is generally encouraging."

RELATIONS TO GROWERS.

The Nurseryman's Position Discussed by Edward Hawley, Hart, Mich.—Success of the Grower Depends upon Honor of Producer—Honest Mistakes—Necessity for Constant Study of Details—Mutual Interests of Planter and Grower of Stock.

At the summer meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society last month, Edward Hawley, of Hart, Mich., read a paper on "The Nurseryman—His Relation to the Grower." After referring to the importance of the nursery industry and the widespread evidence of the nurseryman's activity, Mr. Hawley said :

Between all producers and consumers there exist certain relations occasioned by the dealing, one with the other ; but there are few cases, if any, where the relations are so peculiar as those existing between the nurseryman and his consumer—the grower. Here we find a condition where the consumer purchases a product which is the very foundation of his future business, and the peculiarity of this product is that the purchaser cannot from inspection determine its genuineness except within wide limits. He must therefore hinge his future success upon the honor and integrity of the producer. This fact immediately suggests the moral responsibility placed upon the nurserymen in his dealings with the grower. The success or failure of the grower may depend entirely upon the integrity, intelligence, and care of the nurserymen with whom he deals. If he is inclined to be dishonest and forgets the unwritten laws of his trade, he may, for a time at least, do his purchasers untold damage. If he is ignorant as to what he is dealing with and fails to supply himself with a complete knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the various kinds and varieties that he is propagating, he may bring about as disastrous results as though he were intentionally dishonest. Again, he may be both honest and intelligent and accomplish the same results through carelessness.

Fortunate it is that we have the unwritten laws of trade, those axioms of business, which force every producer, be his natural inclinations what they may, to school himself in honesty, knowledge and care or else fall by the way-side a failure at his trade.

In the great whirl of commercial enterprise there is an everlasting contention among competitors for advantages. Each wants to control something that is a little different and a little better than anything else in the line. We find that this is not an exception in the nursery business. Most every nurseryman to-day has some kind of fruit that is new and propagated only by himself. Of course the reason is obvious, he has a monopoly, and charges accordingly. Under proper restrictions this is an excellent thing for the grower as it places within his reach the choicest fruits, but unfortunately there is a greater tendency for corruption along this line, than along any other in the business. There is probably no fruit grower in Michigan who has not been bitten by the new-variety fake.

The fruit growers, like all humanity, are prone to believe in wonders, especially so when set forth in glowing terms and brilliant illustrations. People will flock to see a Barnum's "what is it," a "white elephant" or a "wild man," even though fairly convinced that they are but clever schemes to deceive the eye and muddle the understanding. So also will they buy the missing-link apple, the curculio-proof plum, the pear that never blights, and the peach so firm that it will ship a thousand miles, yet so juicy and tender that it will melt in your mouth.

The introduction of worthy new fruits is a legitimate business. It is a commendable business when carried on conscientiously ; but when carried on indiscriminately, just for the sake of having something new to lead in sales, and setting forth its qualities in terms that have little regard for those really belonging to the fruit itself, it is an infernal occupation and brands the nurseryman a base deceiver of the grower and a traitor to his trade.

If the nurseryman is worthy of the name he must be an adept fruit grower. He must be able to test and determine by careful inspection good from bad characteristics, in the fruit that he is propagating. He

is indeed an educator along the line of varieties and their distinguishing features and much of his knowledge in order to be useful must be obtained first hand, or from direct contact with the orchard.

There is one feature of the business that has caused some friction between the nurseryman and grower, and that is relative to honest mistakes made by the nurseryman. Mistakes may occur anywhere and in any business, but in the nursery business where thousands of varieties are to be propagated and handled, where in certain seasons of the year green hands must be worked and everything must be hustle and hurry, the liability of making mistakes is very great.

Recognizing this possibility of making mistakes, and in consequence of bringing about petty law-suits, most nurserymen limit their liability in their agreements with the purchaser. This limit is not intended, however, and will not, in the eyes of the law, shield carelessness and gross negligence.

The recent movement to protect growers against the spread of destructive insects and disastrous diseases marks an important epoch in fruit growing. Our own state, usually in the van, was not slow in taking action along the line of the passage of the nursery inspection law. This law has already accomplished great good in the suppression of the distribution of diseased stock. But I dare believe that this law may be made more perfect. Minerva sprung from the brain of Jupiter, full grown, full fledged, and perfect. But Jupiter was a god. "The nursery inspection law" emanated from the brains of Michigan legislators and, of course, we all know that they were not gods.

Contrary to what is sometimes supposed to be a truth, the prosperity and welfare of both producer and consumer are identical. Under normal conditions the consumer must prosper, that the producer may live; and the producer must prosper that the consumer may receive the just worth of his money. This axiom is most truly applicable to the nurseryman and the grower. If the nurseryman does anything that tends to retard or cripple the fruit industry or anyone in connection therewith, he is a traitor to his trade.

Fruit growing in Michigan is still a very crude industry. It requires and demands the most careful thought and attention of our best men, both in the nursery and orchard, that the methods of producing and distributing may be along the line dictated by intelligence and business sense.

The nurseryman is as keenly interested in every discovery of science and every other movement which will tend toward better fruit and better business methods among the growers, as are the growers themselves, and the nurseryman notes with pleasure and satisfaction that the day will soon be in the past when the grower ignored the fundamental laws of trade. He is fast coming to a time when he must exercise the strictest honesty in his dealings with the consumer; when he must learn how to produce fruit of the highest quality and how to place it before the consumer with that quality intact; when he must study his business and exercise the greatest care that the consumer may be gratified.

The grower in his turn is vitally interested in the prosperity of the nurseryman and while he must protect himself against those who would despoil him of his hard-earned coin, he must make a distinction between the true nurseryman and the "lightning rod dispenser."

As the state grows older, the fruit industry will grow in importance, and the day will come when the nurseryman and grower will walk hand in hand, and see eye to eye in dealing with all the various subjects essential to its prosperity.

PROF. GREEN IN THE BLACK FOREST.

Prof. S. B. Green, of Minnesota, who is traveling in Europe, writes as follows to the Minnesota Horticulturist:

I have left Mrs. Green in Heidelberg for ten days while I am in the Black Forest and am now spending my time walking and note-taking in the forests with a party of seven students in forestry who are here with Dr. C. Schenck, the forester of the Vanderbilt estate. Mr. E. L. Reed, of Anoka, with his son and Prof. Mason, of Berea, Ky., are also in the party. When through here we go from Karlsruhe to Munich, where there are very interesting forests.

FALL PLANTING.

Discussed by W. E. Wellington, of Toronto—Favors Fall Planting Because of Gain In Spring Growth, Complete Stock to Select From, Less Percentage of Loss in Planting, Greater Liability to Withstand Results of Fumigation.

W. E. Wellington, the well-known Toronto nurseryman, controverting the statement in the Canadian Horticulturist that Spring planting of nursery stock is better than Fall planting, says:

If it were possible to get trees just the moment you were ready for them, in the Spring, then it would be all right, but such is not the case with any nursery doing business of any amount. Especially is this the case with such seasons as the last. Frost held in the ground until nearly the middle of April, then it came very hot, buds were forced, and it was almost impossible to get stock out in good condition. Even working a big force from daylight until sundown, it will take at least three weeks to dig, pack and ship orders from any responsible nursery concern doing a good business. Then another week is added before stock can reach destination, varying of course according to distance. This brought, this year, the delivery of trees in May instead of April.

Trees obtained in the Fall, as I know, when properly handled, either when buried or planted out permanently, were almost in full leaf before trees ordered for the Spring could possibly be delivered.

Even if a little extra work is necessary, if a man has his trees on hand in the Fall, he can plant just as early as the season will admit in the Spring, as a rule.

Then another point regarding the buying of stock in the Fall. Very few nurseries run out of varieties in the Fall, as the bulk of the business is done in the Spring. Those who buy in the Fall can always be sure of obtaining the varieties they desire, whereas in the Spring we are obliged to stop the sale of many varieties because they are sold out. It is impossible, always, to tell what varieties will be in demand. You cannot plant so as always to have the required number of each variety on stock, consequently if there is any shortage it comes on Spring sales.

I have watched this matter carefully for twenty years, and I find that getting stock in the Fall is more satisfactory to everyone in the long run.

There is less stock lost in the Fall, according to the number planted, than there is with Spring-planted stock.

There has been an unreasonable prejudice by many against getting stock in the Fall, mainly, no doubt, because they have to pay for the stock a few months before it begins to grow, but there are advantages that will entirely over-balance any objections that can be raised against buying stock in the Fall.

I believe, in most sections, stock can be planted out in the Fall, a little extra care being given to plant deeply and bank the trees six inches to a foot in height. This banking can be drawn away in the Spring as soon as the frost is out.

Very few people will take the pains to mulch in the Spring, and unless Spring-planted stock is heavily mulched there is much loss, especially when we get a dry season, as we have had this Spring. Trees will start, but the ground soon gets so dry that the young fibres cannot obtain nourishment and the trees go back.

The grumbler's rule is; "If trees fail in the Fall, blame the Winter; if they fail in the Spring, blame the nurseryman." The very opposite should be the case, if failure is ascribed to these causes.

In the Fall the nurseryman can send out stock in a perfectly dormant condition, and if it is at all properly handled I will guarantee that there is 50 per cent. less loss obtaining stock in the Fall than there is buying it in the Spring.

As nurserymen, we try our best to get the stock out at the earliest possible moment in the Spring. We are anxious to do this for several reasons, one of which is, we have our own plantings to attend to, and that cannot be done until we have shipped stock to our customers.

Then again, we are anxious to get the business over and collections made, and there are other reasons which urge nurserymen to use all expedition, but in spite of all our efforts, it is impossible in all cases to

get stock out as early as it ought to be, in the Spring, for successful planting.

I believe, too, that stock handled in the Fall will stand fumigation better than in the Spring. I am satisfied, at certain advanced stages, the fumigation is injurious to nursery stock.

ROSE CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Referring to the Crimson Rambler, Meehan's Monthly says:

Here we have a grand improvement in the wild *Rosa multiflora*, of Japan, which has been known to botanists ever since the time of the great botanist Thunberg—but as *Rosa polyantha* it has but recently been introduced into gardens. The numerous white flowers of the latter, and subsequent crimson fruit, is attractive. But when the colored plate of the improvement, in the form of the "Crimson Rambler," was first widely distributed by Ellwanger & Barry, it was only the high standing for accuracy which this great firm enjoys that secured full credit for it. It has the beautiful red flowers in large clusters, as their picture represented—and that it is a good Rambler or climbing rose, is evidenced by the three-year old plant given in our illustration. It is proving one of the most popular of the new introductions of late years.

Recent Publications.

The Ellwanger & Barry Co. in June issued their annual catalogue of pot-grown strawberries.

"The use of Water in Irrigation in Wyoming" and "Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products" are titles of the recent bulletins by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A series of bulletins on orchard technique has been issued by William B. Alwood, professor of horticulture, of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, with notes on insecticides by J. L. Phillips and H. L. Price.

"Photo-Miniature" for April, 1900, contains a monograph on "Photographing Flowers and Trees," by J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. It is an interesting and instructive description of the process which is directly connected with the nursery trade.

The second volume of the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* has been issued by the publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York and London. This is the monumental work of Professor L. H. Bailey assisted by a corps of specialists, to which we made extended reference a few months ago. The second volume bears out fully the promise of the first. It is an exceedingly valuable cyclopedia for all who are in any way interested in horticulture and for the intelligent nurseryman it is well-nigh indispensable. The first volume includes subjects from A to D inclusive; the second volume from E to M inclusive. In the second volume twelve columns are devoted to ferns, fourteen to forcing plants, eleven to graftage, thirty-one to the grape, twenty-three to greenhouse construction and management, thirty-five to horticulture, fourteen to insects, fourteen to landscape gardening, eighteen to liliun, etc. Prof. S. B. Green, now in Europe, has written on the horticultural status of Minnesota, Prof. S. M. Emery, well-known to nurserymen, on the horticulture of Montana. Every article in the cyclopedia is by a specialist and the articles are signed. Several experts have written on different branches of a subject. There are sketches and pictures of Nicholas Longworth, David Landreth 1st, Peter Henderson, T. T. Lyon and E. G. Lodeman, prominent American horticulturists, the group forming the frontispiece. There are full page engravings of ferns, grapes, greenhouses, formal garden, landscape garden, irises, lettuce, a cemetery view and types of muskmelons. The whole work is profusely illustrated. Sketches and pictures of prominent nurserymen appear frequently and nursery processes are described in detail under their respective headings. The cyclopedia is indeed a cyclopedia of American horticulture and the extent of the subject may be appreciated when it is noted that four large volumes of 500 pages each are needed to compass it. The cyclopedia is sold only by subscription. The Rochester agents Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., report that there is much interest in the work. In four quarto volumes; 2,000 original engravings; cloth, \$5 per volume. New York and London: THE MACMILLAN CO. Rochester, N. Y.: SCRANTOM, WETMORE & CO.

WESTERN WHOLESALERS.

Regular Semi-annual Meeting in Kansas City—Association Includes Practically All Large Wholesale Nurseries West of Mississippi River—Every Member Present Made Verbal Report—Stock In Excellent Condition—Planting Same as Last Year.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Western Association of Wholesale Nurserymen met in Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday July 10th at the Centropolis Hotel.

The meeting was called to order at 11 a. m. by A. L. Brooke president. Roll was called and showed a very good attendance. No business of importance was attended to at the morning session. Two new members were admitted to the Association, the Alabama Nursery Co., of Huntsville, Ala., and the Sherman Nursery Co., of Charles City, Iowa. The Association now practically includes all the wholesale nurseries of importance west of the Mississippi River.

An interesting feature of the afternoon session was that every member present made a verbal report as to the condition of stock in general and discussed different methods of planting, treatment of stock, etc., etc. There was also an interesting discussion in regard to spraying. After summing up the reports of the different members it was found that stock was in an excellent condition, in fact better than for years. The plant this year is about the same as last year.

Mr. Brooke appointed several members to prepare papers for the next meeting on "The Association, Its Aims and Objects."

There being little or no business on hand, the Association adjourned at 4:30 p. m. to meet on the second Tuesday in December next. at the Centropolis Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

After adjournment the members lingered about the hotel discussing nursery business, although occasionally one could hear several of them arguing the political question quite warmly.

The officers of the association are: A. L. Brooke, president, North Topeka, Kans.; R. H. Blair, vice-president, Kansas City, Mo.; U. B. Pearsall, secretary and treasurer, Leavenworth, Kans.; Charles M. Pearsall, assistant secretary, Leavenworth, Kans.

Executive Committee: A. Willis, chairman, Ottawa, Kans.; Peter Youngers, Jr., Geneva, Neb.; J. L. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; E. S. Welsh, Shenendoah Ia.; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kans.

Long and Short.

Northern grown apple stocks are offered by W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

Grape vines and currant plants may be obtained of Wheelock & Clark, Fredonia, N. Y.

Wooden labels of every description may be had from the Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co., Dayton, O.

October purple plums are offered by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn.; also forest trees and shrubs.

Forest trees and seedlings, apple seedlings, pear seedlings, Keiffer pear and a full line of nursery stock at Peters & Skinner's, North Topeka, Kan.

A choice selection of budded peach trees is offered by the H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co., Nursery P. O., Mo., in addition to a select nursery stock.

Standard pears are a specialty at the Syracuse Nurseries, Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Also budded apples, plums, cherries, roses, ornamentals.

George W. Kemp, manager Village Nurseries, Harnedsville, Pa., offer an unusually fine stock of York Imperial apple, 2 and 3 years; also a general line of nursery stock.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., offer roses, clematis, vines, peonies, shrubs, ornamental trees, conifers, herbaceous plants, small fruits and fruit trees in full assortment.

A general line of nursery stock, peach trees, North Carolina and Tennessee natural peach pits in large or small lots can be obtained of John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa. A tree digger is wanted by this firm.

OCTOBER PURPLE PLUMS.**FOREST TREES AND SHRUBBERY.**

We have a large surplus in **Forest Trees**, 1 inch to 3 inches in diameter.

Shrubbery—1½ to 4 feet in height.

October Purple Plum Trees—1 and 2 years old on both Plum and Peach stocks.

Also a few thousand **Fay's and Cherry Currants and Green Mt. Grape Vines**. This stock is well grown and cannot fail to please.

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STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
NEW CANAAN, CONN.

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years. No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy Poplar, 2½ inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.

Address—

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,
Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

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Labels of all kinds for Nurserymen and Florists.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

Budded Apples, Plums, Cherries, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
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A fine stock of Campbell's Early
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Send list of wants for prices.

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An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
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Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
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Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
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The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
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At . . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
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Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

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Sole Representatives for the United States.

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CHERRY, 2 yr.—Ea. Richmond, Eng. Morello and Montmorency.
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SNYDER BLACKBERRY PLANTS from Root Cuttings.

We shall be pleased to quote prices.

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A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

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FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
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what you want. Always in
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200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
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Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN . . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,

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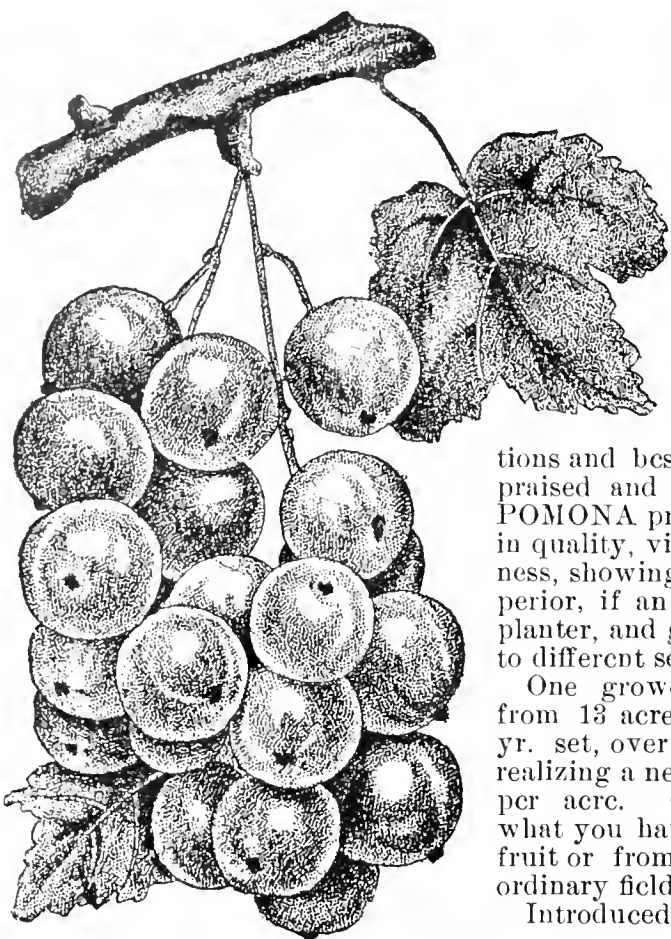
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One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

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Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
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W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.
ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

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For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
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We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

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ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

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The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Nature gives successive variations; man adds them up in certain directions useful to him."—DARWIN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1900.

No. 8.

THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting at Lithia Springs, Ga.—Effective Work by Transportation Committee—Interesting Papers and Questions Discussed—Working Agents—Caliper Trees—Amendments to the Constitution—President Hale Re-elected—Secretary W. Lee Wilson—At Asheville Next July.

The Southern Nurserymen's Association met at Sweetwater Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, Ga., July 17th at 10 A. M. The Association was called to order by N. W. Hale. The President read a communication from Secretary Newson, who expressed his regret at his inability to attend on account of the severe illness of his child. On motion of Mr. Griffing, seconded by Mr. Berckmans, W. L. Wilson was appointed Secretary pro tem. The President then addressed the meeting, setting forth the work that had been accomplished by the Association the past year, and especially making a report upon the work accomplished by the committee on transportation, of which he was ex-officio chairman. Secretary Newson's report was then read and by motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Camp, was adopted. The treasurer's report was read and referred to an auditing committee, consisting of L. A. Berckmans, C. T. Smith and John A. Young. The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be extended to the committee on transportation for their untiring and efficient labors, which resulted in the concessions granted by the Southern Classification Committee, and which resulted in saving thousands of dollars to the nurserymen of the South and it is hereby ordered that the expense of this committee be paid by this Association.

Question box—"Has the Greenboro peach proven a success?"

Answered by J. Van Lindley and John A. Young in the affirmative; these gentlemen stating that they had realized nice profits from the shipment of this peach this year. This question led to quite a discussion of the merits of new peaches, and among other important facts drawn out, it was learned that the Carman, Waddell and Admiral Dewey were all valuable early market peaches.

"Can uniform retail prices be maintained?"

The consensus was that they could not.

"What is the best method of disposing of left-over stock?"

After considerable discussion, it was decided that it was best to deliver to the customer's houses and endeavor to make collection from the office rather than sell the stock at a sacrifice.

The committee on report of treasurer made the following report:

"We the undersigned committee, having examined the report and vouchers of the Treasurer find same to be correct.

"(Signed,) L. A. Berckmans, C. T. Smith, John A. Young."

The report was adopted. An exhaustive and interesting paper was read by Prof. Scott, Entomologist of Georgia

Station, on the inspection of nursery stock, fumigation and treatment of infested stock. Prof. Scott also made a short talk on peach leaf curl, which he advised could be easily exterminated. This fact he had discovered after a series of experiments in spraying, which he explained in detail to the meeting. A recess was then taken for dinner.

The Association was called to order at 2 o'clock by President Hale. A committee composed of J. VanLindley, Prof. Scott, W. D. Griffing and L. A. Berckmans, was appointed by the President to draw up resolutions in regard to federal and state inspections of nursery stock. These resolutions were published in the last issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

An interesting paper was read by W. D. Griffing of Jacksonville, Fla. on citrous fruits in Florida and Porto Rico. It was the opinion of Mr. Griffing, whose brother had recently returned from a tour of inspection in Porto Rico, that this new possession of the United States would eventually become a great producer of citrus fruits, the conditions there being much more favorable than those existing in Florida.

"The Southern Nurserymen's Association" was the subject of an interesting talk by J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N.C. The minutes of the Chattanooga meeting were read and approved.

Question box: "How high should trees be calipered?"

This led to a general discussion of the grading and caliper-ing of trees which was very instructive and interesting.

WORKING AGENTS.

"What is the most satisfactory contract to work agents under?"

This question developed quite a number of plans for working agents under and the discussion which followed was probably the most interesting brought out by the question box. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the commission plan was the best, and that the nursery should have full control of the billing of all trees sold by the agents, whether dealers or not.

The following amendments to the constitution were adopted:

Section 3 was changed so as to read as follows:

This Association shall consist of individuals, copartnerships, or companies doing business in the Southern States, actively engaged in the nursery business or kindred pursuits, and also experiment station officers, entomologists and pathologists.

Section 4. Its regular annual meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday in July; the place of meeting shall be designated by the Association.

Section 6. Members may be dropped from the roll, or expelled for non-payment of dues, or for other causes on a vote of three-fourths of the members present not in arrears, provided 30 days of proposed dropping or expulsion shall be given to the member or members affected.

Section 8. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting on a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

The following amendments to the by-laws were adopted: Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 were entirely stricken out. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to have a copy of the proceedings printed and mail a copy to each member of this Association and also to each experiment station director in the South, and the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. W. Hale of Knoxville, Tenn.; Vice-President, W. D. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Lee Wilson, Winchester, Tenn.; Executive Committee, John A. Young, North Carolina, J. C. Hale, Tennessee; Charles T. Smith, Georgia, C. M. Griffing, Florida, R. C. Chase, Alabama.

The president appointed the following committee on transportation: G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga.; J. Van Lindley, Pomona, N. C.; L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

By unanimous consent the president was made chairman of this committee. Asheville, N. C., was selected as the place for holding the next meeting.

H. Lightfoot of Sherman Heights, Tenn., gave an interesting talk upon the inception and growth of the strawberry business in the Chattanooga district. Votes of thanks were tendered Prof. Scott for the splendid paper read and his interest in the meeting; to the proprietor of the Sweetwater Hotel, for the hospitable manner in which he had entertained the Association, and to the President and Secretary. On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet at Asheville, N. C., on the third Tuesday in July, 1901.

Among those at the meeting were: Hon. N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn., representing the Knoxville Nursery Company; W. L. Wilson and F. A. Pattee, representing the Southern Nursery Company, of Winchester, Tenn.; A. A. Newson, Knoxville, representing the Marble City Nursery Company; J. C. Hale, of Winchester, Tenn., representing the Tennessee Wholesale Nursery Company; L. A. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., representing the Berckman's Nursery Company; J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, N. C., representing the Pomona Nurseries; John A. Young, of Greensboro, N. C., representing the Greensboro Nurseries; W. D. Griffing, Jacksonville, Fla., representing the Griffing Bros. Nurseries; H. Lightfoot, Sherman Heights, Tenn., representing H. Lightfoot Plant Nursery.

Many nurserymen were unable to attend the meeting, because of the large peach crop.

NURSERYMAN AT THE HEAD.

A despatch from Geneva, N. Y., says:

The canning industry in Geneva, has grown to be quite an important factor until at the present time it brings thousands of dollars into the city annually and advertises Geneva to no small extent.

Of the two preserving companies located here, the Geneva Preserving Company is the largest. It has four large storehouses and a shed 180 x 75 feet for its peas and corn work, the latter having been built this year. It cans everything in the canning line and ships over 3,000,000 cans of preserves annually. Over 400 men and women are employed and between \$225,000 and \$250,000 is paid out yearly for labor and salaries. This company has 600 acres of land about two and half miles south of this city upon which peas, corn, squash and beans are grown. The company has grown very fast during its eleven years existence until to-day it is represented in all the large cities.

The officers of the company are: President, Irving Rouse of Rochester; vice-president, B. E. Rouse of Geneva; treasurer and manager, E. H. Palmer, Geneva.

Join the others and support your trade journal.

A PIONEER NURSERYMAN.

In a recent article in the Buffalo Express, Jane Marsh Parker, Rochester, N. Y., writes entertainingly of George Ellwanger, the senior member of the Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company. Mrs. Parker writes:

"You might walk from New York to San Francisco under your own trees," broke out a guest of George Ellwanger, after listening to his story.

"No! no! I did not say that—I would not say that," came emphatically from the genial horticulturist, strenuous always for accuracy of statement and to whom exaggeration is distasteful. So it will not do to state as a fact what would not be so very far from the truth, after all, with reasonable license for poetic flight. The best of the journey might certainly be made under his own vine and fig tree—or trees that were sent out by him from Rochester—sturdy trees too—many of them now nearly as old as the elm he planted about 1839, when he had been in the country some four or five years—a slip he sent to Belgium for when his little nursery was hardly one year old and which to-day is a giant of beauty, a land mark, the rival in size of its near neighbor, the great native American elm, 250 years old, presumably, to be seen near the entrance gates.

It is something to stand under the younger tree with the man who planted it, and has lovingly watched its growth and hear his praises of its beauty—the charm of his speech increased by his German accent; a cheery, active, kindly man, "more than 80 years young." The truth that the deeds of a man's life go with his selfhood are amply illustrated in his personal influence, so like the blessed shade of the great elm. "It was only a slip, nothing but a whip," he said, briskly pacing the soft turf to get the width of its crown—about eighty feet, nearly as wide as that of its venerable rival.

The German lad, "only a slip," that sturdy son of the vineyard of Württemberg, who was transplanted to the Genesee country in 1835, that "Dutch boy," who could not speak a word of English when he landed, and who had barely enough in his pocket for stern necessities (mind you he had that)—he it was, that founded as a young man, the nursery long known as the largest in the world. Not a few of the great nurseries of the country, some of them now larger than the Ellwanger & Barry, had their initial root in the firm that for years had a large monopoly of the business. That slip of an elm had a sound, healthy root to start with, and was planted in the right soil.

So George Ellwanger in his early training in his father's vineyard at Gross-Heppach, in the Remsthal, and the four years he spent in Stuttgart, where he made a thorough study of horticulture, was eminently prepared for laying good foundations for his future career; and he made no mistake in choosing where best to utilize his training, his knowledge of trees, vines, soil, etc., in the New World.

The sunset of the beneficent life of George Ellwanger falls tranquilly upon him in his beautiful home, opposite the site of his first greenhouses, the nursery of 65 years ago—the superb elm he then planted not far from the wide veranda where he likes best to sit in the summer evenings, his children and grandchildren around him, and with whom it is his custom to speak much in German. That he is beloved and honored as a representative citizen is too well known for repeating now. All is in harmony with his life record—a fuller revelation of his close kinships with trees and fruits and flowers—with everything that makes life far other than it would be if there were fewer men like George Ellwanger, men glad and loyal in making the world as beautiful and as fruitful as they possibly can.

NURSERY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK.

The inspection of nursery stock in New York State was begun in 1898. In that year 6,749 acres of nursery stock were examined, and 469 acres of vineyards whence nursery cuttings came; in 1890, 6,015 acres of the former and 817 of the latter. Reports of inspectors show that many places infested with the scale in previous years are almost entirely free from the ravages of the pest this year.

CALIFORNIANS URGED TO ACT.

Upon the subject of the federal bill relating to San Jose Scale, the Riverside, California, Press says:

C. L. Watrous, speaking before the convention of American Nurserymen at Chicago, said: "A bill agreed upon by nurserymen, horticulturists and entomologists, can be passed in the near future. The opposition in Congress is very slight. An attempt should be made to introduce a new bill, in which the nursery interests should be fully represented. There seems to be little doubt that a bill of some sort will be passed in the near future."

Mr. Watrous has sounded a note of a campaign which, if successful, will mean the introduction of scale into California. A bill pressed by Mr. Watrous and amended by providing for the inspection of nursery stock at the place of destination has been presented to the House, and in the course of events should become a law. This bill, which is more fully treated in an article in another part of to-day's issue, received the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on Agriculture.

Captain Daniels informs us that, with all due respect to Mr. Watrous and his argument against the amendment suggested by the California delegation, the only reason why the bill did not become a law after the earnest work in its behalf on the part of Mr. Needham, Mr. Waters and the rest of the California delegation, was because it carried an appropriation of \$100,000, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois would not on that account allow it to go through.

It seems, however, that the American Association of Nurserymen are not satisfied with this measure on account of the amendment and will endeavor at the next session of Congress to kill the bill and introduce a new one, "in which the nursery interests should be fully represented."

The fight made last winter at Washington against the bill proposed by the association will probably have to be repeated, and it behooves the horticultural interests in California to "slumber not nor sleep" over the matter.

THE MCPIKE GRAPE.

Ex-President Silas Wilson, of the American Association, Atlantic, Ia., called upon nurserymen of Rochester on his way to Albany last month. He brought sample bunches of the McPike grape, a truly valuable grape and one that is bound to succeed upon its merits. The grapes are an inch in diameter and over three inches in circumference. Many of the bunches weigh more than a pound and some of them are ten inches in length. The McPike grape ripens about the time of the Worden. It is juicy, firm, of high and excellent flavor and is hardy. The leaves are firm and large. It is declared to be an excellent shipper. A marked characteristic is the size of the seeds. These are much smaller than are those of grapes half the size of the McPike and there are but three or four seeds in a grape.

Six years ago Mr. Wilson took hold of the McPike grape the product of the enthusiastic experiments of a prominent horticulturist of that name at Alton, Ills. The following letter to Mr. Wilson from C. L. Watrous of Des Moines, president of the American Pomological Society, is a fine tribute to the fruit:

Hon. Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Iowa. My Dear Wilson: I have seen the McPike on his native heath, that is on the grounds and under the hands of its originator. Rumors had raised expectation high, nor were they disappointed.

We saw the vines and fruit under different conditions of cultivation: first, through clean culture, second ordinary care and third in blue grass sod. We saw the vines dotted in among quite a dozen favorites of this region, from Concord, Worden, Wilder, Morton Virginia, Diana, Moore's Early, Agawam and Niagara, Cottage, Woodruff, etc.

Everywhere the McPike asserted itself. Everywhere the stocky, short-jointed wood with large, thick, healthy dark green leaves and

great clusters of smooth, clean berries, just about an inch in diameter. Bunch and berry resemble its parent, Worden, but each larger by fifty per cent. The pulp ripens to the core and parts readily from the few (usually two or three), small seeds with no tough, sour lump at the core like others of the Labrusca family. The variety seems entirely self fertile. The clusters on single vines standing in blue grass were as full, solid and uniform as those on vines closely mingled with any of the dozen or more other varieties in the vine-yard.

What it may do in other climates must be tested, but for this great region of the Mississippi valley it seems that a distinct step in advance has been taken in the origination of this noble fruit.

It will be a fitting memorial to its originator and you are to be congratulated upon your good fortune in having your name associated with its introduction.

SOUTH DAKOTA NURSERIES.

The Weekly Gazette, Yankton, S. D., in a recent issue prepared especially for booming South Dakota enterprise, has the following to say regarding the nursery industry there:

The E. Y. E. nurseries are located a mile east of the city. They are owned and were established by Geo. H. Whiting, who has had 16 years experience in this line of business. Mr. Whiting has 70 acres of land. He sells stock as far west as Montana and north to Manitoba, and east to New Jersey and northeast to Toronto, Canada, and south to Missouri. He has a large number of different varieties grafted.

Mr. Whiting gives employment to from ten to seventeen men, but does not employ traveling salesman, selling direct himself. He attends all the leading horticultural society meetings of South Dakota, and is thereby constantly posting himself upon his business. He is a member and vice-president for South Dakota for the American Association of Nurserymen at their meets. He is a natural fruit and tree man and makes that business his study.

Mr. Whiting came to this section in 1879 and was the first president of the State Horticultural society and the last president of the Territorial Horticultural society. On his place are several acres of thrifty forest trees.

C. W. Gurney is the proprietor of the Yankton nursery. He came here from Concord, Nebraska, where he had been in nursery business for nearly a score of years. Mr. Gurney has unquestionably planted out more trees and made more bearing orchards than has any other man in South Dakota or in any other state that joins it. He has given his life, thought and study to the culture of fruit and has written some very valuable works upon the subject, one of which is "Gurney's Northwestern Pomology." His nursery is on a forty acre tract one mile north of Yankton, which he is fitting up in a permanent style where he expects to spend the rest of his days. He has built a fine home, has a three inch artesian well from which he has made an artificial lake, stocked it with fish and ducks, while he has already in fine growing condition 45,000 yearling apple trees, and all kinds of other fruit and ornamental trees in proportion.

GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society met at Dublin, Ga., early last month. These officers were elected: President, P. J. Berckmans; secretary, G. H. Miller; treasurer, L. A. Berckmans; vice-presidents, G. M. Ryals, Savannah; B. W. Stone, Thomasville; S. H. Rumph, Marshallville; Henry Matthews, Fort Valley; W. M. Scott, Atlanta; R. E. Park, Macon; G. H. Waring, Cement; H. N. Steavens, Athens; J. J. Justice, Marcus; Neill McInnis, Augusta; J. M. Stubbs, Dublin. Milledgeville is the place for the next meeting.

ELM CITY NURSERY CO., New Haven, Conn.—"The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN we have learned to look forward to as a valuable source of current information for the nurseryman. Enclosed find \$1 for renewal."

PRACTICAL NURSERY WORK.

Conditions to be Met by the Prairie Nurserymen—Continuation of Professor Hansen's Observations on the Growth of Stocks—Difficulties Surrounding Propagation of Cherries, Peaches and Grapes in the Section Named—Plant Breeding—Evergreens.

The continuation of the paper by Professor N. E. Hansen, Brookings, South Dakota, on "Some New Lines for Prairie Nurserymen," read at the Chicago convention is as follows:

In cherries we are somewhat at a loss at present, although there is a silver lining to the cloud. Mazzard & Mahaleb are both tender in severe winters over a large area of the Northwest.

The Wild Red or Pigeon cherry, *Prunus Pennsylvanica*, is still in the experimental stage as a stock. The Minnesota State Horticultural Society has not as yet put any cherries on their fruit list. Near Moscow, Russia, and the Vladimir province east of Moscow, the Vladimir race or type of cherry is grown in immense quantities. This cherry comes practically true to seed, and is of good size and excellent quality. While in Moscow in 1894 and 1897 I bought a large lot of these cherries, but the pits heated enroute to America. Pits were imported in 1896 and 1898 with the same result. In 1897, when sent to Russia and Central Asia after seeds and plants by Secretary Wilson for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I secured a few sprouts of the true Vladimir cherry, and they proved hardy at Brookings in the winter of 1898-99, with a minimum temperature of forty degrees below zero with the ground bare. This race of cherry is probably the hardiest known. It is of dwarf habit, and is propagated only from seeds and sprouts. In Russia it is sometimes used as a stock for other cherries in sections where other cherries can be grown. It is not a success on the Mahaleb or Mazzard. Some of the Vladimir race were imported by Prof. Budd; if you have any of them in bearing, be sure to save the pits. We hope ere long to get the sprouts introduced in quantity.

PEACHES.

In peaches, I have nothing new to suggest at present. Try budding a few, especially Bokhara No. 3, on sand cherry. It makes a nice dwarf tree that is easy to lay down for winter protection. There is an interesting field for experiments here. Trees grown in this way do well in boxes, but out doors at Brookings we find it difficult to save all tops, even with rather heavy mulching.

GRAPES.

Grapes, in the northern half of South Dakota, have not proven satisfactory owing to the dry freezing of the roots during the winter; even manure over the earth covering has not proven at all times sufficient. A few experiments here and there by people familiar with grape-grafting in Europe indicate the hardiness and productiveness of our best hardy varieties, such as the Concord and its progeny, by grafting upon the wild grape of the Northwest. In time, however, the work of Bull will be repeated, and from the wild grape of the Northwest will come a fruit of good size and quality, that will be hardy without winter protection.

Of our cultivated strawberries, those of eastern origin are, as a rule, less satisfactory in the West than those originated in

the western states. In parts of the Dakotas, the dry fall makes even the latter lack in hardiness. At Brookings we have begun on a new line viz.: the improvement of the wild species of Manitoba, and of North and South Dakota. Last winter we grew in the greenhouse about three hundred and fifty pots of the wild strawberries from the regions named, and some of the choicest cultivated sorts, including some of the new everbearing ones, sent out from France last year. Over eight hundred hand crosses were made during the past winter, the wild species being one of the parents in each case. Many berries were obtained, the seeds sown at once, and hundreds of seedlings are now appearing. We hope to combine the perfect hardiness of the wild sorts with the size of fruit of the cultivated varieties. To insure perfect hardiness, I am also trying to improve the wild strawberries simply by cultivation, selection and elimination.

SMALL FRUITS.

In raspberries and blackberries the standard varieties are not satisfactory over a part of the Northwest, as all must be laid down and covered with earth for winter protection to insure a crop. The average amateur planter will not do this, hence failure results. At Brookings in 1898, we crossed the wild raspberry of South Dakota with several tame varieties; the resulting seedlings made a good growth the past year, and appear promising. We hope to find among them a good raspberry that will not need winter protection.

In case of the Sand cherry, *Prunus Besseyi*, a native of the Northwest, we have fruited over five thousand seedlings under cultivation, and have many thousand more coming on of the second generation. Simply by selection, in the first generation, the wild astringency has been nearly eliminated, and but little more remains to make it a good table fruit. For Western Nebraska and the Dakotas at least, it is very promising.

Similar work is under way with other native fruits, such as the grape, black currant, Missouri currant, gooseberry, and buffaloberry. All such work is slow but sure. This is a good line of work for experiment stations, but commercial nurserymen will scarcely have time for much of this work, if any. The fact is quite plain, however, that the prairie West, and especially the Northwest, should develop its own pomology.

EVERGREENS.

One of the chief lines of our work should be the replacing of European evergreens with American species. The conifer experts of Europe say that we have the finest spruce in the world, namely, the Silver or Blue spruce of Colorado, *Picea pungens*. They also say we have one of the most beautiful firs in the world in the Concolor fir of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region. Why should we not grow more and more of these? The Western White spruce, which is best represented by the Black Hills spruce, is far hardier, more beautiful, and drought-resisting, than the Norway spruce. The Jack pine of North-western Minnesota is far hardier, and of more rapid growth, than the Scotch pine from Western Europe. It is true that seed of our choicer American evergreens is much more expensive than that picked up in the moist climate of Western Europe by cheap labor, but we must overlook the first item of cost. Customers will be better satisfied even at a higher price, and the nurseryman will be better off in the long run. In American evergreens we must avoid planting those species that demand moist soil and a sheltered situation, on

the exposed prairie, as only disappointment results. Among these may be mentioned Arbor Vitae, White pine, Hemlock and Balsam fir.

Of new evergreens I wish only to mention the Siberian larch. On the dry steppes of Eastern Russia, the Russian government has found this tree especially valuable for extensive planting, and even where the common European larch is hardy the Siberian form surpasses it in vigor, and erect habit of growth.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists was held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, Aug. 21-24. President E. M. Wood, Natick, Mass., in his address advocated the co-operative purchase of supplies, but the society did not act favorably on the subject. The proposition to cut from the name of the society the words "and Ornamental Horticulturists" was defeated. The secretary, W. J. Stewart, reported that there are 553 members, including 26 life members, a gain of 116 during the last year. The treasurer reported receipts \$2,247.05, and disbursements \$1,759.59.

The following officers were elected: President, Patrick O'Mara, New York; vice-president, W. F. Kasting, Buffalo; secretary, W. J. Stewart, and treasurer, H. B. Beatty. The society will hold its convention of 1901 in Buffalo.

It is proposed to establish a home for the society and to secure a national charter.

Among Growers and Dealers.

George A. Greening, of Greening Brothers, Monroe, Mich., is visiting European nurseries.

Ex-President Irving Rouse, Rochester, spent the summer at his cottage at Gananoque, Ontario.

The East Tennessee Horticultural Society will meet at Harriman, Tenn., September 12th and 13th.

Lowell Roudenbush has been appointed horticultural inspector to examine nurseries and orchards in Ohio.

The Oregon Wholesale Nursery Co., has been re-incorporated and the firm is now Oregon Nursery Co., Ltd.

Cherry growing in Western New York is becoming popular. A cherry orchard in this section has been a novelty.

George Ellwanger last month gave a piece of property valued at \$15,000 for a home for aged Germans in Rochester, N. Y.

"My preference" says Prof. H. E. Van Deman, "is for trees grown from four to six-inch upper cuts of one-year old apple seedlings."

Prof. John Craig has resigned the chair of horticulture at the Iowa Agricultural College, to take a similar position at Cornell University.

E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind., and A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan., were among the callers at the offices of Western New York nurserymen last month.

John J. Vernon, former assistant horticulturist of the Iowa Station has been appointed agriculturist and horticulturist in the New Mexico college and station.

There are 350 members of the American Association of Nurserymen, as shown by the list in the official report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention of 1900.

Among those who visited Rochester, N. Y., nurserymen last month were: Harry D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; Elmer Sherwood, Odessa, N. Y.; James Krewson, Cheltenham, Pa.

The third annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association was held at Montreal August 16-18. J. H. Dunlap, Toronto, was elected president; A. H. Ewing, Berlin, secretary.

E. H. Bissell of W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va., and Mr. Burns, of Hartford, Conn., formerly with R. G. Chase & Co.'s Malden, Mass., office, called upon Rochester nurserymen last month.

Visitors at the Paris Exposition found the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN on exhibition in the Horticultural Building. It was bound in colors by the John P. Smith Printing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

F. W. Mally, although busy with the duties of state entomologist of Texas and president of the Texas State Horticultural Society, retains his position as proprietor of the Galveston Nursery and Orchard Company.

Ex-president Wilson J. Peters of the American Association of Nurserymen spent a portion of July at Atlantic City, Philadelphia and other eastern points. He also called upon Western New York nurserymen.

The regulations in Germany providing that the dried and evaporated fruit exported from the United States be examined on account of the San Jose scale are annulled. Such fruits shall be admitted without other charges than the regular customs duty.

Albert Bigelow Paine, in a story in the Century for July, regarding the hard times of recent memory, graphically portrays how one man was helped out of a serious financial embarrassment by the timely planting of a large orchard. There are others.

Robert Drumm, Fort Worth, Tex., says he has a preparation, an antitoxin, which he believes will supersede all spraying mixtures and will take the place of fumigation. He has tested it in his nursery and orchard, but desires to have tests made in other parts of the country.

The Central Michigan Nursery Company held its semi-annual stockholders' meeting July 13 and its reports showed a successful season. The following officers were elected: J. N. Stearns, president; E. D. Foster, vice-president; C. A. Maxson, general manager; C. A. Krill, secretary, and W. B. North and Orla Richardson, directors.

Smith & Reed, St. Catharines, Ontario, sent us samples of a new apricot they are propagating. The samples were over ripe. The fruit is of good size, color, and flavor. The tree was found at St. Catharines; it has borne heavy crops during the last four years. Smith & Reed do not expect to offer it for sale before fall of 1902.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$9,206 in June, 1900, against \$12,247 in the same month of last year. The free imports of seeds amounted, in June, 1900, to \$39,405, against \$26,222, the value of the imports of June, 1899. The dutiable imports of seeds amounted to \$67,225 in June, 1900, against \$19,479 in June of the previous year.

At the annual meeting of the Georgia Horticultural Society last month a handsome gold watch presented to President Berckmans was thus inscribed: "To Prosper J. Berckmans, from the Georgia State Horticultural Society, as a token of appreciation of his invaluable services as its first and only president for twenty-five consecutive years. August 1, 1900."

The P. J. Berckmans Co., of Augusta, Ga., sent us samples of the Everbearing peach, featured in their catalogue. The fruit was two weeks late in ripening this year. The company has 25 trees in test orchard well set with fruit in various stages of maturity. The fruit is white, mottled with pink veins, free stone, the trees bearing for nearly three months in succession.

The P. J. Berckmans' Co., of Augusta, Ga., reports that a law has recently been passed prohibiting the importation of nursery stock into Cape Colony from the United States. This step it is believed resulted from the agitation of South African nurserymen, whose trade was suffering because of the competition of American firms, one of the principal shippers to South Africa being the Berckmans Company.

RESULTS IN NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

STANTON B. COLE, Bridgeton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1900.—"When we place an advertisement with you, of course we know it sells stock; that is why we mention so few items in the advertisement. These we have in good numbers."

AMERICAN GRAPES.

A Classic by T. V. Munson—Results of His Experiments During a Quarter of a Century—To Provide Good Grapes Throughout a Season—Varieties New to Grape Culturists—Not Distributed Through the Northern States.

One of the most valuable brochures on the grape is the bulletin by T. V. Munson recently issued by the Texas Experiment Station. It notes the efforts of Mr. Munson to improve the grape during the period from 1876 to 1900, a quarter of a century.

Mr. Munson endeavors to provide good grapes throughout an entire season. In his neighborhood, Denison, Tex., he conceives that grapes should be had in abundance from the first of July to the early part of October. This season he divides into nine periods of approximately ten days each, numbering them in order. Then he endeavors to find varieties now in the catalogue, but other than those originated in his own grounds, to fill this list. His estimate of the most available list of common varieties is given below—the numbers representing the respective earliness of the varieties.

Black—(1) Champion; (2) Moore's Early, Nectar, Campbell Early; (3) McPike, Worden, Early Victor, Ives, Herbert; (4) Concord, Wilder, Barry; (5) Highland; (6) Lenoir; (7) Thomas. *Red*—(2) Moyer, Norfolk (Progress); (3) Brighton, Wyoming, Delaware, Lindley, Salem, Agawam; (4) Jefferson, Diana; (5) Catawba, Goethe; (6) Herbemont. *Yellowish Green*—(2) Lady, Green Mountain; (3) Moore's Diamond, Niagara; (4) Martha, Missouri Riesling, Pocklington; (5) Triumph; (7) Scuppernon.

After discussing the families and varieties of his origination, he comes back to this list and tries to fill it with his own originations with this result:

Translucent Red (as good or better than Brighton)—(1) Headlight and Presly; (2) Pontotoc, Onyx, Tuskahoma; (3) Brilliant, Yomaga; (4) Amethyst, Tonkawa; (5) Waneta; (6) Big Hope; (7) Fern and Laussel; (8) Marguerite. *Bright Black* (as good as Concord, or better)—(2) Manito, Washita, Blackwood; (3) Lukfata; (4) Delmerlie, Modena; (5) Beacon, R. W. Munson, America, Bailey, Captain, Carman, Xlnta, La Reine; (6) Hopkins, Universal, Muench, Wine King; (7) Kiowa, Husmann, Profusion, La Salle; (8) Wabeck, San Jacinto; (9) Winter Wine. *White, or Yellowish White* (as good or better than Niagara)—(2) Marvinia, Bell; (3) Wapanuka; (4) Rommel, Hidalgo; (5) Estella, Tamala, Wetumpka, Hopeon; (6) Albania, Gold Coin; (7) Onderdonk; (8) Dixie.

These names are new to the ordinary grape culturist. Some of them are yet new to the originator. Long tests are necessary to establish their value in different localities.

Commenting on the subject the Country Gentleman says:

There are some men so rich in their experience of certain subjects that their knowledge becomes the chief source of information for the rest of the world as regards the matters of their life work. The Rev. Mr. Hutchins, with his sweet peas, is one of these. J. W. Kerr, with his native plums, is another. But one of the most remarkable authorities of experience in any horticultural line in America is T. V. Munson of Texas, the well-known student and hybridizer of American grapes.

The work of Mr. Munson will probably never be generally known and appreciated; but everything which we common people can learn of it from our distance gives us greater respect and admiration for it. When Mr. Munson received a decoration from a French society—we think it was the badge of *chevalier d'honneur* from the National Agricultural Society,—for his work in the introduction of hardy grape stocks into Europe, we all felt a personal pride in it, as though the whole country had been honored. The comparatively small recognition which the work has gained at home has always seemed more than earned.

The variety of grapes originated by Mr. Munson have not, for the most part, been generally distributed throughout the northern states. One reason for this is that they have not been boomed by the urgent advertising methods known only too well to many originators of new varieties. Doubtless it is due also in part to the fact that Mr. Munson's work has been more specially directed to the needs of the South, where his home is. It is not too much to say that grape culture for the southern states has been revolutionized by his work; but there are also several varieties of his origination which have proved useful in the central states, and a few which have been successfully grown all over the country. The best known of these are Brilliant, America, Carman, Gold Coin, Rommel and Elvican. Of the hundreds of others sent out by the same man, only a few have been tested to any extent in the northeastern states. Brilliant and America are two of the best varieties of American grapes in cultivation, for localities where they grow well. In the southwestern states, these and a dozen others surpass the best Catawba, Niagara and Delaware vintages. The Munson varieties, naming only those which have been generally tested, already make a large and important addition to our stock of table and wine grapes.

A certain special interest attaches to all this work, because it is purely American. Many of our fruits were brought almost ready-made from Europe; but when that method of securing grapevines was repeatedly tried by the early settlers, it was a signal failure. It was only by the introduction and amelioration of the native species that we finally founded the grape industry on an enduring basis. Only two of our many native species, however, had ever been used to any satisfying result before the labors of T. V. Munson began. These were the northeastern Fox grape, from which came the Concord and perhaps also the Catawba, with many others of our best known varieties; and the Summer grape, or Pigeon grape, of the southern and south-central states. To these two, Mr. Munson has added an even two dozen other botanical species and varieties, which have been blended in one way and another into many hundreds of new varieties.

These matters are all fortunately put on record for us by Mr. Munson himself, whose work has been published, through some odd twist in the common practice, by the Texas Experiment Station. This brochure with its clumsy title, "Investigation and Improvement of American Grapes at the Munson Experiment Grounds near Denison, Texas, from 1876 to 1900," will be a classic in the literature of American grape study.

A. H. GRIESA'S PEACHES.

A. H. Griesa, Lawrence, Douglas county, thirty-two years in Kansas, has 275 pecan trees, 200 of bearing size, all choice budded varieties, planted from three to eighteen years, on black prairie soil, which he thinks good; says any slope is good if it drains well. He is growing Early Rivers, Elberta, New Prolific, Ringgold's Mammoth Cling, Grey's Rareripe, Shippers' Late Red, Stevens's Rareripe. He has discarded Early and Late Crawfords, Hale's Early, Troth's Early Red, Early York, Heath Cling, Tong-pa, Heath Free, Morris White, and Haines's Golden. He would recommend for market and family use Early Rivers, Elberta, New Prolific, Bray's Rareripe, Emma, Ringgold's Mammoth Cling, Grey's Rareripe, Shippers' Late Red, and Stevens's Rareripe. Puts out only trees one year from bud, 16 feet apart each way, cutting away most all limbs and mutilated roots; heads back severely after a hard winter. His earliest are Alexander, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, etc., but he says curculio is too fond of them.

THE TRADE JOURNAL FIRST.

KNOXVILLE NURSERY CO., N. W. HALE, Knoxville, Tenn., Aug 9, 1900—"We enclose our check for \$1.00 as payment for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. We take a great many horticultural and other papers and journals, but nothing comes to our office that we tear into quicker and devour with more delight than the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

NATHAN W. HALE.

The subject of this sketch is well-known to our readers. He is one of the most progressive nurserymen in the country. He has risen rapidly in business circles, in politics and in the estimation of all who know him.

Nathan Wesley Hale was born in Scott county, Virginia, February 11, 1860. He is descended from a soldier of the Revolution and his father, Drayton S. Hale, served in the Union army during the Civil war. The son's education consisted of eighteen months' training in schools. He sold goods in Scott county, Va., in 1882-'83; taught school there in 1884 and saved some money which was swallowed up in a patent right. Leaving Virginia in 1885 he went to Knox county, Tenn., and began the sale of nursery stock for Messrs. Bird and Dew, of the Knoxville nursery. He worked early and late and with such success that he was offered an interest in the business. Since then his career has been steadily onward. He has arisen to the presidency and management of the Knoxville Nursery, owning one-half of it. He is also the president of the Southern Nursery at Winchester. He was elected to the lower house in the Tennessee legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was elected to the senate on what was considered a difficult part of the ticket. While politics is not his trade, he has shown himself well adapted to the rough-and-tumble of a political campaign. He goes in to get all the votes he can, and leave those who do not vote for him, at least friendly toward him personally. Consequently, when the time comes for him to ask a non-partisan favor of a late political antagonist, the favor is quickly and graciously granted. In 1894 many counties in Tennessee instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Hale for governor, but he did not attend the convention and since then he has been devoting all his time to business. He represents the company in the wholesale dry goods and notion house of Brown, Payne, Deaver & Co., Knoxville, and has other business interests. He was re-elected president of the Southern Nurserymen's Association at the recent annual meeting.

Mr. Hale married Laura Sebastian, daughter of a prominent lawyer in Kentucky. They have two boys and two girls at their home in the suburbs of Knoxville. Mr. Hale is vice-president of the American Association of Nurserymen. He is a ready speaker and his counsel is sought in the deliberations of the national body, as it is in the Southern Association and whenever business interests are at stake. He started in life with his hands, his integrity and his talent as capital. He has bravely won and has demonstrated the possibilities before every young man.

A. F. MOSBY, RICHMOND, VA.—"I enclose \$1 for renewal of my subscription. Your paper is highly satisfactory."

IN EUROPEAN NURSERIES.

The Minnesota Horticulturist prints letters from Prof. Samuel B. Green, of Minnesota, who is traveling in Europe. In these letters Prof. Green says:

As a rule, the nursery work did not impress me as being so skillfully done as in our best nurseries. The birds are very fond of the spruce seeds, which in one nursery were covered with quite a heavy covering of sphagnum moss until they began to break ground, to keep off the birds. I think we could, perhaps, use this to good advantage, but much care must be taken not to remove the covering too quick in dry weather.

We stopped for nearly two days near Stuttgart, where we visited the oldest agricultural school in Europe, at Hohenheim. About 120 students attend here, and the work seemed to be carried on in a practical way. It is beautifully located about ten miles from Stuttgart. In the city of Stuttgart is located the private school of Mr. Gaucher, where the students work in the nursery and learn to train trees as espaliers and in various curious forms. Here are currants and goose-

berries growing on the same stem, three to six feet from the ground, in tree form. When we were there the proprietor was away at Paris with an exhibit of his trees. The people here seem to take great interest in training trees as espaliers and in other curious forms and know very little about the raising of fruit on a large scale as a business. Strawberries and cherries are generally sold by the pound and are used in comparatively small quantities and are marketed in a clumsy way, as a rule. However, here at Dresden, they are offered in boxes in much the same way as with us, but this is the first place I have seen where the custom is at all general. In fact, the agricultural and horticultural methods in Saxony are well developed, and I am inclined to think from what I can see and hear that this is the garden spot of Germany.

THE APPLE CROP.

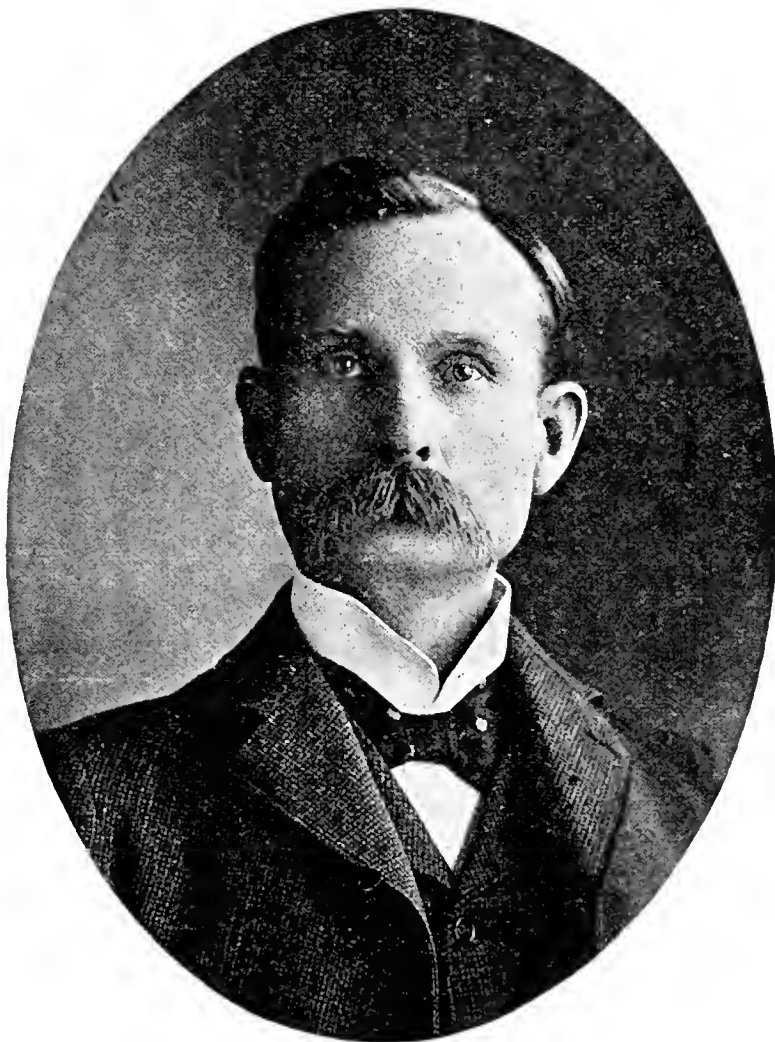
The sixth annual convention of the National Apple Association was held at Cleveland, August 13. There were present 160 delegates.

During the three days the convention was in session letters and and telegrams were received from every fruit-growing section of the country, and from these it is estimated that the apple crop this year will be the largest in the history of the United States, exceeding that of 1896, when 60,000,000 barrels were gathered. The next meeting will be held at Toronto, Ont., the first Wednesday of August, 1901.

The following officers were chosen: President, George T. Richardson, of Leavenworth, Kan.; vice-president, C. P. Rothwell, of East Palestine, O.; secretary, A. Warren Patch, of Boston; treasurer, W. L. Wagoner, of Chicago.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

STANTON B. COLE, Bridgeton, N. J., June 12, 1900—"Replying to yours of the 8th informing me that my subscription expires with this issue, I enclose \$1 for the renewal. I think we have been with you from the first issue and do not think we can get along without it very well now."



NATHAN W. HALE.

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Payment in advance required for foreign advertisements.

 Drafts on New York or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

Committee on Transportation—Theodore J. Smith, ex-officio, chairman; A. L. Brooke, N. Topeka, Kan.; William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.; N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Legislation—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; N. H. Albaugh, Phoneton, O.; Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia.; Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; Robert C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1900.

CRITICISM OF NURSERYMEN.

Severe criticism of alleged practices of nurserymen appears from time to time in the horticultural journals. Is it merited? Some of these journals refer repeatedly to the "tree shark," the "tree fraud," "fake" stories, "model orchards" and "rascals." This is strong language, and its application to an important industry cannot fail to hurt the trade generally. The great majority of the nursery firms of the country have the confidence of the public, and the time has probably not yet come for united action looking to the suppression of the alleged practices, after an investigation. But it may be necessary for the American Association of Nurserymen to take up the subject in the near future for the mutual protection of its members.

In a recent issue of the Rural New Yorker whose opinion has great weight with the patrons of the nurserymen, appeared this editorial note:

This promises to be a great season for the tree shark. The nursery fraud will be abroad with his tongue well oiled, fresh paint on his samples, and whitewash on his conscience. He has a new volume of "fake" stories, "model orchards," peaches that reasonable humans never heard of, apples grafted by some wonderful new process, and many other things will be proposed. One firm claims to be working with the state experiment station! Now wouldn't you think it a great waste of space to keep warning the public against these rascals? It does seem so, and yet day after day, and week after week, these frauds capture their victims.

This from New York. And across the continent, in the Northwest Horticulturist, of the State of Washington, is this admonition to those who buy trees of nurserymen:

The fruit tree agents are in the field. Those selling trees from reputable nurseries at fair prices are helpful servants of the public. Those offering so-called superior varieties under new names at fabulous prices, avoid. Treat all politely, select carefully if desiring to buy but firmly decline if not wanting to purchase.

In the last issue of the Rural New Yorker is a column article headed "Nursery Frauds Once More," and the sub-caption, "Bogus Claims Exposed." Then follows a communication from a correspondent, "W. T. G." of Principio, Md., from which the following extract is taken:

I read the article in the R. N.-Y., June 23, under the heading of Final Chapter of a Fruit Fraud, which has made me somewhat suspicious of an agent who went through this neighborhood about the middle of June, representing certain nurseries in Ohio. He claimed that the majority, in fact, all but his firm, get the seed from cider presses to plant to get roots upon which to graft their varieties of apples, and as they have grafted the Winter apple upon Summer roots so long, the old varieties such as the Baldwin, etc., are no longer Winter apples, and for that reason his firm no longer sell them. He said that all their Winter apples were grafted first on a French crab-apple root, one year old, then left for two years, when they were again grafted to this trunk, and after two years' growth more, or when the root is five years old, and the tree is from five to six feet high, it is sold. What is your opinion of these statements?

The answer in the Rural New Yorker is by Professor H. E. Van Deman, formerly United States pomologist. "By the end of the summer," says Professor Van Deman, "the semi-annual crop of suckers has mostly been hooked and landed, and it is now too late to do much good in preventing the public from being cheated by such scamps as the one referred to in the inquiry of W. T. G." Professor Van Deman continues:

The claim that most nurserymen get their apple seeds from the eider mills and that they do not make good stocks is nonsense, if nothing worse. Such seeds grow good stocks, with few exceptions. As to this one nursery using French crab-apple roots, I do not believe a word of it, and would not want my trees on such stocks if they existed. The Paradise stock is one which is used for making dwarf apple trees, and these are of no value except to plant on village lots or some other fancy use. The double grafting is a positive and absurd falsehood.

As to the claims of this horticultural Ananias in regard to most cherries being soft-wooded and absorbing rain, which causes the cherries to rot, I never heard a more ridiculous lie. It must have been made up for special use upon the soft-headed victims to be found over the country. Ida is one of the sweet cherries and Dyehouse and Ostheimer are sour, but they are no more exempt from rot than many other varieties of as good or better quality.

If anyone is not disposed to buy direct from the nurseries, but prefers to buy of agents, which is sometimes a sensible plan, let him beware of anyone who makes extravagant claims for any new variety, and be sure you are not misled with regard to old ones. The swindler's plan is first to tell you some things that you know are true and get your confidence and then make some statements that mystify or puzzle you; then he has you at a disadvantage and is in a good way to fleece you.

The firms that are thus injuring the nursery trade generally know that such practices are condemned by all fair-minded

business men and the latter will join us in an indorsement of the efforts of the horticultural journals to warn the patrons of nurseries.

PRIZES FOR AMERICAN FRUIT.

American growers won twice as many prizes for apples and oranges at the Paris exposition as were won by all the other exhibitors together. And the exhibit was from last year's crop. Now the new fruit is going forward and the record will be maintained undoubtedly. This should greatly stimulate the demand for the American apple in Europe.

Such announcements as these ought to encourage the nurseryman to make renewed efforts to supply the best stock in his power to the end that the demand for the highest grade may be fostered where it has obtained a foothold and created where it has not existed.

PREPARING APPLE SEEDS.

Silas Wilson, Atlantic, Ia., made his usual eastern trip last month to arrange for his apple seeds. "I know of only one place in this country to get the right kind of seeds," said Mr. Wilson to a representative of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. "With this single exception, it is the custom to leave the seeds in the pumice for some time before separation. That practice is bad for the seeds. The acid of the apple juice affects the vitality of the seeds, and plants from such seeds are not strong. I require that my seeds shall not remain in the pumice over night even. It is somewhat more expensive to obtain seeds in this way, but if you could see the growth that the plants make you would agree with me that the trouble is worth the cost. In my opinion, French crab-apple stocks are grown from the common apple seeds, but the growers know how to prepare the seeds."

COMMENT ON CANADIAN LAW.

For all the ineffectual efforts to keep out insects, fungi and weeds by law have been so freely shown to be supreme folly, Canada, as our readers know, prohibited the importation from the United States of nursery products in order to get immunity from the San Jose scale, says Meehan's Monthly. At the time Meehan's Monthly invited a smile at the law. These pests have numerous paths of travel without going through custom house gates, and it was predicted the San Jose scale would soon show itself to our friends over the border. Dr. Fletcher, a Canadian entomologist, has stated recently that the San Jose scale has become the most serious pest that has ever occurred in Canadian orchards. But the law is still left as a scarecrow to the scale that is laughing "literally behind its back."

NEW METHOD WITH EVERGREENS.

C. S. Harrison, Nebraska, says in American Gardening :

We have been planting evergreens in the spring, but I am convinced the fall is the best time. The great trouble in raising evergreens is their damping off in hot weather. I have had hundreds of thousands mown down even under the most approved shade. Some things led me to believe the fall was the best time. In the mountains

the squirrels have dropped cones in the water, where they have remained all winter, and sprouted in the spring. It occurred to me that if we could give our seedlings an earlier start we might avoid the damping off. This trouble occurs before the second set of leaves is formed. So last fall I planted Ponderosa Pine and Douglas Spruce. They were up the first thing this spring, and commenced growing and were vigorous enough to resist damping off when the weather grew hot. My fall planted seedlings are twice the size of spring planted ones. I shall make fuller experiments with other kinds. I think with most of them we will have a better stand and finer plants.

IMPROVING THE NATIVE PLUM.

O. M. Lord, Minnesota City, Minn., in an article on the improvement of the native plum says :

We may here refer to the seedling work of Mr. Gideon, with apples. Out of many thousands he found some good ones, but only one Wealthy. The question arises, must we depend upon nature wholly for improvement of the native plum? Is there nothing for the horticulturist to do? Yes, we can bring varieties together by seeds and by transplanting. That nature might never do. We can care for and plant seeds in such a manner that they will grow and make mature plants, where if left to nature not one in 10,000 would mature. Note the immense number of seeds in many of the small fruits and consider the effect if they should all grow. We can modify the conditions of growth by grafting, budding and giving protection. We would like to dispense with its sourness when cooked; would like to increase the size of the fruit and to diminish that of the seed; to make the pulp more firm; to heighten the color; to make it proof against insects and fungous diseases; to make it better adapted to commercial use in carrying and keeping. Are all these things within our province? Yes, within certain limits, with the help of nature, with what we know and what we may learn, bearing in mind that with all our knowledge and all our scientific skill, we cannot make and verify even the seed of a Wealthy apple nor of a superior plum.

In Common Council.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

While looking over the June number of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, in which you give a review of the history of the American Association of Nurserymen, I find you omit any account of several meetings, having no record of the years omitted. I can supply you with some of the missing data. In your list of presidents, you omit the following, who served during the years opposite their names, and presided at the meetings held for those years: J. J. Harrison, 1879; T. S. Hubbard, 1880; W. C. Barry, 1882. In 1878, the meeting was held in Rochester, New York; in 1879 the association met in Cleveland, Ohio, with J. J. Harrison presiding. Papers were read by J. J. Harrison, G. W. Campbell, Jonathan Periam, W. C. Barry, Cyrus Thomas, John A. Warder, S. B. Parsons, Patrick Barry, N. B. Smith, and Thomas Meehan. In 1881, the meeting was held in Dayton, Ohio, with Mr. Albaugh presiding. I am indebted for his data, to old files of the Gardener's Monthly, the account of each meeting being written by Mr. Meehan after attending, and should be accurate. The association, by the way, will not complete its first quarter-century till next June; there have been twenty-five meetings, but the association is only twenty-four years old, a point mentioned by Mr. Sanders at the last meeting, in Chicago.

JOHN WATSON,

Benham, Tex., Aug. 4, 1900.

Vice-President for Texas

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.

Exochorda grandiflora, sometimes called "Pearl bush" for an easy name, is one of the most showy and satisfactory of the white early flowering shrubs of large growth, and its more extensive use should be encouraged.

It blooms just before the spireas, weigelas, etc., and is almost universally admired. The only objection is that it does not transplant as readily as desired. Many dealers and planters are shy of it for this reason and for no other.

It starts growth very early in spring and its long coarse roots are slow to become re-established after transplanting; consequently it won't endure exposure as many other shrubs do, and unless the weather is moist and conditions are very favorable for growth the plants die at once or struggle along in a feeble condition for one or two years before they develop properly.

For these reasons it is particularly desirable that the plants should be frequently transplanted in the nursery. One year seedlings moved into nursery rows or beds grow very readily their second year and if these plants are transplanted every year and cut back they will make good plants that will grow readily without disappointment. Of course this kind of treatment increases the expense of raising and it can not stand in the list of "cheap" shrubs; but it don't need to. It is a shrub well worth all it costs to raise good plants and should be recognized as such and grown and sold accordingly, and planters should be cautioned to give it good care.

By good care I mean plant it in autumn or very early in spring; don't allow the roots to be exposed and dried; plant in rich soil or mulch with manure; water, if necessary, during the first season; large plants should be cut back when transplanted. When treated as suggested it flourishes in almost any kind of soil or situation and may be profitably introduced into many localities where it is unknown or seldom seen.

SAMUEL C. MOON.

Morrisville, Pa., August, 1900.

Phelps Wyman says of *Exochordia* in the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*: "Allied to *Spirea*. Propagated by seeds, cuttings and layers. Seeds are produced only on old plants; cuttings root slowly and with difficulty; layering is best. Seed propagation is advisable when seeds can be obtained."

A NURSERYMAN IN CHARGE.

The Western New York Horticultural Society, as usual, won the first prize, \$200, at the New York state fair, for the largest and best collection of fruit raised and collected by horticultural organizations. The Western New York society's exhibit consisted of 145 varieties of apples, 10 of crabs, 118 of pears, 97 of plums, 24 of peaches, 35 of grapes and 3 of quinces, 432 varieties in all, and an aggregate of nearly 1,200 plates.

A nurseryman, H. S. Wiley, Cayuga, N. Y., and John Hall, Rochester, secretary-treasurer of the society, were in charge of the exhibit.

H. S. Taylor & Co., Rochester, N. Y., have brought suit against a firm in Walker Valley, N. Y., to recover \$500 damages alleged to have been sustained because nursery stock was not delivered in prime condition according to guaranty.

The board of directors of the Chase Nursery Co., Riverside, Cal., will meet at the residence of E. A. Chase, October 1st, to decide upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in shares of \$100. Harry B. Chase is secretary. The other directors are Martin A. Chase, Augusta Chase and Mary H. Chase.

Long and Short.

F. H. Teats, Williamson, N. Y., has Columbian raspberries.

Apple, pear, peach and grapes at W. C. Reed's, Vincennes, Ind.

Transplanted loganberry is wanted by William Fell & Co., Hexham, England.

Madam Plantier roses are offered by the Griffing Brothers Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Josiah A. Roberts, Malvern, Pa., has, as usual, a fine lot of ornamental stock.

Half a million fine grade apple seedlings are offered by W. A. Watson, Normal, Ill.

Grape vines are a specialty at the nurseries of the T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y.

Apple seedlings and standard nursery stock are for sale by McNary & Gaines, Xenia, O.

Buds of Climax and Sultan plums and of the Clifton peach at H. S. Wiley's, Cayuga, N. Y.

E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia., present in another column a surplus list of general nursery stock.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd., Annan, Scotland, offer a fine list of maples, spruce, rhododendrons, etc.

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., have October Purple plum, forest trees and shrubbery.

James Viek's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., offer tulips, crocus, lilies, hyacinths, Japan Iris and Japan fern balls.

Asparagus, peach trees and cherry trees may be had of the West Jersey Nursery Company, Bridgeton, N. J.

Hoopes, Brother & Thomas, West Chester, Pa., call attention to their complete trade list. Stock was never finer.

Ornamental trees, of extra size, and a fine lot of ornamental shrubs are offered by Nelson Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.

Sixty thousand apple trees, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, two year buds, and other stock at J. G. Patterson & Sons', Stewartstown, Pa.

The Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., have an attractive wholesale list. A complete fruit and ornamental stock.

The W. & T. Smith Co., Geneva, N. Y., have a full assortment of nursery stock. Special attention is given to dealers' lists.

Apple grafts and apple seedlings, pears, cherries and gooseberries may be had at the Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.

Nebraska-grown apple seedlings, heavy, well-graded stock, and forest tree seedlings are specialties with J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb.

Maples, magnolias, lindens, eatalpas, nut trees, evergreens, apricots, cherries, etc., are to be had of Rakestraw & Pyle, Willowdale, Pa.

An entomologist's certificate will go with all shipments by A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan. He has a general line of nursery stock, grapes, apple stocks, etc.

Peach pits, genuine mountain naturals, are in the stock of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, Pomona, N. C. Sixty thousand bushels are offered.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., offer a complete list of buds of peaches, plums and apples; also Keiffer pear buds, all cut by experienced help.

Honey and Black Locust seedlings and Osage Orange hedge plants of high grade are offered by the well-known hedge grower, A. E. Windsor, Havana, Ill.

George Achelis, West Chester, Pa., offers peach, Norway maple, Carolina poplar, arbor vitae, Irish juniper and Osage orange, besides a general line of stock.

The Phoenix Nursery Company, Bloomington, Ill., are growers of a general line of fruit and ornamental trees and greenhouse plants; 600 acres; 13 greenhouses.

Apple, pear and cherry in car lots, including Kieffer pear, azalea, tree roses, rhododendrons, pyramidal arbor vitae, are the inducements presented by George Peters & Co., Troy, O.

George S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., the introducer of Campbell's Early grape, Josselyn gooseberry and the Fay currant, makes a specialty of grape vines, currants and gooseberries.

At the Painesville Nurseries, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., can be obtained everything for the nurseryman and florist, fruit and ornamental trees, grape vines, small fruits, shrubs, roses, bulbs, hardy and greenhouse plants, etc.

Ellwanger & Barry announce the largest and most complete collections of nursery stock ever offered, the most approved varieties of fruit trees, new and old, grape vines, raspberries, etc.; also superb collections of ornamental trees and shrubs, roses, etc.

IN GEORGIA PEACH ORCHARDS.

Prof. W. G. Johnson, writing to the Rural New Yorker says:

I spent most of my time in Georgia looking over the extensive vegetable and fruit plantations. I visited the largest fruit farms in the state at Fort Valley, Marshallville, Albany, Silvester and Tifton. All the orchards, both plum and peach, were severely injured by the freeze of February, 1899, and thousands of trees that had vitality enough to live through the summer of 1899, have since died. In some places in extreme South Georgia from 5,000 to 10,000 trees were often seen in one block.

We saw very little rot in the orchards of the Hale Georgia Orchard Company at Fort Valley. Here 236,000 trees were in bearing, and the rotten or specked fruit is picked up daily. It was on this place I saw the most perfect system of management. J. H. Hale, who is the recognized "Peach King of America," employs 800 laborers during the height of the season, and ships from 12 to 20 carloads daily. The trees are headed close to the ground, and the fruit is easily picked. All the fruit from a 9-year-old tree can be picked without a stepladder or even a box. In many cases a person could sit on the ground and pick a basket of peaches from one of these old trees without getting up. In two hours from the time a peach is picked it is in the refrigerator car, ready for any Northern market. I might state here, incidentally, that these cars are iced five times between Fort Valley and New York. The peaches are packed by experts in three grades and packed accordingly in six-basket carriers.

It was a novel sight to see over 200,000 bearing trees loaded with golden fruit. There is something inspiring about the entire place; everybody knew his place, and I heard no discord or grumbling, not even among the gangs of colored pickers. All went with the merry hum of a circus. Most of the peaches are packed by white girls of the most refined classes. We saw skilled artists, music teachers and school teachers all packing peaches by the beat of the band near by. Packing peaches with music is a unique sight in itself.

THE TRIUMPH GOOSEBERRY.

Regarding the Triumph gooseberry, Abner Hoopes, West Chester, Pa., writes to the Rural New-Yorker correcting an error:

You say "The Triumph originated in West Chester about 17 years ago," while it really originated on the grounds of F. F. Mercron, of Catawissa, Pa., who sold all his stock to George Achelis of this place. Mr. Achelis is very much alive to day, and is the proprietor of one of the largest and best kept nurseries in Pennsylvania. I have the Triumph, presented to me by Mr. Achelis, and the Columbus from Ellwanger & Barry growing side by side, and I can detect no difference either in their growth, productiveness, or fruit; they seem to be identical. The same with Downing and Pearl; there is no difference in these two sorts as they grow on my grounds. I have nine varieties of gooseberries fruiting in my specimen garden, and consider Industry the best red, and Triumph or Columbus, the best white.

CALIFORNIA QUARANTINE.

In his semi-annual report to the California State Board of Horticulture, Alexander Craw, chief quarantine officer of the board says:

Of the steamers and sailing vessels that arrived in the port of San Francisco during that time from foreign countries, one hundred and three had trees, plants or fruits on board. This consisted of 176 cases of trees and plants, 93 boxes, baskets and bundles of trees and plants, and 105 loose lots; 9,243 boxes of citrus fruits, principally limes from Mexico and Oonshiu oranges from Japan; 820 crates of pineapples, 5,865 boxes of miscellaneous fruits.

On Sunday, April 22d, the Steamer Umatilla arrived from Victoria, B. C. In her freight was a crate containing seven Pomelo orange

trees from China, for an orange grower of Azusa, Los Angeles county. As the trees were infested with that injurious, small, black armored citrus scale, *Parlatoria zizyphus*, they were stopped and destroyed. This scale is not found in the orchards or gardens of the state. It was introduced into Honolulu, and some orange trees there are completely covered with it.

The scarcity of deciduous fruit nursery trees the past winter in California resulted in unusually heavy importations from Oregon and east of the Rocky mountains. The county horticultural commissioners and inspectors have been notified of the arrival of such stock in their districts by the railroad agents. The introduction of such trees without inspection and disinfection is a positive danger to the state, yet there are one or two counties where the supervisors have been petitioned by the orchardists to appoint commissioners, and have failed to comply with the law. The introduction of one serious pest into their orchards would require an annual expense to combat it much greater than it would to guard against its entry.

Obituary.

David G. Yates, of Yates & Son, Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, died on Aug. 15th, at Poland Springs, Me.

H. H. Bassett, who for many years acted in the capacity of traveler for several nursery firms, died in Indianapolis August 7th. He was born in Randolph County, Ohio, in 1836.

Clifford L. Albaugh, only son of Hon. N. H. Albaugh, died at his home in Phoneton, O., on August 4th, aged 46 years. He leaves a wife and four children. He had been ill for three years. From its organization, some twelve years ago, he was secretary of the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard company. He was an intelligent, live nurseryman. He was a prominent member of the Sons of Veterans, and had many friends in that organization. For many years he was an officer in Bethel Reformed church and devoted his best services to its upbuilding. He was a member of Reed Commandery of Knights Templars of Dayton, and that body took charge of the funeral at Bethel church, Phoneton, on August 7th.

John Laing, founder of the well-known firm of nurserymen, John Laing & Sons, Forest Hill, London, England, died of paralysis on August 8th, aged 77 years. Mr. Laing was born at Carrieston, near Arbroath, in Scotland, in 1823. For twelve years he was head gardener for the Earl of Rosslyn. In 1860 he went to London and began the nursery business. Mr. Laing devoted much study to hybridizing, and was regarded as an authority on this subject. From time to time he had made specialties of various plants and flowers, devoting himself untiringly to their cultivation and enhancement, and he may be termed the father of the tuberous begonia. More recently he gave much time to the improvement of the Cape primrose with successful results. Caladiums, pansies, bronze geraniums, hollyhocks, and phlox were also specialties.

As a judge at horticultural shows both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, Mr. Laing was in great request. His opinions and advice were always being sought, and any information that he could give was readily and ungrudgingly imparted. He had been invited and attended no less than six times to judge at the quinquennial exhibition at Ghent; in those thirty years deceased must have seen great advancement in floriculture. The firm is constantly executing orders for the members of the royal family, from the queen downward, and those of the Continent.

Mr. Laing was elected an associate of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh in appreciation of his labors in gathering, within twelve miles of that city, in the year 1847, a collection of mosses which are unmatched. For over thirty years he was a committeeman of the Royal Horticultural Society, and for many years a member of the Gardeners' Royal Benevolent Society. In the Jubilee year, 1897, he was one of 60 recipients of the Victoria Medal of Honor.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—"Enclosed we hand you \$1 to renew our subscription to your publication. We find it very valuable and cannot afford to be without it."

John Palmer & Son, Ltd.

ANNAN, SCOTLAND,

Offer for Fall and Spring shipment

Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries!
3 years selected No. 1. 2 years selected No. 1. 1 year selected No. 1.

Norway Maples! Norway Maples! Norway Maples!

2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 4 1-2 to 6 feet.

All straight, clean, well-rooted trees.

Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms!

2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash!

1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.

Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce!

9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae!

9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches.

Californian Privet! Californian Privet! Californian Privet!

1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet.

RHODODENDRONS, Named Varieties, Hardest Scotch Grown
Plants. 2 years grafted, 3 years grafted and 4 years grafted.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches.
1 1-2 to 2 feet.

PURPLE LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN RED TWIGGED. 1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

MATRONIA AQUIFOLIA. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24
inches.

H. P. ROSES and TREE ROSES. Finest varieties.

Everything offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order Terms, net,
cash by draft on London. Very low through rates to all points in
United States and Canada. Lowest cash prices and Trade List
on application.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd., Annan Scotland.

OCTOBER PURPLE PLUMS.

FOREST TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

We have a large surplus in Forest Trees, 1 inch to 3 inches in
diameter.

Shrubbery—1½ to 4 feet in height.

October Purple Plum Trees—1 and 2 years old on both Plum and
Peach stocks.

Also a few thousand Fay's and Cherry Currants and Green Mt. Grape
Vines. This stock is well grown and cannot fail to please.

Address—

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
NEW CANAAN, CONN.

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years.
No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices
right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy
Poplar, 2½ inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street
and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.

Address—

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,
Harnedville, Somerset Co., Pa.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO.

Growers of a general line of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, SMALL FRUITS,
APPLE SEEDLINGS, HEDGE PLANTS, HERBACEOUS
AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

P. O. Box 625,

Send list of wants for prices.

BLOOMINGTON, ILLS.

600 Acres.

13 Greenhouses.

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Ornamental Trees!

Extra Size, 10 to 20 feet; 4 to 6 inches:

*Elm, Maple, Linden, Horse Chestnut,
Cut-Leaf Birch, White Ash,
Catalpa and Oak.*

A fine lot of Ornamental Shrubs.

*Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums,
also*

Currants and Gooseberries.

If you want Large Trees and Fine Stock,
here they are.

NELSON BOGUE,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

Columbian Raspberries

250,000 strong sets, grown from
one-year plants.

F. H. TEATS, Williamson, N. Y.

Xenia Star Nurseries

offer a general line of stock with specialties of

APPLE

Fine 3 year buds.
Choice 2 year grafts.

PEAR

General Assortment, St. and Dwf.
Fine 1 year Kieffer—Cheap.

CHERRY

2 year in all grades.
Choice 1 year—full list.

PLUM

European, Native and Japan,
on Plum and on Peach.

PEACH

Choice trees—extended list.
Admiral Dewey, Gold Mine,
Etc.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

McNary & Gaines,

XENIA,
OHIO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

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FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Nurserymen are the real moulders of public opinion along lines horticultural."—PROF. N. E. HANSEN.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 9.

GEORGIA HORTICULTURISTS

Indorse and Urge the Passage of the Federal Bill to Regulate the Transportation of Nursery Stock—Increased Appropriation for Entomological Work in Georgia Is Asked—The Fruit Exhibit—President Berckmans Honored.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Georgia Horticultural Society was held at Dublin, Ga., August 1-2. President P. J. Berckmans presided. In the absence of Secretary G. H. Miller, Rome, Ga., Prof. W. M. Scott recorded the proceedings. The examining committee on peaches, pears and plums, of which L. A. Berckmans was a member, reported: "Experiment station, 33 varieties of Chickasaw and American plums of which none show particular merit. This exhibit shows how worthless varieties are disseminated by nurseries for revenue only, and as novelties to catch the uninitiated."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, it is an acknowledged fact that fully one-half of the principal injurious insects now in the United States have been introduced from foreign countries, and no effort on the part of the government has ever been made to prohibit the introduction of such pests. The state of California has lately established a horticultural quarantine at the port of San Francisco. But this is the only one of our great ports which is so protected. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, do most heartily indorse a bill which is to be presented to the forthcoming congress by the National Association of Nurserymen, giving reasons for the enactment of a bill to provide rules and regulations governing the protection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts and buds commonly known as nursery stock and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings and herbs, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States which becomes subject to the interstate commerce of exportation. Be it also

"Resolved, That we ask the co-operation and support of all the horticultural and agricultural societies in the various states.

"Be it resolved further, That the secretary is hereby directed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the representatives and senators in congress from Georgia with the request that they lend their support to the above named bill, and also that a copy be sent to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN and other horticultural journals for publication."

Resolutions by L. A. Berckmans were adopted, asking an appropriation of \$5,000 instead of \$2,500 for the support of the State Department of Entomology.

The fruit exhibit included 46 varieties of peaches, plums, pears, grapes and walnuts, by P. J. Berckmans & Sons,

Augusta, Ga. As announced in our last issue, a handsome gold watch was presented to President Berckmans by the society.

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

A summary of awards to American exhibitors in horticultural competitions at the Paris Exposition, to September 1st, shows: First prizes 41, second prizes 31, third prizes 14, honorable mention 10, total 96. The grand prize for fruit trees and fruits was awarded to the Secretary of Agriculture. Silver medals for collections of horticultural photographs were awarded to the Albaugh Nursery and Orchard Co., Fort Valley, Ga.; the California Nursery Co., Niles, Cal.; and George C. Roeding, Fresno, Cal.

The following prizes were awarded at Paris, Aug. 22, 1900:

FIRST PRIZES.

Collections of Apples, crops of 1899 and 1900.—Division of Pomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, general collection; crop of 1899, 24 varieties, representing 13 states; crop of 1900, 19 varieties, representing 2 states. New York State Commission.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1899.—Illinois State Horticultural Society. Missouri State Horticultural Society. C. B. Wood, Washington, Va.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1900.—Farmers' Produce Association of Delaware.

SECOND PRIZES.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1899.—Joseph Husband, Leanderville Ill.

Collection of Summer Apples and Pears, crop of 1900.—Peninsula Horticultural Society.

Collection of Summer Apples and Peaches, crop of 1900.—Chas. Wright, Seaford, Delaware.

THIRD PRIZE.

Collection of Apples, crop of 1899.—A. Nelson, Lebanon, Missouri,

J. G. HARRISON'S DISPLAY.

The Berlin "Herald," Berlin, Md., says under date of September 21, 1900:

J. G. Harrison & Sons' display of nursery stock at Ocean City last Thursday attracted the attention of every visitor. Fine specimens of two-year Kieffer pear trees, apple, plum, apricot and peach were shown, some of the spectators declaring it to be the finest nursery stock they had ever seen. Their display of peaches and plums in their natural color also attracted much attention. The display was arranged by Mayor Orlando Harrison of this place. They have grown more peach trees than any firm in the United States. Their estimate of annual budding this season is over two million peach, and their plant last spring was over half a million apple, more than one hundred thousand pear, thirty acres in asparagus and a large acreage of strawberry plants. They employ more labor than any other one firm or corporation in this town.

ONE NURSERYMAN'S WORK.

Valuable Experiments in Plant Breeding Carried on During Thirty Years by Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia.—Professor Craig Cites Instances, Giving Credit Where It Is Richly Deserved—Practical Results From the Systematic Crossing of Apples and Plums.

Professor John Craig has removed from the position of head of the horticultural department of the State college at Ames, Ia., to the horticultural department at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. One of his last contributions to the Central States press is an article in the Iowa State Register which is an appreciation of what the well-known nurseryman, Charles G. Patten, Charles City, Ia., has done and is doing for horticulture. He says:

"The state of Iowa holds a very enviable position in the horticulture of this northern and western part of fruit growing America, in regard to the progress and advancement it has made in ameliorating the native fruits and producing varieties better adapted to our prairie conditions than those brought in by the early settlers. A glance through the volumes of the State Horticultural Society's report will show that work was commenced in this line as far back as thirty years ago. I refer now, not to hap-hazard seedling production but systematic and well directed efforts, having for their purpose the production of apples and plums with characteristics that would tend to make them valuable for this climate.

"During the past ten years the writer has been interested in visiting some of the pioneer horticultural workers in this line throughout the state. These visits have greatly impressed him, because of the vast amount of work done and the really substantial progress which has been made. Another feature worthy of note lies in the fact that thus far, very little has been given to the public with reference to the efforts of those individual workers in different parts of the state. They have thought out their lines of proposed investigation, have carried these projected ideas into effect without state appropriation, without much encouragement either at home or abroad, and often at considerable financial loss and great personal inconvenience.

"I can not refrain from drawing attention to the systematic experiments which have been carried on in this line for a period of thirty years by C. G. Patten, of Charles City, Iowa. A careful examination of his experimental grounds raised the character of this work in my estimation very considerably. Many fruit growers plant seeds in a hap-hazard way, and hope for desirable results. Mr. Patten's work has not in any sense been hap-hazard and the results which he has secured are not only valuable pomologically, but scientifically, because the facts relating to the percentage of the newly produced varieties have been carefully recorded.

"Mr. Patten's experimental grounds, where most of his plant breeding experiments are carried on, cover an area of six or seven acres. In this area are to be found a wonderful number of interesting object lessons. Here one may find the product of crosses and hybrids planted in regular series, as for instance hybrids with the Brier Sweet crab. More than a dozen of these crossed with Perry Russet are fruiting and in the product is astonishing variation. We have, beginning at the less valuable, an almost exact reproduction of the female parent Brier Sweet. Following this are others grading in size from a large Whitney to a good sized Plumb Cider. In most of these the crab characteristics are present; that is to say, the

breaking and crisp quality of flavor are there, and sometimes the long and slender stem, but in a few cases the seedlings seem to have entirely broken away from the crab and are apples in all characteristics of flesh and form. The valuable thing about this line of work is that these trees are apparently hardy and perfectly free of blight.

"Another interesting series are crosses between Fameuse or Snow and Duchess. These crosses show a great deal of variation. In one case a valuable apple has been secured. It is almost an exact repetition of the Fameuse, but the tree at Charles City where the climatic conditions are decidedly trying, appears to be perfectly hardy. Mr. Patten is propagating this variety, and is introducing it under the name of Brilliant. Combinations between Perry Russet and Northern Spy have been effected, which give promise of good things to come. Patten Greening and a cross between Duchess and Rhode Island Greening now introduced, is making a name for itself over northern Iowa. Probably no one in the West has grown more seedlings of the Duchess than has Mr. Patten. Some curious results have been obtained in this connection. It has generally been supposed that Duchess is one of those fixed types which would invariably impress the offspring with its own characteristics, but a study of the fruiting seedlings on Mr. Patten's grounds will show that this belief is erroneous. It is true that some of them bear Duchess characteristics in color and in quality of flesh, but it is hardly possible to perceive in the majority of the Duchess seedlings any traces of the Duchess whatever. Among the hundreds of hybrids fruited by Mr. Patten, there are a number he could not find it in his heart to throw away, and yet which had in them defects which prevented him from conscientiously offering them to the public as improvements over the old varieties. Many of these, however, are being grown profitably at Charles City, and are being marketed locally. This success raises the question as to whether it would pay fruit growers in new countries best to start their orchards in this way rather than purchasing named and grafted varieties of uncertain adaptability from the East.

"In the matter of plums the writer was able to test, in fact the amount of testing to be done far exceeded his capacity in that direction, a large number of seedling varieties. The first impression that one receives is the infinite possibilities of improving the native plum, and the second thought which comes to one is the ease with which the different types appear to interbreed. Mr. Patten is fruiting this year at least a dozen varieties which appear to equal anything in the named list of this season, that we have at the present time. Yet these will not be introduced, but the seed of the best varieties might be secured, to be saved and planted. In this way the plum of the future will be produced. The types are being rapidly broken by new combinations being effected, and marvelous results are being secured. The Rockford plum introduced by Mr. Patten some years ago appears in a very favorable light as seen growing on his grounds. It has firmness and a sugary quality of flesh that is possessed by no other American plum so far as I know. Rockford would be a good variety to breed from, and Mr. Patten is pursuing his plum experiments with this thought in mind.

"This is but a brief summary of the work Mr. Patten has in hand, and it is given for the purpose of drawing attention to painstaking and conscientious effort for the purpose of giving credit where it is richly deserved."

Among Growers and Dealers.

George A. Sweet, of Dansville, was in Canada last month.

James Waters, Watsonville, Cal., is propagating the Loganberry.

W. E. Wellington, Toronto, was a director of the Toronto Exposition.

F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kan., called upon Rochester nurserymen last month.

J. F. Le Clare, Brighton, was registered at the U. S. pavilion, Paris Exposition on Sept. 3d.

The Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Company won fifty six first prizes for fruit at the New York State Fair in August.

There are four nurseries at Ft. Atkinson, Wis., which claims to be the Rochester of Wisconsin, says the Fruitman.

The Briarcliff School of Horticulture, New York, was formally opened on Sept. 12. Nine students are enrolled.

President W. W. Pendergast of the Minnesota Horticultural Society has gone to the Pacific coast for three months.

Professor S. B. Green, of Minnesota, has returned from Europe where he has been investigating horticultural conditions.

John S. Kerr of the Sherman Commercial Nursery, Sherman, Texas, was in St. Louis early last month arranging for freight rates.

The Crete Nurseries, Crete, Neb., control the largest commercial orchard interests in the state. Skill and careful culture tells.

Professor Bailey believes that the box will succeed the barrel as a package for apples. The better the fruit the smaller the package.

John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are satisfied after careful comparison, that Columbus and Triumph gooseberry are the same.

The showing at the Iowa State Fair of over 100 varieties of fine apples by actual growers in North Iowa, was a surprise to most visitors.

W. A. Renn has sold his interest in the Gem Nursery, at Wellington, Kan., to Charles Worden, of the Worden Nursery Co., at the same place.

Theodore Bechtel, Ocean Springs, Miss., who sold out his business at Staunton, Ill., to his brother A. R. Bechtel, has entered the pecan business.

Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, the U. S. delegate to the International Botanical Congress, in Paris, sailed for Europe Sept. 22nd.

A new climbing rose, Debutante, for which Baroness Rothschild gave the pollen and Rosa Wichuriana was the seed bearer, has been added to the rambler roses.

F. A. Weber, Nursery, P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo., writes: "We are having a fine trade this fall and from present indications there will be little surplus left by spring."

Alvin Fruit and Nursery Co., Alvin, Texas, has filed a charter of incorporation. The capital stock is \$15,000, and the incorporators are R. B. Halley, V. H. Pace, W. L. Moore and others.

Thomas Edmund Mabee, Secretary of the Des Moines, Ia., Nursery Co., and Miss Mary Frances Staver were married September 5th, at Waukegan, Ia., by Rev. C. C. Mabee, father of the groom.

Joseph M. Charlton, a member of the nursery firm, John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., and president of the Charlton Nursery Co., on Sept. 12th, married Miss Della C. MacLean, in Rochester.

Charles A. Maxson, secretary and treasurer of the Central Michigan Nursery Co., Kalamazoo, visited Western New York nurserymen during the latter part of September. Mr. Maxson was a New Yorker.

John Fields, Stillwater, Oklahoma, writes: "The planting of shade trees in the towns and of fruit trees on the farms is continuing, and nurserymen report promise of excellent business for the coming season."

Among those who sent specimens of fruit grown this season for exhibit at the Paris Exposition were: E. Smith & Sons, Geneva, N. Y.; Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.; George T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

James W. Tufts, Boston, and Otto Katzenstein, managers of the Pinehurst, N. C., Nurseries, have had a botanical collecting expedition traversing the high mountains of Utah and Arizona for seeds and plants during the summer.

L. R. Bryant, Princeton, Ill., Secretary of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, announces that the society will make an exhibit of fruits at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, continuously from May 1st until Nov. 1, 1901.

The charge of the gardens and grounds, United States Department of Agriculture, is now in the hands of Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the division of Vegetable Pathology and Plant Physiology, vice William Saunders, deceased.

There was a large and excellent display of fruit at the Toronto Exposition. L. Woolverton showed peaches, pears and apples, each fruit wrapped in tissue paper and packed in separate compartments of a crate for shipment to England.

E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., won 45 first premiums on fruit at the Nebraska State Fair, as well as best and largest collection, 137 varieties; also best and largest collection of grapes. Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb., was also a winner in the fruit display.

A. Emerich, who will visit this country this year in the interest of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., of Paris, sailed on Sept. 22d from Havre, per S. S. "L'Aquitaine" and arrived in New York on Oct. 1st. His address will be care of Aug. Rhotert, 26 Barclay St., New York.

The dutiable imports of plants, trees, shrubs and vines amounted to \$37,812 in July, 1900, against \$38,075 in the same month of last year. During the seven months ending with July, 1900, these imports were valued at \$298,761, as compared with \$236,392 of importations in a corresponding term of 1899.

Willis R. Vandermark has been appointed receiver of the nursery firm of Ernest J. Bowden & Company, Brighton. Thomas P. McCarrick was named as referee. The motion was made upon the petition of Thomas C. Wilson, of Geneva, the silent partner of the firm, who demands a partition of profits.

Four carloads of cedar excelsior stacked in an angle formed by two of the largest packing houses at Brown Brothers' nursery, Brighton, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Sept. 13th. The buildings were badly scorched. The Rochester fire department aided that of Brighton, and the Brown Brothers Company sent the firemen cigars and a check for \$100.

Among the multitude of peaches that have proved their value this year there are few of the white fleshed free-stones that have equaled the Mountain Rareripe, says H. E. Van Deman. It is comparatively a new peach and ripens in mid season, just before and lapping onto Stump and Oldmixon Free, which are of the same character; hence it has close competition.

Twenty Bartlett pear trees were planted in February, 1896, on poor, gravelly soil at the Alabama Station. All were from the same nursery and have received the same treatment. Ten of the trees were on Japanese seedling roots, and ten on the usual French seedlings. From the first the trees on Japanese roots have been the most vigorous, and now they average over twice the size of those on French roots.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman speaks a good word for the Crothers peach, which he found years ago growing as a seedling on the farm of Mr. Crothers, Neosho Falls, Kansas. It meets the want of a late red and white freestone of high quality, entirely superseding Ward Late, which has long been the only peach of that character, says Prof. Van Deman. It is mentioned by Prof. T. V. Munson in his catalogue of rarely good peaches.

Prof. J. L. Budd speaks as follows of a well-known nurseryman of Iowa: "The fitting up and decorating of Horticultural Hall on the fair grounds reflects great credit on Superintendent Wragg and his able assistants. He also deserves special credit for his labors in bringing out and arranging a grand display of fruits and flowers during the year following so much orchard injury. The success attending his efforts shows the need of a practical horticulturist as manager of this important interest. We truly hope that a skilled horticulturist will continue to manage the horticultural exhibits of the state fair."

NURSERYMAN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

A Live Practical Topic for Discussion Suggested by the Query of an Orchardist who Suffered from Substitution—Reply of the Nurseryman who Filled the Order—Moral Right of a Nurseryman to Sell Purchased Stock as His Own.

An orchardist thus states his experience with a case of substitution in the Rural New Yorker :

About five or six years ago, wishing to set out a sweet-apple tree, I looked over the catalogues, and thinking one described in ———'s catalogue, called Jacobs Sweet, was what I wanted, I sent for a tree, together with a small order for other stock. I received a nice shapely tree, and wishing to get fruit as soon as possible, I cut a few scions and commenced to top-graft a bearing tree. In the next two years I changed the whole top to the kind I bought. The last of August, 1898, the tree I set out and the scions I first took from it bore their first fruit. Color a greenish white; shape much like a Porter, only more pointed, and so sour and bitter as to be unfit to eat either raw or cooked. I have lost several years on the tree I bought, which I top-grafted last Spring, and through faith in this nursery company have a good sized tree grafted to the same worthless fruit, and it will require at least four years to change it to a variety of value. Now what redress have I for this loss, which any fair-minded nurseryman would estimate at not less than \$10? Looking in the catalogue, I read: "We sell our stock and warrant it true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any prove not true to name, we will refund the money paid for such, or replace the stock with others that are true to name, but are not liable for damage other than herein named." Now had I sent for another tree (which might not be true to name), the express charges would be three times the price of the tree. I also bought a few peach trees, which bore in 1898. Five trees labeled Foster bore a Late long white peach, and those labeled Early and Late Crawford seemed identical, ripening together. Now I don't think the nurseryman would personally intentionally serve me thus, but there is a screw loose somewhere, and I am the one who gets left. I had great faith in the company, and though my purchases have been small, I have influenced others to buy, which I now regret.

The above letter was sent to the nurseryman who filled the order and he replied as follows :

I do not know how nurserymen can escape occasionally getting letters similar to the one you send us. The nurseryman is not living who grows all that he sells. We were short of Jacobs Sweet at the time stated by your correspondent, and bought of a large nurseryman in Ohio, whom we supposed to be reliable, but who has since turned out to be utterly unreliable in regard to varieties. There is a chance for seedling peach trees occasionally to get in among budded varieties where the bud fails, or is blown off, and a strong shoot is sent up from the seedling. Our guarantee is to replace such trees as do not prove to be as represented. It is my opinion that every existing nurseryman in this country who has done considerable business has received occasional letters like the enclosed. Mistakes will occur sometimes by packers, who may pull a tree from the front of the stake instead of from the back of the stake, thus getting the wrong variety. We take great pains to have our trees true to name. I am confident that nurserymen who do a mail order business take greater pains in this respect than nurserymen who run agents. We have had experience with the latter class, and know that they often mislabel trees knowingly and intentionally.

It pains me to learn of such dissatisfied patrons, and I do not see how it is possible for nurserymen to avoid such matters entirely. No one can make affidavit that a certain box of trees is true to name. He may swear that he has taken every precaution to make them true, and that is about all he can do. The most careful nurseryman is liable to send out some trees that are not what they are represented to be, although the man may be perfectly honest. Mistakes may occur in the cutting of scions for budding or grafting, or stakes in the nursery

or in the packing ground may be misplaced, or the packer may take a plant or tree from the wrong trench. Then all nurserymen have to buy many items, and cannot be sure that they are rightly served.

The Rural New Yorker says editorially :

The discussion between the nurserymen and his disappointed customer will appeal to many readers of the R. N. Y. There are probably hundreds of them who have had a somewhat similar experience. It is an old story of how one buys a tree or vine and waits patiently for it to fruit, only to find some poor, worthless seedling. It is not so much the actual cost of the original tree, for that may be a matter of a few cents. It is the loss of time and the loss of confidence in human honesty that counts. Take the nurseryman's statement in this case. What he says of the liability to make mistakes is without question true. Any man who has ever watched the operations in a nursery well knows that the master cannot possibly examine every tree as it is packed. It is true, however, that some nurseries are more likely to make mistakes than others. Some are more careful than others—either having a better system, or else depending less on stock which they do not grow. We have bought stock which evidently came through several hands, the marks on the cases having been changed, without examination of the stock. Of course the man who does this cannot possibly give any guarantee. We do not think that he has any moral right to sell such purchased stock without notifying his customer that he did not grow it, and can only take the word of others that it is true to name. Of course this would not be necessary in case the stock were unpacked and identified at the nursery. There are degrees of carelessness in selecting and packing trees and plants. In some cases it is simply criminal. After a man has spent years in caring for his trees, only to find that they are rogues, it seems to us poor compensation to offer simply to replace the trees. This would appear ridiculous with any other class of goods. There are plenty of honest, conservative men in the nursery business. They ought to devise some fair method of settling such cases as the one recorded.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

Nurserymen find it impossible to follow botanists in their continual change of plant-names, says Meehan's Monthly. When a plant has been extensively known under a certain designation that had been acquiesced in by botanists, to be told that botanists have heretofore blundered and the name must, therefore, be changed, means a commercial loss to them. If the nurseryman adopts the new name, he has to advertise all over again to let his customers know that the new name is no new thing. But even then there is no assurance that the corrected name will not again be corrected.

A recent illustration of this refers to the hardy orange. Linnæus first thought it a genuine member of the orange family, and described it as *Citrus trifoliata*. De Candolle thought Linnæus wrong, and removed it to another genus, *Ægle*, and describes it as *Ægle sepiaria*. Index Kewensis does not sustain this view, and it appears there under the Linnæan name with that of De Candolle as a synonym. Now comes the Gardeners' Chronicle, of April 28th, with a note by Mr. Nicholson, the curator of Kew, in which the name of *Ægle sepiaria* is again revived for our former hardy "orange." When two high authorities, both in Kew Gardens, disagree as to the legitimate name, what is the unfortunate nurseryman to do?

THE ONLY ONE.

J. A. TAYLOR, PRESIDENT SOUTHWESTERN NURSERYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Wynnewood, Ind. Ter., Aug. 28, 1900.—"Inclosed find money order for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for one year. I think it is the best journal for nurserymen that I have seen. Be sure to send me the September number."

In Common Council.

Editor of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

I notice in your issue of August, page 81, article on "Moving Large Trees" a statement that "Trees 8 inches in diameter can be taken up and moved one thousand feet at an average cost of \$50 each." This is an exorbitant price. I take up trees 8 to 10 inches in diameter and move them short distances, say one-half mile or less, for \$5, or I go out 6 or 10 miles into the country and bring them in for \$10. I lift them with from one to two tons of earth, and carry them any distances and set them down where wanted. I had three men and a team working at them several months during last fall, winter and spring.

I also notice in the same number an article from W. E. Wellington of Toronto, in favor of fall planting of fruit trees. Would like to ask how he prevented the black or dead streak on the side of the tree a little to the west of south, that often kills the tree? This often occurs, at least in this part of Michigan, when we have hard winters; more during the first winter after planting than later.

Port Huron, Mich.

L. B. RICE.

Under date of September 10th, Mr. Wellington, Toronto, writes:

"In reply to the question about 'black or dead streaks on the sides of the trees, a little to the west of south,' and a prevention of the same, I think the remedy lies, when planting the tree, to slope it toward the south-west.

"These spots on the bark of the tree are caused by the hot sun. Where there are small orchards, a sure remedy is to place a narrow board on the south-west side of the tree, to shade it.

"In sections where there are very hard winters, and trees are destroyed as above stated, they should be very low headed. As soon as the trees get two or three years of age, and well headed, there is very little danger of such trouble.

"In any case, they should be sloped well in planting, to the south-west, which will be sure to remedy the trouble very materially.

Toronto, Ont.

W. E. WELLINGTON.

CROP REPORT.

The crop report for September is as follows:

While a decline in the condition of apples is reported from almost every important apple growing state, the condition is still above the ten-year average in 37 of the 45 states from which reports have been received and considerably above such average in the important states of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

The peach crop of 1900 has been one of the largest, if not absolutely the largest on record, the production in New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, West Virginia and Tennessee, being double or nearly double the ten-year average; in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Georgia, more than double such average; and in New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, 50 per cent. more above the respective averages of those states for the last ten years.

THEODORE BECHTEL, OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS., Sept. 3, 1900.—"I feel as though I were out of the profession when I do not see the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

A GREAT PEAR TREE.

Quincy, Ills., boasts of the greatest pear tree in the West. It is located on the premises of Mrs. Schraag, 924 State street. It is 28 years old and for twenty years it has been bearing pears, the average weight of which for the twenty years has been one pound. These pears have never brought less than \$2 a bushel and the yield has varied from eight to fifteen bushels. Last year the yield was twelve bushels. The prospects are good for another big yield this year, but as the pears are only half grown it is impossible to make an estimate at this time. The tree stands thirty-five feet high and the longest branches are fifteen feet in length.—Coleman's Rural World.

THE WILLETT PEACH.

Wallace P. Willett, writing to the Country Gentleman, notes the fact that the Willett Peach is one of the seven varieties that did well in a trial of 225 varieties at the Michigan Experiment Station. He says that the original seedling tree was grown in the yard of his city home, 110 W. 48th St., New York city, from a peach stone brought from South America. He exhibited specimens at the American Institute fair in 1874 and received a diploma. He writes:

A nurseryman who saw the peaches there, begged of me some cuttings the following year, which I sent him, and from those cuttings he propagated the Willett peach. I also sent him fruit from the original tree, which fruit he placed before the Pomological Society of the State of New York, who named it the "Willett Seedling," and pronounced it "the finest late peach grown," as he wrote me. I have never taken the trouble to look up that record, and don't know if it exists to-day.

I have never been without the Willett peach, and never failed in any year to have specimens measuring at least 9 inches in circumference and weighing at least 9 ounces each, always having received my fresh supply from said nurseryman until his death. His successors have not been as careful of the propagation, and quite shamed me with my friends, among whom I have been accustomed to distribute trees, by sending me for the Willett an entirely different and inferior peach; in fact a white clingstone, which decayed on the trees before ripening. Fortunately, I had several true Willetts on my place, and now produce my own trees, true to name. I find the Willett is entered in many catalogues South and North, and now West.

Sitting on my piazza two autumns ago, a tree agent came along soliciting orders. Looking over his catalogue, I was confronted with a fine picture of the "Willett Seedling" peach, with letter-press copy of myself as its producer, with all particulars. I took the gentleman to my peach garden, and showed him the perfected originals of his drawings.

Now, after 25 years' test, if the testimony of those who see and taste and raise the Willett peach from trees that I have distributed is worth anything, it is not too much to say, as said the Pomological Society, the first years of its introduction, "The Willett Seedling is the finest late peach grown," and I may perhaps congratulate myself on having given to the world a peach of beauty and a joy forever.

FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WILLIAM FELL, Hexham, England, established upwards of a century, by royal warrant nurseryman to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Aug. 18, 1900.—"We have pleasure in handing you herewith subscription for the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN for 12 months. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

"We consider your journal an excellent trade organ. The articles which appear therein from time to time, discussing and bearing upon trade questions, have been read by us with much pleasure and interest and we feel sure that the discussion of the many important questions that have appeared in your paper have a beneficial effect all round, bearing on scientific as well as trade subjects."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1900.

THE PEAR TRADE.

It is a fact that in the nurseries of the country to-day are grown fewer dwarf pear trees than could have been had of any one of several growers a decade ago. One can count on his fingers all the varieties that are desirable as dwarfs, says George G. Atwood, and for strictly profitable ones the Angouleme is the only one to plant largely of. A high wholesale price of standard pears helped the sale of dwarfs. The latter could be maintained for two-fifths the cost. It was the price and not the real value of dwarfs that created the demand for them for commercial orchards.

Mr. Atwood calls attention to conditions of pear growing, in Western New York for instance, at the present time. Before the war of 1861 this was a profitable industry. The soil now as then is adapted to the production of the best hard-wooded healthy trees, but the question of profit has changed materially. Good pear trees are retailed at a lower price to-day than they were wholesaled at a few years ago.

Budding was unusually successful in Western New York. In other parts of the country, from 1850 to 1870, seedlings from France planted under various conditions failed. Buyers of pears, therefore, had to come to New York state and a sale of many carloads to a single purchaser resulted. Bordeaux mixture it was said helped growers in other states and finally the introduction of Japan seedlings, whose thick foliage resisted the attacks of fungus, resulted in the raising of good pear trees in all the states where the fruit can be grown. The introduction of the Kieffer pear affected Western New York growers more than anything else. Many nurserymen all over the country produced large numbers of the Kieffer. The demand for this variety led the growers of Western New York to reduce their plantings of Bartletts and plant almost entirely the Kieffer for a time.

It was not long before nurserymen found that not all the places in the country where pear stocks could be grown had been tried, and now these stocks are grown in various sections. Nurserymen still go to New York for certain kinds however.

We have referred frequently to the discussion of the Kieffer by nurserymen and horticulturists. Some of the large orchardists are continuing to plant the varieties of high quality in the belief that they will be able to sell the fruit at good prices when the Kieffer demand wanes. These growers are pinning their faith to Bartlett, Seckel, Anjou, Lawrence and Clairgeau. There is no doubt that the Kieffer will long prove popular with the proprietors of canning factories who find that the Kieffer will hold its form for two years when canned, while the Bartlett will go to pieces in a few months.

The demand for French stocks is heavy. Irving Rouse, Rochester, N. Y., has sold out closely this season and has made a heavier importation than usual. There are comparatively few Japanese stocks in use in this country now.

The Geneva, N. Y., Canning Co., which we believe is the only company canning Kieffers under the name of the Kieffer, was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition for its display of these goods.

CANADIAN EXCLUSION.

As the fall packing season approached the Canadian authorities proposed to let down the bars excluding nursery stock from the States, so that such stock could be shipped across the border, subject to inspection and fumigation, between the dates October 10th and November 10th.

Secretary Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y., of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, wrote to the Canadian authorities asking that the date for shipping nursery stock be left open until January 1st. This will accommodate all nurserymen of the United States. Some of the western growers of apple stocks desire a date for shipment later than that for trees generally.

Upon this subject the Country Gentleman recently said:

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has promised another period of suspension for the act excluding United States nursery stock from Canada. The date for this suspension had not been fixed at latest advices, nor had full regulations been promulgated. It is probable, however, that stock will be required to enter through certain specified ports and to undergo there some kind of fumigation. It is extremely difficult to see what the Dominion is gaining from the exclusion act; and we have personal knowledge that Canadian fruit growers are far from unanimous in their support of this policy.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE.

The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, the only trade journal for nurserymen, a bound volume of which was on exhibition at the Paris Exposition, was awarded the Grand Prize.

OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.

Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn., last month sent us samples of the October Purple plum. The samples were over-ripe on arrival, but they indicated what has been repeatedly said, that this is one of the best Japanese varieties. The fruit is of large size, rich purple color, juicy, sweet, and of excellent flavor. Stephen Hoyt's Sons make a specialty of the October Purple.

WORDEN SECKEL PEAR.

Samples of the Worden Seckel pear received last month from Smiths & Powell Co., Syracuse, N. Y., again attested the fact that this variety is one of the best, if not indeed the best for dessert purposes. Its fine-grained, sweet, juicy flesh, brilliant coloring and trim, regular, graceful shape combine to make it especially attractive. The samples sent were from one tree, a dwarf, six years old, raised in the company's private garden without spraying or any special care. Of the 132 pears on the tree, all but two were practically perfect.

FRUIT GROWING IN GEORGIA.

G. H. Miller, the well-known nurseryman of Rome, Ga., president of the North Georgia Fruit Growers Association, and one of the largest orchardists in the state, says that the old red hills of Georgia, good for nothing else, have been found to contain just the soil for peaches, apples and pears, while the climate is all that can be desired. He says that the extent to which the new industry has developed is far from being appreciated, even by the people of the South; that in the territory tributary to Rome there are no less than 600,000 peach trees, 100,000 apple trees and 25,000 pear trees. His estimate as to the yield of these trees in a good year is as follows: Peaches, 1,000,000 crates; apples, 300,000 crates; pears, 25,000 crates.

BALTIMORE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

It is planned to hold a horticultural exhibition in Baltimore from May until October, next year. These are the dates of the Pan-American Exposition, but it is believed that the recent census has shown that there are people enough in the Union to make two exhibitions a success; certainly there is fruit enough. A committee on arrangements has been appointed. Another committee will report on the advisability of organizing a permanent horticultural society or of reviving the Maryland Horticultural Society. The twenty acres and the large Casino building in Electric park will probably be the site of the exhibition.

We hope the project will be carried through successfully. It cannot fail to add to the demand for nursery stock.

PEACH GROWING IN NEBRASKA.

The exhibits at the Nebraska State fair develop the fact that a large number of orchardists are planting the peach in commercial quantities. Most of the commercial peach orchards are located in the southeastern part of the state. John T. Swan of Nemaha county has 8000 peach trees in orchard, and will plant nearly as many more in the spring of 1901. E. M. McComus of Nemaha county raised about 5000 bushels this season. C. H. Barnard has 25 acres. O. P. Dovel of Nemaha county has 2000 trees in orchard. Isaac Williams of Nemaha county secured a crop estimated at 2000 bushels this season. One orchard located 235 miles northwest of Lincoln well up in the northwestern portion of Nebraska, has a promising peach orchard of 1500 trees that is reported in good condition out of which good results are expected, indicating that the peach can be much more widely grown in the state than has been thought possible. This orchard is in charge of T. C. Jackson, a mile from the Cherry county line, located on the North Loup table, where needed moisture is retained entirely by cultivation.

Large exhibits of plums were made by F. R. Martin of Omaha, J. A. Yeager of Fremont, E. E. Smith of Lincoln.

RECOGNITION OF THE ORIGINATOR.

Again and again have efforts been made to secure protection for the originator of varieties, either of fruit or ornamental stock, through legislation. It seems to be generally conceded that it is impossible to secure anything in the way of a patent on varieties.

It is now proposed that in the absence of protection, there may at least be substantial recognition; that a cash award should accompany success in the production of a variety having positive merit.

Along this line are the prizes offered at annual meetings of horticultural societies and, of more recent origin, the offering of cash prizes of considerable amounts for the origination of an ideal. The offer of the Minnesota Society of \$1,000 for a hardy apple as good as the Wealthy leads in this line. A. K. Bush, Dover, Minn., in a plea for a generous premium in cash or legal protection for any and all worthy seedlings, says:

If we, as Minnesotans, take this matter in hand and do the right thing by a fruit so worthy as the Wealthy, other states, by our example, will be more ready and willing to render proper recognition unto their valuable seedlings and the men who originate them. In a country like ours, where property rights are so jealously guarded by national and state legislation, I believe the originator of any seedling tree or plant should be able legally to control his production as much as the man who patents an invention. I am not able to say just how this can be accomplished and not interfere with a rapid introduction and dissemination of those which are really valuable. The proper place to settle those questions is not in the courts but before just such gatherings as this, where all are interested, practical and intelligent judges of what is right and just, also in the best interest of a progressive horticulture, such as this society represents, with its membership which we confidently expect will include 1,000 representative Minnesotans during the year 1900. The state should be much more interested in seedling fruits than we and should pay for them generously. If one citizen can afford to give \$100 for a collection of seedling apples, the state of Minnesota, to maintain its dignity in this matter, should give, at its state fairs, at least \$1,000 for seedling fruits adapted to our climate, soil and other Minnesota conditions.

THE NORTHWEST TRADE.

Agents Say It Is Becoming More and More Difficult to Sell Nursery Stock in the Northwest—The Reason—Professor Hansen Discusses Conditions and Gives Advice—Great Demand for Trees and Fruit—Hardy Stock Necessary.

The following is the conclusion of the paper by Prof. N. E. Hansen, Brookings, S. D., read at the annual convention of the American Association of Nurserymen :

A fact that has been fully established in recent years is that a species extending over a wide geographical range varies in hardiness. The Box Elder of the South winter-kills at the North ; the Red cedar of the South is short-lived and tender at the North ; the same is true of the ash, elm and other trees. That prince of tree planters, the late Robert Douglas, proved this fact with various trees, and also that the evergreens from the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains were not as hardy as the same species from the east side of the mountains. The proposition has not been fully demonstrated for all species, but there are certainly instances enough to show that it is a general law. In Russia the government observes very carefully this rule in all its extended work of tree-planting, as they have found the Scotch pine, Norway spruce, and other trees from the moist climate of Western Europe short-lived and tender on the dry steppes of Russia, while the same species as found in Northern and Siberia proved perfectly hardy.

HEDGE PLANTS AND ORNAMENTALS.

The Russian wild olive, *Eleagnus angustifolia*, should be grown much more extensively than at present, both for a stock-proof hedge or windbreak, and for the lawn. This tree was brought over by the Russian Mennonites. The Nebraska State Horticultural Society last winter put this tree after fifteen years trial at the head of the list of deciduous trees for Western Nebraska. It is a success in South Dakota. The Russian government plants this tree on dry plains where few plants survive. At Brookings we are watching with interest a closely related species from Turkestan with edible fruit.

The native Buffaloberry of the Northwest deserves attention as a combined hedge and fruit plant. The plant is dioecious, but the male and female plants are readily distinguished by the buds when quite small. A nearly related shrub is *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, as found at Irkutsk and in other parts of Siberia, where the fruit is much used for sauce, preserves and cordials. At Brookings the plants came through the winter of 1898-1899 in perfect condition. Both will probably work on Russian olive, at least I intend to try this, as well as growing them from cuttings and sprouts. It would make easy the propagation of choice individual male or female plants. There is room for much good work in the Buffaloberry family.

Another plant that deserves more attention is the Buckthorn *Rhamnus catharticus*. In Dakota it is perfectly hardy and a drought-resister.

The Siberian pea tree *Caragana arborescens* should be propagated largely and sold at reasonable rates for hedges as well as singly for specimens on the lawn. It is the favorite ornamental hedge plant of European Russia, and in America it has proven hardy in Manitoba, Assinaboia and the Dakotas. In Russia the seed is very cheap, and the expense of importation is not excessive ; the seed grows very readily, and the plants

seed at an early age. At Brookings we have a collection of fifteen or more species of *Caragana*, all from Siberia or North China. Some of these will be heard from later. *Caragana frutescens* is smaller than the *C. arborescens*, the foliage appears very early, and the yellow flowers are decidedly ornamental.

For ornamental screens on the lawn, special mention should be made of the many choice varieties of the Tartarian bush honeysuckle, all hardy and beautiful, as observed in our imported collection at Brookings. *Spiræa Van Houttei* is one of the very best shrubs in cultivation ; it is of half Siberian ancestry. *Spiræa laevigata* is a Siberian bush that is noteworthy for its extremely early leafing out in spring. This list could be extended, as shown by our collection of shrubs at Brookings. In general, the Siberian species prove as hardy and satisfactory with us as the natives.

We greatly need a hardier class of roses than we have at present in the Northwest. The old Harrison's Yellow on own roots is perfectly hardy, but the Hybrid Perpetuals demand careful winter protection. The *Rosa rugosa* is hardy and beautiful ; the form imported by Prof. Budd from Siberia is more beautiful and hardy than the one from Japan. Our future roses will probably come from the numerous *Rosa rugosa* hybrids now being originated in Europe and America. Of those now obtainable in a commercial way, the Madame Charles Frederic Worth is of special promise. I imported it direct from Germany and find it hardy at Brookings ; its blossoms are of a beautiful crimson, and it has the sturdy foliage of the *R. rugosa*. The hybrids originated in 1892 at the Iowa Agricultural College, by Prof. Budd, assisted by the writer, have the hardiness and beautiful foliage of the *R. rugosa* combined with the beautiful double blossoms of the Gen. Jacqueminot and other choice double roses.

IN CONCLUSION.

Northern trees are and probably will continue to be largely grown in the South, but tender stocks must not be used or failure and disappointment will surely result. Old nursery agents tell me that it is getting more and more difficult each year to sell nursery stock in the Northwest, not because people do not want to plant, but because they have spent money freely without results. In the South almost any tree will live and bear, but not so in the Northwest. It is a vast region of abundant fertility and great wealth of natural resources, but it has a horticulture peculiar to itself. There is nothing in the soil and climate of the Northwest to prevent planters from raising an abundance of fruit of certain kinds. People want fruit, trees, and flowers, and have plenty of money to pay for them if they feel assured they will get something for their money besides experience. It will pay those who wish to supply this demand to study well the conditions essential to the planters' success, and if they make success possible for the ordinary cultivator, they will increase their business a hundred fold. People want trees and want them very much, but for the demand to increase largely success must be more general than it is at present.

Strawberries and evergreens should not be sold for fall delivery nor rose trees for any delivery. The latter may be permissible if the purchaser feels sure that he will get his money's worth out of the flowers obtained the first year. He certainly will not have any to gather the next year.

It is probably true that in commercial nursery work substi-

tution is at times unavoidable, but little objection will be raised by the average planter, if the plants he receives prove hardy and valuable. He is better pleased if he has something alive when the agent calls again, than when only the dead stumps are left to show his misplaced confidence. It is just as easy to send something that will live as it is to send something that will not endure the first winter.

But all the burdens must not be laid on the nurseryman. To offer to replace stock that fails to live is ruinous to the nurseryman, as it is demoralizing to the planter. It puts a premium on carelessness, and our seasons are at times too dry. The nurseryman's responsibility should end when he delivers the stock in first-class condition.

The progressive Northwestern nurseryman cannot afford from a financial standpoint, let alone from other and greater considerations, to continue to propagate tender trees and shrubs. Such chickens will come home to roost in such increasing numbers as to crowd out all the more desirable poultry. Nurserymen should be, and are, the real moulders of public opinion along lines horticultural. The nurseryman must do the thinking for the great mass of planters who never saw a nursery or attended a horticultural convention, but who plant and plant and plant, and get no results. Remember the fable about the "golden egg," although planters are by no means to be compared to that species of bird.

To maintain their high position as the leaders of horticulture, nurserymen must neither be too progressive nor too conservative.

VARIATIONS IN JAPANESE PLUMS.

Professor Bailey has found that trees of Burbank and Abundance plums, which usually ripen their fruit two weeks apart, have, in some seasons, ripened it simultaneously. The Chase, which was formerly supposed to be same as Chabot, ripened with Abundance last year, and it is now considered identical with it. He thinks the wide difference of opinion respecting the merits of individual varieties of Japanese plums and the wide discrepancies in the description of them can largely be accounted for in the variable behavior in these plums from year to year.

Recent Publications.

Ellwanger & Barry Nursery Co.'s catalogue of Holland bulbs, roses and specialties for fall planting has been issued for the retail trade.

C. C. Andrews, chief fire warden of Minnesota, has issued his fifth annual report on forestry in that state where forestry is a feature of state government.

State Entomologist E. P. Felt, of New York, has issued as a New York State Museum Bulletin the fifteenth report of the State entomologist on injurious and other insects in the Empire State.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on soil surveys which in the opinion of Secretary Wilson is the most important work of the kind ever undertaken. It describes field operations of great value to all who grow crops. A series of specially prepared maps is bound in a separate volume. The Department has also issued No. 11 of Vol. XI. and Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. XII. of the Experiment Station Record.

EVERY NUMBER OF INTEREST.

ALABAMA NURSERY Co., H. B. Chase, Secretary, Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 10, 1900: "We enclose \$1, to renew our subscription to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN—every number of which we find of interest. May your subscription list increase ever."

Long and Short.

The Paxton Nursery, Paxton, Ill., has a surplus list in another column.

Black Locust and apple seedlings may be had of the German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.

George Gould & Co., of Villa Ridge, Ill., are making a specialty of Kieffer pears and Peach pits.

Rhododendrons, Japanese maples and evergreens are specialties with Parsons & Co., Flushing, N. Y.

Apple seedlings and Snyder blackberry plants are specialties with H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Genuine mountain natural peach pits, this year's crop, may be obtained of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

Mazzard and Mahaleb cherry seed, fruit stocks and seeds, maple, ash, catalpa and other seedlings are offered by Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., offer Kieffer pear, peach, apple trees, asparagus, grape vines, Silver maples and strawberry plants. Their new wholesale list is now ready.

Barbier & Co., Orleans, France, offer fruit stocks of all sizes; also three new Wichuriana hybrids of their own raising. They are represented in this country by Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne, New York City.

THE LARGEST TREE.

The largest tree in the world is to be seen at Mascall, near the foot of Mount Etna, and is called "The Chestnut Tree of a Hundred Horses." Its name rose from the report that Queen Jane of Aragon, with her principal nobility, took refuge from a violent storm under its branches. The trunk is 200 feet in circumference.—American Gardening.

PREMIUM FOR AGENCY WORK.

The weekly publication Brains, the Retailer and Advertiser, devoted to the interests of advertisers, says:

E. P. Blackford & Co. Nurserymen, Toronto, Can., have for some time past been trying to devise a plan by which they could influence agents, out in the farming districts, to hand in their reports weekly. They have finally adopted a plan by which agents may receive a bicycle free, if they will only hand in their reports of sales regularly each week. A circular is sent out to each agent explaining the plan. It is this: Messrs. Blackford & Company will allow the use of a new wheel to an agent when he has sold \$375 worth of stock and they will give the wheel outright to the agent when he has sold another \$250 worth of goods. Certificates are issued to the agents which show the date and amount of the order sent in. To every agent who can produce 15 of these certificates showing weekly sales amounting to not less than \$25 for each week, or a total of \$375 within fifteen weeks, in good orders for assorted stock, they will send one of the bicycles. On receiving notice that the wheel is ready for shipment, the agent is to send in a signed blank by which he agrees to take good orders for stock to the value of \$250 within the next ten weeks and to allow Messrs. Blackford & Co. to retain \$10 in commission as evidence of good faith. Should the agent fail to reach a specified amount within ten weeks, he agrees to return the wheel and to forfeit the \$10 deposited. The \$10 pays for the rental of the wheel in case it must be returned.

APPRECIATES ITS GOOD QUALITIES.

L. B. Rice, Port Huron, Mich., August 27, 1900: "I am glad to offer my tribute to the good qualities of your journal. It seems to have found an unoccupied place and to fill it well. I am only a nurseryman in a small way, but I can appreciate its good qualities."

WORK OF THE APPLE KING.

Wonderful Success of the Wellhouse Orchards in Kansas—Net Income of \$104,000 in Fifteen Years—\$39,000 in a Single Year—The Varieties Preferred and the Manner of Planting—1220 Acres in Young Trees.

One man's requirements often happily combining with another's ability, work great advantage to both, say's Colman's Rural World. Such a circumstance effected the beginning of the success of Fred Wellhouse, of Kansas, the most extensive commercial orchardist in the United States. He is widely known as the "apple king" of Kansas, and the story of his eminently successful career in orcharding should be an inspiration to all who read it. Something of it is related here by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

The year 1875 found Mr. Wellhouse without money, but with a definite knowledge of tree-growing and orcharding in Kansas, acquired by years of close observation, combined with practical experience, and full of faith in the possibilities of the state for fruit growing. L. B. Wheat, a lawyer, of Leavenworth, owned three tracts of 437 acres of land which were not profitable. Mr. Wellhouse closed a contract with Wheat to plant this, 160 acres near Fairmount and 117 acres near Glenwood, Miami county, and 160 acres in Miami county, near Gardner, with apple trees. These lands had cost Mr. Wheat, with improvements, about \$10,000, and could be rented for perhaps \$1 per acre. He furnished the land, fenced it (breaking that part of it not previously in cultivation), erected buildings for tenants, dug wells, etc.

Wellhouse & Son (the firm name) furnished the trees, planted, cultivated and took care of them until they came into bearing, getting all grain grown on unoccupied land between the trees, and paid taxes for the first five years. After that Mr. Wheat paid taxes and each party was to pay one-half the expenses, and each receive one-half the income until Wellhouse & Son should receive 15 bushels per tree, or so long as the trees might bear. The Glenwood orchard was planted in the spring of 1876; the Miami county tract in 1878, and the Fairmount orchard in 1878, with varieties as follows:

Glenwood tract (117 acres): Ben Davis, 60 acres; Winesap, 16 acres; Missouri Pippin, 41 acres.

Miami county tract (160 acres): Ben Davis, 60 acres; Missouri Pippin, 42 acres; Maiden's Blush, 8 acres; Cooper's Early, 8 acres; Winesap, 22 acres.

Fairmount tract (160 acres): Ben Davis, 80 acres; Jonathan, 40 acres; Cooper's Early, 8 acres; Maiden's Blush, 8 acres; Winesap, 24 acres.

The years of usefulness from these orchards was from 1880 to 1895, during which time they produced a total of 410,417 bushels, giving a net income of \$104,000, or \$52,000 as a result of the venture to each party during the fifteen years' active life of the orchards. The account practically closed in 1895.

Wellhouse & Son now own 1,220 acres of younger orchards, located in Leavenworth and Osage counties. About one-third of these are now laden with fruit and the product of this season is estimated at 20,000 bushels, approximately valued at \$5,000.

Their largest crop was 80,000 bushels in 1890; the year's expenses amounted to \$13,000 and the gross receipts for apples \$52,000. The next year's crop was 63,698 bushels.

From their long experience in commercial orcharding the Messrs. Wellhouse are making their later plantings in about the following ratio as to varieties, viz.: Ben Davis, 100; Missouri Pippin, 50; Jonathan, 40; Gano, 15; York Imperial, 15. Their trees are set, when two years old, in trenches instead of holes, 16 feet apart in rows north and south, and the rows 32 feet apart. There are three main reasons for adopting this plan: (1) With the trees so close together they form their own wind-break, making hedges or belts of timber unnecessary. (2) The dense shade makes the evaporation of moisture from the soil less rapid, and the danger from sunscald of the trunks and branches less imminent. (3) It is easier to secure a good permanent stand by close planting, and the excess of trees, if there is any, can be removed as may be desirable.

NELSON BOGUE'S LOSS.

Early on the morning of September 26th, fire at Nelson Bogue's Nursery near Batavia, N. Y., destroyed a large carriage and horse barn and a series of two-story buildings, including the label-room, tool, blacksmith, grafting, workshop and packing rooms. Valuable business records were lost. The total loss was estimated at \$4,000, partially covered by insurance.

MYROBALAN PLUM FOR HEDGES.

John W. Duncan, Greenwich, Conn., writes to Meehan's Monthly:

Regarding your notes, in the June issue of the Monthly, on the Myrobalan plum as a hedge plant, I would say that such a hedge fence has been tried here. It was planted in 1893, and has for the last four years been a beautiful hedge, pruned to a height of 5 feet. It makes a splendid hedge fence, as no one—or even stock—will attempt to go through it. It responds well to pruning, and, so far as the writer has seen, has never been troubled with the plum borer; but alas, the San Jose scale has proved a worse enemy to contend with here, and where there is any danger of the hedge being infested with this pest, I have no hesitation in saying that the Myrobalan plum will prove a grand failure.

Obituary.

A. E. Phinney, who twelve years ago established the Sunnyside Nursery at San Diego, Cal., died there recently. Mr. Phinney and his son had been nurserymen in Nebraska. He was born in Granville, N. Y.

William Saunders, horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture since its organization in 1862, and a well-known landscape gardener, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Sept. 11th, aged 77. He was born in Scotland and studied for the ministry, but ran away before completing his course at the divinity college. He was connected with the Kew Gardens in London and came to America forty years ago. Some of the best landscape work was done in Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, the grounds of the Agricultural Department and the Gettysburg National Park. As president of the Parking Commission of Washington he contributed greatly to the work of beautifying the city. One of his most notable achievements was the introduction of the seedless orange. The original tree is still in the greenhouse at the department. Mr. Saunders was one of the organizers of the Patrons of Husbandry.

The English apple crop, like that of America is unusually large and only the best American apples should be sent to England. Germany has an abundance of cooking sorts but there is a demand for Baldwins, Ben Davis, King, and other colored varieties.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"The crossing of plants should be looked upon as a means or starting point, not as an end."—BAILEY.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 10.

PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.

**Fall Trade One-Third Heavier Than Last Year at Bridgeville, Del.
—Jackson & Perkins Co. Note with Satisfaction Tendency
to Postpone Planting of Orchards Until Spring—W. T.
Hood Will Have Large Stock for Next Season.**

NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y., October 15.—Jackson & Perkins Co.: "We think that our shipments this fall are running somewhat behind last year, though our general sales for the year have been fully up or a trifle ahead of last year. There seems to be a tendency to use less stock for fall delivery than for spring, and we think it very commendable, for we have always thought it decidedly injurious to dig up and ship stock so early in the fall, as is required by most of the retail nurserymen for their fall digging.

"Our total sales for the year, as we said, have run a trifle ahead of last year, which was an exceedingly good season, but the proportion that we have shipped out for this fall is a little less than usual."

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., October 17.—Myer & Son: "We are much pleased with our fall trade. It is one-third heavier than at the same time last season, and prices are ruling about the same. There has been an increase in the line of peaches and apples, but the low price of Keiffer pears, we think, will have a tendency to lessen the demand for Keiffer stock. In fact, we feel it already, as many of our customers who intended planting largely, have declined to plant at all.

"There is a scarcity of strawberry plants, owing to the dry weather in many sections of the country, and prices are likely to be stiffer on this line than for many years next spring."

RICHMOND, VA., October 10.—W. T. Hood & Co.: "As we had a bad season last season, and our losses in planting were very heavy, we did not make the effort to make as large sale as last season, but our sales will not fall short more than \$5000 of last shipment of agents' sales.

"As it has been a very dry summer and fall, we have been late with finishing up our budding, and we will be later in starting to fill orders. We will have a large stock for next season, and expect to try to push sales.

"We are building a brick office at the nursery—22 x 36 feet—three stories high, including cellar basement, and hope to get moved soon after our fall season.

"Our office and packing ground are one and one-half miles from city limits, on electric line. While we have not had much stock to buy for our shorts, we find that some things are very scarce, especially early apples, cherry, and dwarf pears."

ELIZABETH, N. J., October 23.—Hiram T. Jones: "Sales this fall have not been as large as I anticipated, due largely to the fact that we had no frost until the evening of the 17th,

as well as the depression which invariably accompanies our presidential elections.

"The local sales, however, have only just commenced to come in, and indications are that, before the ground freezes, we shall have a satisfactory season."

BERLIN, MD., October 23.—J. G. Harrison & Sons: "The prospect for fall trade is very encouraging, still it is early here yet to say definitely what it will be. We have quite a good stock of Kieffer pear, apple, and peach, and the demand for this stock is all that we should expect at such an early date. We are just starting our tree digger to-day, and will be filling orders from now until December 20th.

"Our stock this season is larger than usual, and has made better growth than we have had for many years previous, taking it as a whole, having had an excellent growing season.

"Our block of peach ready for sale, which is the product from about one million buds of last season, and June buds this year of about a half million; about one hundred thousand Kieffer pear trees, and more than that quantity of apple (two-year), and half million apple planted in the spring, and two million of peach seedlings, thirty acres in asparagus roots, and sixty acres in strawberry plants, have kept us quite busy in cultivation, and we expect all stock to be cleaned up at a good paying price."

IN CANADA.

TORONTO, October 24.—Stone & Wellington: "Our fall delivery is up to previous seasons—in fact, a little better. Certainly prices have improved, and, while we do not think there will be the demand for stock there was last season, on account of low prices for apples, still there is every reason to expect a fair business.

"We are now in the midst of our fall delivery. Collections seem to be good, and everything is running very smoothly indeed.

BRITISH FRUIT EXHIBIT.

Regarding the year's results in England the Gardener's Magazine under date of September 29th says:

The exhibition of British grown fruit that is being held under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, is in every way a brilliant success, and affords one more proof of the capabilities of Great Britain as a fruit growing country. The immense area of the north nave is wholly occupied, and the fruit staged in competition and otherwise is remarkable for its high quality. Collections of desert fruits far surpass in number and merit those exhibited for some years past. Stone fruits are considerably above the average, both in quantity and quality. Grapes evince a marked advance upon those staged at the corresponding exhibitions of the past few years, and the products of market gardens are decidedly superior, although somewhat short of what they should be. Of apples and pears there are immense quantities, and the quality is exceptionally good,

THE CHERRY SHORTAGE

Begun Some Time Ago, It has Continued—Western Nurserymen Drawing Heavily on Their One-Year Blocks, Therefore Two-Year Cherry Will Be Scarce Another Year—Apple Seedling Trade Good—Retail Trade Doubled.

GENEVA, NEB., October 17.—Youngers & Co.: "Our fall business to date has been somewhat better than last year, and the orders we have booked for immediate shipment will make the fall of 1900 the biggest fall's business we have ever done. The outlook for business next spring is very flattering, if nothing occurs to check it.

"Already some lines of goods are getting scarce, particularly cherries and No. 1 apples. There is an abundance of peaches in the West, also of the light grades of apples; but the better grades will all be sold out long before shipment commences next spring. The western nurserymen are drawing heavily on their one-year cherry blocks. This, of course, will make two-year cherry trees scarcer another year."

TOPEKA, KAN., October 10.—F. W. Watson & Co.: "Fall sales have been good, although hardly as heavy as last season. Apple and cherry in good demand, with but few No. 1 trees left unsold for spring trade. The apple seedling trade is the best it has been for several years, and the prospect is that prices will take a sharp advance before shipping time is over.

"The growing season has been very favorable for the nursery interests of the West, and all one and two-year stock has made a fine growth."

NEMAHA, NEB., October 20.—The Titus Nursery: "This is our first season in the wholesale trade, and we can make no comparisons with previous seasons, although we have entirely sold out on all of our surplus with the exception of strawberry plants and apple scions.

"In our retail trade we have booked up to this time fifty per cent more orders than we have ever booked in previous seasons. We can not complain with our business or the prospect for spring trade. The farmers in the eastern part of the state are all making money."

OTTAWA, KAS., October 20.—Brewer & Stannard: "Our trade for fall has been about the same as that of the last two seasons, and the outlook now is that we will have fully as much or more for spring. We begin our retail packing on Monday, the 22nd, and the prospects are that we will have a very successful packing and delivery.

IN THE SOUTH.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 23.—C. M. Griffing, secretary and treasurer of The Griffing Brothers Co.: "It is too early for us to determine what our fall business will be here in the South.

"Up to the present time, the demand for nursery stock has been very good, with a slight increase in the price on some lines.

"Although we have nearly double the stock in all lines this season, yet we have no fear that we will not be well sold out before the close of our packing season."

NEVINS BROTHERS, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS., Oct. 16, 1900:—"Find enclosed money order for \$1 for the NATIONAL NURSEYMAN for one year. We can't get along without it,"

THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Nurseries have been established at the eastern end of the Pan-American Exposition grounds, in Buffalo. Ornamental nursery stock has been received this fall in large quantities. Several carloads were sent last month by Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester. A carload of giant palms, from Alameda County, California, arrived at the nurseries October 20th. They are mostly semi-tropical plants, some twice the height of the tallest man. They will be kept in the hot houses all winter, and in the spring, when the gates of the Exposition open, they will be set out upon the grounds to beautify the walks and drives. The carload that arrived last month is valued at about \$1000, and three more carloads are on the way, consigned to the Exposition nurseries. Fifty thousand crocuses will be planted south of the Court of Fountains.

William Scott, under whose direction the outside floral exhibits at the Exposition will be made, returned yesterday from a trip through New York, the District of Columbia, Maryland, and New Jersey, during which he saw and received pledges of exhibits from some of the best-known flower growers in the country, says the Buffalo "Express" of October 21st. Mr. Scott says that all the big nurserymen and florists are enthusiastic over the coming Exposition, and recognize in it an unusual opportunity to display their most attractive products. Henry A. Dreer, whom Mr. Scott saw while in the Quaker City, will exhibit about 100 beds of flowering plants, exclusive of the collection of water lilies, already on the Exposition grounds.

Thomas Meehan & Sons, of Germantown, Pa., will exhibit about 75 varieties of conifers, or trees of the pine family. They will be distinct varieties, and will be displayed in groups. The Meehans will also have an exhibit of hardy trees and shrubs.

W. A. Manda, of South Orange, N. J., will make a handsome show of hardy shrubs, conifers, and climbing plants, besides an extraordinary collection of hybrid roses in the outside beds. Under glass Mr. Manda will exhibit varieties of palms, ferns, and dracenas.

C. W. Ward, of Queens, L. I., has pledged a display of upward of 5000 cannas and 2000 geraniums for the outside beds, and an extensive exhibit of pelargoniums and begonias under glass. Bobbink & Atkins, of Rutherford, N. J., will display 100 varieties of choice hardy native shrubs, also several immense beds of cannas.

Frank Pierson, of Tarrytown, will probably make one of the largest individual displays at the Exposition. He will send over 25,000 tulip and hyacinth bulbs, which will be planted in the large beds which encircle the figure of the buffalo to be placed at the Elmwood Avenue entrance. Mr. Pierson will also have on exhibition a large collection of conifers. A large bed of the wonderful Crimson Rambler rose now planted on the Exposition grounds is part of Mr. Pierson's exhibit. In addition, Mr. Pierson will exhibit 5000 cannas, all the new varieties of standard roses and geraniums and many yuccas, as well as a fine collection of ornamental grasses.

Peter Henderson, of New York, is to plant a number of the large beds opposite the West Midway with hyacinth and tulip buds. It is thought that about 15,000 bulbs will be required for that purpose.

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PROPAGATION OF PLUMS.

Preliminary Report on Experiments Made Under the Direction of Professor F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.—The Problem Presented—Grafts Made by J. W. Kerr and Set in His Nursery at Denton, Md.—The Differences Were Striking.

Herewith is presented an extract from the forthcoming report of the horticulturist of the Experiment Station at Burlington, Vt. It is of special interest to nurserymen. The horticulturist at that station is Professor F. A. Waugh. One of his specialties is the propagation of plums. He has conducted a series of experiments in the use of stocks. In the following extract from his report the problem before him is presented; the results will be shown in our next issue:

The named varieties of plums are always propagated either by grafting or budding. There are great numbers of these budded varieties, very different from one another in external characters and cultural requirements, so that a method of propagation or a stock suited to one may be totally unsuited to another. A large number of very diverse kinds of stocks have been used, also; some of them adapted to one kind of plum and some to another. The extent of these diversities will appear better from the following consideration.

The cultivated varieties of plums show certain general differences sufficiently marked to enable the pomologist to divide them in several groups. Each one of these types is so well marked that at some time it has been called a species by some botanist. The different distinct groups of this sort of which named varieties are propagated in North America are as follows: Domestica, Damson, Myrobalan, Japanese, Simon or Apricot plum, Americana, Nigra, Miner, Wayland, Wildgoose, Chicasaw, Sand plum, Beach plum, Pacific plum and the Western Sand cherry*—fifteen in number, besides many hybrids.

The different sorts of stocks which have been used for plums in America are, so far as the writer's knowledge goes, the following: Horse plum, (Domestica), St. Julien, (also Domestica) Myrobalan, Marianna, Japanese, Americana, Nigra, Wayland, Chicasaw, Sand plum, Western Sand cherry, Choke cherry, Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Peach and Apricot,—fifteen in all.

If each one of these fifteen different groups of plums were to be tested on each of these fifteen sorts of stocks, as they might reasonably be,—there would be 225 different combinations. The propagation of plums indeed has complications.

Yet these complications have not yet been fully presented. Consider that each one of these 225 combinations may be made either by budding or by grafting, and you have 450 different cases to examine. Consider that one stock is suited to one soil and another stock to another, with each one of these soil adaptations to be determined; consider that certain stocks thrive in certain climates and fail in others; consider that the multitudinous varieties in the several groups named have not always the same preferences; consider that sundry practical exigencies in the nursery are often important factors in the selection of stocks; and you begin to get a view of the difficulties involved in determining what are the best methods of propagating plums.

Experiments in the propagation of plums were begun by this station in the spring of 1899. Five varieties were propagated in four lots, each on four different stocks. The five varieties represented five distinct classes of plums—the most important groups in cultivation—and were as follows:

- I. Stoddard, of the Americana group.
- II. Green Gage, of the Domestica group.
- III. Chabot, of the Japanese group.
- IV. Milton, of the Wildgoose group.
- V. Newman, of the Chicasaw group.

The four different stocks used were as follows:

- a. Americana. Seedlings grown in Iowa.
- b. Wayland type. Seedlings grown in Maryland.
- c. Marianna. Cuttings grown in Maryland.
- d. Peach. Seedlings grown in Maryland.

As each variety was propagated on each stock, this made twenty lots in the experiment. The grafts were made by Mr. J. W. Kerr of Denton, Md., one of the most expert propagators of plums in America. The work was done by the whip-graft method commonly employed with apples. The scions were made about five inches long. The stocks were piece roots, of the usual length, that is, about four to five inches.

The grafts were made in winter, and packed in saw-dust. They were set in spring in nursery rows, in Mr. Kerr's nursery, at Denton. The soil there is very sandy and loose, though well enriched with manure. An excellent growth was secured from the grafts in this experiment, as from other stock in adjacent rows. The season was fairly favorable. Conditions, on the whole, were entirely normal, so that there was nothing to interfere with the progress of the experiment.

From the outset there were striking differences among the different lots. These were, of course, very interesting, especially from the nurseryman's point of view. At the end of the season these differences were still very marked, so much so that it thought worth while to make a report of observations. In general, the fruit grower is interested only in getting a good, sound, healthy, comely tree from the nursery, and he cares very little by what methods it is grown. He seldom inquires, even, as to what sort of stock the top has been propagated on. Doubtless the tree planter might properly be more careful as to the stocks which he buys with his tree-tops. Doubtless, also, the differing influences of different stocks will continue to have some influence after the trees are planted in the orchard, and, perhaps, even after they come into bearing. With this in view, we have planted the best trees of each lot in a permanent orchard on the station grounds at Burlington, for future observation; but the experiment in its present state of progress is useful principally to the propagator.

The trees were dug in the spring of 1900. They were graded and measured, and full notes and photographs were made of each lot.

* The Western Sand cherry *Prunus pumila besseyi*, may be called either a plum or a cherry. It is usually handled with the plums by plum growers, hybridized with plums by hybridizers, and propagated on or under plums; so that it is almost necessary to deal with it in this article.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

We received last month from George S. Josselyn, the introducer of the Campbell's early grape, a basket of that fruit in prime condition. The berries are large and firm, the flavor rich. The seeds are small. It is in all respects an excellent grape and merits the high praise it has received. The Campbell's Early ripens with Moore's Early, but the fruit improves greatly two or three weeks later when left on the vines. Mr. Josselyn says:

We have left them on the vines ten weeks after ripening without any cracking or shelling and at that time frost had no more effect on them than on Clinton.

This grape is inclined to overbear. If it does so, it will weaken the root so it won't do as well the following year; but it is easier to cut off some of the blossoms than it is to put some on to Moore's Early which is a shy bearer. The samples of Campbell's Early which we sent out two years ago were sent at the time Moore's Early were first being shipped and our grape was not ripe or nearly at its best.

NEW WHITE GRAPE.

Regarding the new white grape introduced by John Charlton & Sons, Rochester, N. Y., Rural New Yorker says:

The berries and bunches are large and perfectly developed, the skin very thin, and filled with a most sweet and refreshing juice. The pulp is so nearly absent that the few seeds separate at once, and can be rejected without developing any astringency. The color is a pale transparent green, with a heavy white bloom. When Niagara was first sent out it was claimed to be equal in quality to foreign grapes, a claim it has been far from sustaining as generally marketed. To the taste of the Rural people Charlton's new grape is superior to any of the Vinifera varieties in all that stands for delicacy and sprightliness.

IN THE CENTRAL STATES.

Conservative Estimate by Storrs & Harrison Co.—Late Season Hampers Work of Moving Stock—Shortage in Apple and Cherry Due to Failure of Full Crop Rather Than to Excessive Demand—At Xenia, O., and Bridgeport, Ind.

PAINESVILLE, O., October 22.—The Storrs & Harrison Co.: "It has been a very dry fall in this vicinity, and to a considerable extent, in that portion of the country from which the bulk of our business is drawn, and we think perhaps the soil, being so extremely dry for planting, may have discouraged some from planting. From this, or some other cause, the demand has not been as great as we had anticipated. Still we have been busy, have had no frost to date to loosen the leaves, making the stripping slow and expensive. This, with the dry, hard ground, has made it slow getting out nursery stock; and, notwithstanding, we have had the aid of Mr. Adams' patent steam digger, we have found it difficult to keep up with our orders with over two hundred hands employed. We find the switch from the L. S. & M. S. Ry. to our packing house greatly facilitates shipping, and is especially advantageous in loading bulk cars.

"As to the prospect of the nursery business, we think it might be brighter than it is, for, if these prosperous times do not create a demand for nursery products, equal to the production, what will be the result when the times change and demand falls off. At present there appears to be an abundance, if not an excess, of most things in the fruit line, except apple and cherry, and the shortage in these two items is not so much due to an excessive demand as to failure of a full crop of trees from various causes. Ornamental trees are doing about the same as fruit trees, there being an apparent shortage in a few things, and a surplus in the many."

XENIA, O., October 17.—McNary & Gaines: "This being our first business at this point, we cannot make comparisons with former years. Our trade, however, is good. The extremely warm weather in the early part of the season caused it to open up rather sluggishly, but this soon changed to a steady active demand for almost all lines of stock. Business has the right tone, and indications are favorable for an active spring trade, when the anticipated shortages in some lines will be fully realized."

BRIDGEPORT, IND., October 18.—Albertson & Hobbs: "It is too early yet to say very much about fall sales. The season is very late with us, and it is only this week that we have had frost enough to cut the leaves and ripen up stock that grows late. Much of it yet green for handling.

"We think a great mistake is made in attempting to handle stock before it is properly matured. Our orders up to the present time are fully equal to our expectations, and ahead of those of any for the past five years. Inquiries and orders continue to come in, and it looks like there was going to be a pretty good general clean-up, and that for spring many kinds of stock would be scarce. With prices as they are now rolling, the nurseryman will certainly have very little chance to complain of this year's business. Certainly, many who put off supplying their wants until late will find it very hard to do so, if special varieties can be had at any price,

"We have had a very good growing season, and stock is in nice shape, excepting late ripening. With the present conditions, the collections should certainly be good, and when the fall balance is made up it should show up very nicely.

"Apple, cherry, and Keiffer pears will certainly be very scarce, and other kinds of stock will be used up well. We also look for a shortage in apple seedlings before the season is over."

VINCENNES, IND., October 23.—H. M. Simpson & Sons: "While it is a little early to tell definitely how the present fall's business will compare with last fall's, we believe it will be fully double. We are having a very busy trade on one-year cherry at good prices, and we cannot complain of any single kind, unless it is peach, which are going a little slow. The season has been remarkable for warm, fine weather, and just enough rain to make the ground dig well. We have had but three good frosts thus far, which makes stripping a little more expensive.

"Prospects for spring are flattering, and we will have good stock of apple, peach, plum, and two-year cherry to offer. Help is scarce and orders are many."

SHENANDOAH, IA., October 22.—E. S. Welch: "Our fall trade has been excellent. Prices are better on the average than any season that I can recall. We are still busy packing and shipping for the regular fall deliveries, and will not get through before the first of November. There is a brisk demand for all lines of stock, and we notice considerable improvement in the trade for ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc., over other years.

"The demand for apple, cherry, and Americana plum is very active, and I think these lines will be cleaned up very close by the time spring trade is over. Collections are good."

NURSERY INSPECTION IN NEW YORK.

Under date of October 2, C. A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture of New York State wrote:

"The Department of Agriculture has issued certificates of inspection up to the first of October 1900 to 338 nurserymen, 348 duplicates have been issued for filing in other states. The inspectors examined 110 orchards having an acreage of 2,724.

"In 1898, 6,749 acres of nurseries and 469 acres of vineyards were inspected.

"In 1899, 6,015 acres of nurseries and 817 acres of vineyards, 499 certificates were issued to nurserymen and 64 certificates were issued to vineyardists"

OPENING FOR FRUIT GROWING.

Colman's Rural World says in a recent issue:

There is a region within 50 or 60 miles of St. Louis in which land is yet very cheap and which is as well suited to pear growing as is the famous Huntsville, Ala., district; and not only for pears, but all fruits. This opinion is fully concurred in by such authorities in fruit growing as R. J. Bagby, New Haven, Mo.; M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Mo., and N. F. Murray, Oregon, Mo. An additional point of advantage that this Southeast Missouri country has for fruit growing is that there is a large population in that district engaged in the mining industry and which affords a splendid local market for fruit and other farm products. It is a matter of surprise that this region has not long since been more fully developed agriculturally than it has at this time.

IN THE GENESEE VALLEY.

Stock of All Kinds Used Up Closely—Shortage on Keiffer, Bartlett, and Other Standard Pears—Demand for Ornamental Stock Heavy in Geneva—Fear That Business Will Be Overdone as the Result of Heavy Planting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 17.—Irving Rouse: "Fall trade has been very satisfactory indeed with us. Prices are better than for a number of years past, and stock of all kinds used up very closely."

"There is a decided shortage in two-year Kieffer, Bartlett, and other sorts of standard pears, apples, and cherries. The season generally has been favorable, and two-year blocks will be cleaned up closer than usual."

"The stock coming on for another year is good, but much less than this year, with a possible exception of apple. Altogether, the immediate future of the trade looks well."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 20.—Allen L. Wood: "My sales for this fall's delivery are the largest I have ever packed in the fall, and it does not look as though we would burn much stock next spring."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 20.—Brown Brothers Co.: "Conditions in all departments of the nursery business are still improving. There is a good stiff wholesale demand and a rather short supply of many leading items, with consequent higher prices. As a result, retailers have been obliged to increase their prices, and are getting these prices with very little difficulty, as the country is prospering greatly. We are looking forward to a splendid fall and winter trade if McKinley is elected, as we are confident will be the case."

"For fall, our sales are about the same as last year, but with a better margin of profit. Our wholesale trade is considerably heavier."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 18.—Glen Brothers: "This has been an exceptionally good season thus far, with every indication, at the present time, of its continuing. Our sales are running about 20 per cent ahead of last year, and we cannot discover that the presidential campaign has made any difference whatever."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., October 23.—James M. Kennedy: "Sales for this fall are some larger than they were one year ago, and we expect to receive a good many orders yet. I can see a marked improvement in this fall's business over that of the autumn of 1899, in prices and quality of stock. The wholesale and retail trade are about the same as last fall, but the catalogue trade exceeds that of a year ago by 50 per cent."

"Seedlings planted this spring are in fine condition, and the budding never was better. While stock will be pretty well cleaned up this fall, there will be a fair amount left for spring trade. There will be planted here next spring the usual amount of stock. There is no question that the nursery business is now on the paying basis which was long looked for."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., October 26.—Morey & Son: "The sales in Dansville have been large. Prices have been extremely good, and the nurserymen generally feel confident that business will continue good for some years to come. There is a general list of stock still for sale, consisting largely

of plum, pear, cherry, and apple. A large quantity of one-year stock of all kinds has been dug so far this season, which will reduce somewhat the stock for another year. If this is general throughout the country, we believe it will have a tendency to advance stock higher than it is this year. We are having plenty of rain which makes an ideal time for handling trees."

IN GENEVA, N. Y.

GENEVA, N. Y., October 16.—W. & T. Smith Co.: "The demand for stock is better than it has been for many years. The supply is so short, our stock being considerably less than in former years, that we will not have as much nursery stock to move this fall as usual. Digging here has been very hard and dry, so that we have been badly rushed to get our orders filled in time. We have had good rains lately, however, which have relieved the situation."

"We believe that stock is going to be picked up very closely here in Geneva. In fact, we think most everything is already contracted for. The demand for roses and other ornamental stock is particularly heavy."

GENEVA, N. Y., October 22.—Sears, Henry & Co.: "We are very glad to report that our fall trade has been highly satisfactory, our only cause for complaint being that we were short on such lines of stock as two-year-old standard pears, dwarf pears, cherries, apples, and quinces. The outlook for spring business is good."

GENEVA, N. Y., October 17.—E. Smith & Sons: "Fall sales in most lines of nursery stock have been a little above last fall, with a prospect of large sales for the spring of 1901. Some lines of nursery stock are scarce, such as apples and cherries."

"In regard to the future for nursery business, it will not be long before it will be overdone again, owing to the large amount of stock that has been planted in the last season, and the stock that will be planted the year of 1901."

THE CLIMAX PLUM.

The California Fruit Grower is enthusiastic over Luther Burbank's new plum, the Climax. It says:

Three samples of the new Climax, or "Ten Thousand Dollar Plum" were received in good condition. This plum, we understand, netted its creator \$10,000, hence its secondary but unofficial name. Its wood was sold the first year at \$10 a foot and was bought by several enterprising Vacaville orchardists at that price. The first box of Climax plums ever sent out of California was on June 1, this year, from Vacaville and was soon followed by a few other boxes from the same neighborhood, which sold in the East at around \$4 per box as compared with from 75 cents to \$1.35 for other varieties.

In appearance the climax is very attractive, deep red or purple, smooth, large size. The flesh is a deep golden, pit small and free. In flavor it is exquisite, almost vinous in suggestion. A room with a single Climax plum in it is as fragrant as a Southern Cherokee rose bush in full blossom. Added to these high qualities it has demonstrated its ability to stand up under long transportation. It is a magnificent acquisition. As it becomes more generally known, as it is bound to do, it will make many of the older and hitherto considered fancy varieties look like 30 cents.

THE statement by George G. Atwood, regarding the pear trade, in our last issue, was taken from an article by Mr. Atwood, in the Country Gentleman.

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C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1900.

STUB-PRUNED ROOTS.

In our opinion nothing but praise should be accorded H. M. Stringfellow, of Lampasas, Texas, for his earnest and persistent efforts to demonstrate the success of his stub-root theory. If, as he claims, trees can be brought to the bearing period quicker, planting of orchards can be accomplished easier and the handling of many roots on trees by nurserymen may be avoided, certainly a great advance in methods of tree culture will have been made; and the credit assuredly will be Mr. Stringfellow's.

In the April issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN Mr. Stringfellow described his planting of 3000 apple, pear, plum and peach trees in 1½ inch holes driven in virgin prairie sod, 12 inches deep, with a steel rod and a sledge hammer. "The world wants fine fruit and wants it cheap," said Mr. Stringfellow, as he left his newly planted trees practically to take care of themselves. "By my plan it can be grown at a nominal

cost and give the grower a profit at prices that will bring its consumption within reach of all. Look out for prosperous times for the nurseryman in the near future."

That was six months ago. In a photograph reproduced in the Rural New Yorker, Mr. Stringfellow shows pear, apple, plum and peach trees taken from this embryo orchard, all with a well-developed root system. Writing to that journal he says:

After planting, a circle was chopped just deep enough to kill the grass for about 18 inches every way from the trees, and a shovelful of manure scattered around each one. About a month later I applied 1000 pounds of cottonseed meal to the 3000 trees, giving every one a large handful, sprinkled thinly over the chopped circle. To make the test more severe the circles were not hoed again until the trees were dug, nor was the orchard mowed but once, on July 10. I started a man to hoeing the circles for the second time August 23.

This is a dry country, far less favorable to tree growth than the North or East, with an elevation of 1200 feet above sea level, and 250 from the Gulf of Mexico. The ground is so hard, and in places rocky, that a posthole can nowhere be dug, with anything but a sharpened crowbar. Water where these trees were grown is fully 50 feet below the surface. The season was good from time of planting to digging, except a seven weeks' drought from the last week in May to July 14, when rain fell.

With this evidence before them, ought not intelligent men to lay aside their prejudices in favor of long roots, deeply dug soil and large holes, all entailing great expense in planting orchards and recognize the great truth so fully demonstrated herein, that a close root-pruned tree is practically a seedling, and like all other seedlings in the vast domain of nature, finds the most congenial conditions in firm ground with as little disturbance of the subsoil as possible? I omitted to say that the apple trees were small seedlings, one-quarter to one inch in diameter, and the peach little June-budded trees.

CANADA'S OPEN DOOR.

Secretary William Pitkin, of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association, on October 3d received the following notice from N. B. Colcock, custom house broker at Niagara Falls, Ont., dated October 2d.:

"I am officially advised by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, that the fumigating station at Niagara Falls, Ont., will be open from 15th October until 15th December."

The original plan was to open the station from October 15th until November 15th. The extension is the result of a request by Secretary Pitkin in behalf of the Eastern Association and nurserymen of the states generally.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN FRUIT.

The horticultural exhibit was one of the principal features of the World's Fair at Chicago; it has been one of the main features of the Paris Exposition; it will be very prominent at the Pan-American Exposition, beginning next May. The list of awards for American fruit at the Paris Exposition is an eloquent testimonial to the progress of horticulture in this country. Never before in the history of this nation has there been such a widespread interest in the subject. The prompt, general and merited recognition of the value of American exhibits in Paris has encouraged fruit growers to make a special effort to have a complete display at Buffalo next year. Already plans have been made by state associations and by individuals to send choice fruit to the great railroad center at the western boundary of the Empire State.

This subject will be discussed at the coming horticultural society meetings, and when the fruit growers and the nurserymen meet next summer at the Pan-American there will be a display worth going far to see. There will be more laurels to be won.

FAITH IN NURSEYMEN.

A Hudson, N. Y., correspondent of the Rural New Yorker expressing his faith in nurserymen says that last spring he sought some sweet cherry trees of a certain variety. There was a scarcity of that variety and prices advanced considerably. He wrote in all directions; in several instances his remittances were returned with the explanation that the firms were sold out of the kind wanted or could only partly fill the order.

"They could have shipped other stock similar in appearance but they did not," says this correspondent, "and I am now convinced that as to honesty the nurserymen are on the average well up to any other business men, preachers not excepted."

This is a deserved tribute to the honesty of the majority of the nurserymen. The standard of honesty in the nursery business is on a par with that of any business and it is far above that of some lines of trade.

FIG GROWING IN AMERICA.

We received last month a box of genuine Smyrna figs from the Fancher Creek Nursery, Fresno, Cal., which proved conclusively that this delicious fruit can be grown in this country. Not only this, but George C. Roeding, the proprietor of the nursery, has produced fruit which has been shown by analysis to be sweeter by 1.42 per cent. than the imported Smyrna fig. The samples sent were certainly the finest we have ever seen.

Mr. Roeding states that these are the first produced on a commercial scale in the United States. The trees were grown from cuttings taken from the famous Aidin district, in the interior of Asia Minor, distant about seventy-five miles from Smyrna. W. C. West was sent to Smyrna in 1885 by F. Roeding for the purpose of making a personal examination into this subject and bringing over cuttings of the very best Smyrna figs. The expense of the trip and the securing of the cuttings amounted to \$3,000.

These figs represent experiments extending over a period of fourteen years, and the care and cultivation of sixty acres, or 4,200 trees from 10 to 14 years old. They have never been sulphured or processed in any way—the color is natural. They are sweeter than any figs ever produced in the United States.

They contain fertile seeds, giving them an exquisite nutty flavor found in no other fig grown in the United States. Each seed represents a single flower.

To produce a fig which, when dried, would equal in flavor and sweetness the fig of commerce so universally esteemed, has been the desideratum of every horticulturist interested in fig culture.

To all outward appearances, the fig tree, unlike other trees and plants, develops fruits without first producing flowers. But these appearances are misleading, for on cutting the fruit open it will be found that it contains a large quantity of inconspicuous flowers closely grouped around the rind, which is really the receptacle for them.

Furthermore, there are four distinct kinds of flowers found in the figs, namely: male, female, gall and mule flowers. Male, female and gall flowers are found in Capri or wild fig, the number varying in greater or less degree in the various crops.

The essential point of difference between the Smyrna class of figs and the Adriatic class, lies in the fact that the Smyrna contains nothing but female flowers, and that unless they are pollinated, either artificially or through the agency of the fig wasp, *Blastophaga psenes*, the fruit never reaches maturity, but shrivels and drops from the tree when one-third grown. The Adriatic, of which there are 100 varieties growing in California, contains mule flowers which cannot be pollinated, but which, nevertheless, develop and mature edible fruits, although the seeds are sterile.

In other words, the Smyrna fig is valueless unless the flowers have been caprifigged, while the Adriatic, and that embraces all varieties of figs which have matured their fruits in the past without the aid of the insect, cannot be improved upon nor benefited in any way, for their flowers cannot be fertilized.

The first Smyrna figs grown in the United States were produced on the Fancher Creek Nursery in a very limited number, in the year 1890, by transferring the pollen from the Capri figs and introducing it into the Smyrna fig by means of a tooth pick. All figs treated in this manner developed into large fine fruits with perfect seeds, while untreated figs shriveled up when about the size of a marble and dropped to the ground, thus proving conclusively that caprifigation was an essential factor in the production of this fig.

The Capri fig stands in the relation of male to the Smyrna or edible fig. It occasionally produces an edible fruit but without flavor, its principal value being that it is the habitat of the *Blastophaga*, for without it the insect cannot exist.

FOREIGN REGULATIONS.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has published a circular giving in brief the requirements in foreign countries regarding the admission of nursery stock, in view of fear that San Jose scale may be introduced on such plants:

Austria-Hungary—Prohibits the importation of American plants or fruits or their wrappings, which show presence of the scale. There are three ports of admission.

Belgium—Permits the importation of American plants and fruits through Antwerp, Ghent and Ostende if the shipments bear certificates from competent authorities; otherwise the shipments are held for inspection and destroyed if found infected by scale.

British Columbia—Requires inspection at wharf or station by her own officials. Infected shipments are ordered disinfected or destroyed.

Canada—Prohibits importation of nursery stock from the United States, Australia, Japan and Hawaii, requiring the destruction of stock arriving. Green-house plants, herbaceous plants, conifers, bulbs and tubers are exempt. During certain periods prohibited stock may be imported through designated ports after fumigation.

Cape of Good Hope—Prohibits the importation of all plants and fruits from the United States.

France—Prohibits the importation of living plants from the United States and admits fruits only after inspection.

Germany—Prohibits the importation of plants, also fruits when inspection shows presence of scale. Dried or evaporated fruits are admitted at certain ports without inspection.

Netherlands—Prohibit the importation of American plants unless accompanied by certificate of inspection at port of shipment.

New Zealand—Admits live plants only at Dunedin, Christ Church, Wellington and Auckland, when accompanied by certificate or after fumigation.

Switzerland—Prohibits the importation of plants.

Turkey—Prohibits importation of trees, plants and fruit from the United States.

"WHAT MORE CAN WE WISH?"

P. OUWERKERK, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 18th, 1900.—"Please find enclosed one dollar. With pleasure I renew my subscription for your paper which is no doubt the best in the trade. I read with pleasure your articles which are plain and impartial; the print is nice and the paper fine; what can we wish more?"

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

*Business of Thomas Meehan & Sons Covers Almost That Period—
No Agents Are Employed—Thomas Meehan a Writer, Editor,
Author, and Lecturer on Horticultural Topics—A Kew
Graduate—These Nurseries Foremost in the Ad-
vancement of Ornamental Horticulture.*

In an anniversary number, the Germantown Telegraph, Philadelphia, has the following account of the old and well-known nurseries of Thomas Meehan & Sons:

"To glance at the modest little office, or stroll along the Chew Street front of the nurseries, no one would imagine the hum of activity going on within, nor the extent of the business which has been a part of this town for almost fifty years. No civilized country—and some which will hardly bear that term—but is reached by the products of these nurseries. Governments, as well as their most prominent people, are included with the annual thousands of patrons.

"One hundred and fifty acres of land are totally covered with hardy trees and plants of every character, but mostly intended for ornamental purposes. This acreage would not be particularly large were large quantities of fruit trees grown; but for the class of stock, there is perhaps no larger establishment in the United States. A very rough estimate of the number of plants growing there at the present time is 982,000 the size of the plants ranging from the tiny one-year-old seedling evergreen, of an inch or two in height, to the large, transplanted specimen deciduous trees—twelve, fifteen, or eighteen feet. For the cultivation and business operation of all this a force of from seventy-five to one hundred men is employed, the number varying according to the time of year. Cultivation means a great deal to this firm, as they recognize its need, more than most nurserymen, to encourage good, thrifty growth. Likewise, it is not forgotten that plants need food, and a great quantity of manure is annually spread over the ground.

"Thomas Meehan & Sons are not florists, as some would term them, but are nurserymen, the distinction between these professions being great. Greenhouses, usually devoted to raising flowers, are here used almost entirely for propagating thousands of vines and other hardy flowering plants. A few flowers, mostly sweet peas, are grown for wholesale marketing; but this is a very small issue in comparison with the main.

"The business is operated under three chief departments—retail, wholesale, and landscape gardening—each being in volume a complete business of itself. Thomas Meehan is still the active head of the business; Thomas B. Meehan manages the wholesale department; J. Franklin Meehan, the landscape gardening; and S. Mendelssohn Meehan, the retail. Through these departments grounds of every description are taken in hand and improved. Plans are made, grading done, and roads laid and trees planted. Besides private estates, small and large public parks, and even cemeteries, are planned. Other nurserymen everywhere depend more or less on the wholesale department for seeds or small stock for growing on in their own nurseries; and also dealers who grow nothing are supplied with goods for immediate retailing. No agents are employed, all business being transacted either by direct repre-

sentation from the office, or by correspondence. Undoubtedly, the number of sales is less without the aid of agents, but as these are as a class poorly informed regarding plants in general, they are more or less unreliable, and in adopting its course the firm gave its preference for that which would establish confidence in its ability to furnish its patrons with true information, first-class goods and just as represented.

"Great pains have been taken to prepare catalogues that will be a help to patrons in selecting from the thousands of kinds, and in this and other features they are unique and at the head of nursery catalogues. The merits of everything are clearly stated and unexaggerated, either in description or illustration. Thirty-four editions of the retail catalogue have been issued, the current one using nearly 100 pages. It gives prices for stock in quantities, as well as in small lots, and denotes the sizes or grades of stock—a system originating with this firm.

"Thomas Meehan, the senior partner, commenced the business in 1852, his first office being located on Germantown Road, opposite the old Carpenter estate—now Pelham. His grounds first occupied three acres. It was not many years before the growth of the business demanded early removal to more spacious quarters, and the office was moved to its present location, on Chew Street, opposite what is now East Phil-Ellena Street. The office and grounds have been added to continually, but with the growing business the facilities must needs be increased, and even now a large two-story addition to the office is being erected.

"Mr. Meehan's horticultural experience has been one of the widest—from an English gardener's apprentice, in his boyhood, to his present position. He is a graduate of the famous Royal Garden, Kew, and an early explorer of the Western States, and through it all a writer, editor, author, and lecturer on horticultural topics. With a life of practical work among plants, he has combined scientific research, and now ranks with the leading botanists of the world. His wide knowledge of plants is illustrated and well acknowledged by the many letters daily received seeking information on all topics. For thirty years he edited the Gardener's Monthly, the foremost American horticultural publication of that time. Later he was the author of "Native Flowers and Ferns of the United States," a work in four volumes, and illustrated by 102 colored plates. In 1891, Meehan's Monthly commenced publication under his editorial management, and published by the firm. It continues the colored illustrations begun in the previous work, combining all the features of a first-class horticultural journal. It is still being issued.

"Meehan's nurseries have taken the initiative in many things pertaining to the advancement of horticulture. They were the first to urge the extensive use of plants more largely ornamental and especially of our grand native oaks. The beautiful Japanese maples have been widely distributed by them, and one of the first specimens brought from Japan at the time of the Centennial still stands on the lawn at the nurseries. For the general cultivation of the beautiful red-flowered Dogwood and Japanese Snowball, the public is also indebted to Messrs. Meehan. Pages, and even books might be written in continuation of the facts already written here, which is only limited by lack of space."

The official trade journal for nurserymen \$1 per year.

Among Growers and Dealers.

R. H. Macklin, Stevens Point, Wis., has entered the nursery business at Marshfield, Wis.

It is stated that J. E. Smith, Ridley Park, Pa., is about to retire from the nursery business.

J. A. Titus and G. N. Titus conduct the Titus Nursery, one mile northwest of Nemaha, Neb.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y., were prize winners at the fruit exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Peters and Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., have added to their nursery by the purchase of 87 acres of land.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y., are building two new green-houses for the growth of hardy roses.

E. S. Mayo is associated with J. G. Glen in the management of the Glenwood Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

James McHutchinson, representing August Rhotert, New York City, sailed for Europe September 29th.

Many seeds of the red and white spruce trees are being collected at North Creek, Colo., for eastern nurserymen.

George A. Sweet, Dansville, N. Y., has been elected a trustee for three years of the local cemetery association.

F. G. Laeverenz, of the Acme Nursery, Galveston, Tex., lost nursery stock to the amount of \$750 in the great storm.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$111,124 in August, 1900, against \$111,546 in August, 1899.

It is reported that London capitalists propose to grow fruit in the Soudan, Africa; that fruit trees have been shipped there.

From December 15th until March 1st, correspondence to Myer & Son, Bridgeville, Del., Nurseries, should be addressed to Bartow, Fla.

S. D. Willard has accepted the position of manager of the horticultural exhibit of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, next year.

Hawkins Brothers, nurserymen, Minneapolis, Minn., have dissolved partnership. A. A. Hawkins has established a nurseries at Chowen, Minn.

S. B. Davis, Jackson, Mich., referring to the Willet peach, says a seedling late peach in that city bears excellent fruit, ripening October 5th to 10th.

Stark Brothers, Louisiana, Mo., are of the opinion that the Lincoln Coreless and the Pound Pear are identical. M. J. Graham, Adel, Ia., coincides in this view.

H. C. Rolison is vice-president of the Texas Nursery and Floral Co., Sherman, Tex., of which E. W. Kirkpatrick is the president. C. C. Mayhew is secretary and treasurer.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., made an extensive display of fruit, under the direction of William C. Barry, at the American Institute, in New York City, last month.

F. W. Taylor, of the Pan-American Exposition, Department of Horticulture, sailed for Paris, France, on October 11th, to secure the most desirable novelties shown at the Paris Exposition.

Thaddeus N. Yates, Philadelphia, has purchased the entire nursery business of his brother, the late David G. Yates, and will continue it. The Mount Airy Nurseries were established in 1869.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company last spring planted 530,000 trees along its right of way in North Dakota, and is planning to plant 300,000 in 1901. Oscar H. Will, of Bismarck, is directing the work.

State horticultural societies have announced annual meetings as follows: Maine, at Norway, November 13-14; Missouri, at Farmington, December 4-6; Kansas, at Topeka, December 27-29; Michigan, at Grand Rapids, December 4-6; Indiana, Indianapolis, Dec. 18-20.

The Hermoso Orange Company has been incorporated to grow, buy, sell, and deal in oranges; principal place of business, Riverside, Cal. Directors: E. A. Chase, F. F. Chase, H. B. Chase, M. A. Chase, F. M. Heath, B. B. Bush, H. T. Hays, all of Riverside. Capital stock, \$100,000.

At the Michigan State Fair several nurserymen made large exhibits of fruit and ornamental trees, and showed a number of their promising specialties. Among them were Greening Bros., I. E. Ilgenfritz's Sons, West Michigan Nurseries, and Husted & Son.

Contracts for trees and plants for the Pittsburg parks, to the amount of \$11,000, were awarded to A. E. Crouch, Rochester, Pa.; Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa.; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; and the Andoria Nurseries, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

During 1899 imports of nursery stock into the U. S. were as follows: From Belgium, \$130,864; France, \$122,739; Germany, \$63,229; Italy, \$11,421; Netherlands, \$286,797; United Kingdom, \$49,523; Bermuda, \$38,424; Canada, \$1,678; Hong Kong, \$3,212; Japan, \$41,748.

The Smyrna fig wasp has been at last established in George C. Roeding's orchard at Fresno, Cal., and there is no longer a question concerning the success of the Smyrna fig. Mr. Roeding reports that a great number of the insects have got down to business on his fig trees and the outcome is most satisfactory.

Charles P. Lounsbury, chief entomologist of the department of agriculture of the Colony of Cape Town, South Africa, is making the rounds of Southern California in the interest of his people, studying insect pests and parasites. He brought with him a colony of the *Scutellista cyanea*, a parasite for the black scale.

The nursery firm of H. J. Weber & Sons Co. formed a combination with some neighboring vegetable and grain growers, under the style of Boles, Reeder & Weber, and nearly made a clean sweep of the premiums in the fruit, grain and vegetable departments, taking over 80 premiums. For display of fruits, they took the sweepstake, amounting to \$75, being also second in the vegetable sweepstakes, and others.—Florist's Exchange.

The government of Tasmania, according to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of all fruit trees, cuttings, scions, buds, and grafts of fruit trees, and the barberry, linden, euonymus, grape-vine, maple, acacias, rose, strawberry, raspberry, hawthorne, ash, gooseberry, currant, honeysuckle, lilac, privet, begonia, elm, oak, birch, alder, chestnut, willow and poplar, or cuttings, scions, buds, and grafts of any of the same.

ELLWANGER & BARRY'S PRIZE.

Special mention is made of the exhibit of 118 varieties of pears by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., at the Paris Exposition. This firm won first prize—a gold medal diploma. Following is the report of the award:

United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, United States Section, Palace of Horticulture.

PARIS, Sept. 27, 1900.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of informing you that the jury of awards, class 45, group VIII, horticulture, have just awarded you a first prize, a gold medal diploma, for your very fine exhibit of 118 varieties of pears. They gave the exhibit twenty points, the highest number given for first prize. Your fruit arrived in excellent condition, having been carefully packed—not more than five specimens spoiled in the lot. They are shown on a table especially constructed for them, and are the center of attraction of our fruit exhibit that is now much finer than at any time since the opening. The jury, to some of whom you are well known, were much pleased with the grand show your pears are making. Mr. Baltet spoke of you in high praise.

With hearty congratulations for your success, and many thanks for the interest you have taken in this matter, I am

Yours truly,

G. B. BRACKETT,

Expert in Horticulture for the United States Commission.

SURELY A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

THE TITUS NURSERY, NEMAHA, NEB., October 20, 1900.—“Please change our ad. per enclosed. We have entirely sold out on apple seedlings and could have sold out as many more. We are still receiving many inquiries for seedlings. The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN is surely a good advertising medium.”

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the March issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN were given the values of the exports of nursery stock during the years 1894-1898. The countries listed as receiving such stock, in the order of the amounts exported, were: Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Mexico, British West Indies, Cuba, British Africa, Netherlands, France, Colombia and Belgium.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin, compiled by Frank Hitchcock, chief of the section of foreign markets, showing the imports of nursery stock to the United States from the countries named during the years 1895-1899:

IMPORTS.

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Belgium.....	\$94,099	\$143,031	\$124,646	\$116,878	\$130,864
France.....	119,025	178,565	202,187	100,375	122,739
Germany.....	60,465	77,683	76,680	59,368	63,229
Italy.....	2,535	3,477	4,980	4,845	11,421
Netherlands..	206,171	307,362	350,882	299,149	286,797
Great Britain..	81,274	67,279	53,436	76,663	49,523
Bermuda.....	7,720	104,852	78,528	50,988	38,424
Canada.....	28,841	24,486	22,615	7,402	1,678
China (Hong Kong).....	687	955	941	2,849	3,212
Japan.....	14,296	22,904	25,972	24,516	41,748

For purposes of comparison, the table of exports of nursery stock from the United States during the five years, 1894 to 1898 inclusive, showing to which countries the stock was sent, is reproduced:

EXPORTS.

	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
Canada.....	\$115,590	\$85,126	\$85,582	\$72,718	\$36,862
Great Britain..	4,605	9,765	12,712	29,070	19,712
Germany.....	4,859	22,251	10,463	8,219	10,071
Mexico.....	6,489	5,267	7,686	5,866	5,419
Brit. W. Indies.	2,834	426	1,148	5,063	5,419
Cuba.....	1,717	2,073	450	250	701
British Africa.	1,950	381	407	272	396
Belgium.....	220	817	211	252	1,250
France.....	20	133	220	328	1,168
Netherlands...	60	83	566	1,069	3,150
Colombia.....	68	26	107	28	2,340

These figures show some interesting facts. It is generally known that there has been a heavy export nursery trade with Canada. Just how extensive this trade has been is here shown. While the five year period of exports is from 1894 to 1898 and the five year period of imports is from 1895 to 1899, they correspond sufficiently for purposes of comparison. In the periods mentioned, the exports of nursery stock from the United States to Canada amounted to \$395,878 and the imports of nursery stock from Canada amounted to \$85,022, a difference of \$310,856 in favor of the United States. The average of exports to Canada was \$79,175 per year; the average of imports \$17,004.

The heaviest imports are the nursery stocks from France and the Holland bulbs and ornamental plants from the Netherlands. Belgium, Bermuda and Japan also figure to a considerable degree as the result of the ornamental stock trade. Aside from Canada, the exports to any considerable amount have been to Great Britain and Germany.

News for nurserymen found nowhere else is in the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN. Read what others say.

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

The following are the awards to American exhibitors in temporary competition in horticulture, September 26, 1900 at the Paris Exposition:

FIRST PRIZES:

Apples, Crops of 1899-1900—Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture, general collection; Illinois and Missouri State Horticultural Societies.

Apples, Crop of 1900—Kansas State Horticultural Society; E. F. Babcock, Waitsburg, Washington.

Apples, Pears and Plums, Crop of 1900—New York State Commission.

Pears, Crop of 1900; 118 varieties—Eilwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Apples, Crop of 1900; 65 varieties—New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

Plums, Crop of 1900; 55 varieties—New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

SECOND PRIZES:

Oranges—Arlington Heights Fruit Company, Riverside, Cal.

Apples, Crop of 1900—Farmer's Produce Association of Delaware; Fred Shaw, Summer Hill, Illinois; Delos Tenny, Hilton, New York.

Apples, Pears and Plums, Crop of 1900—Peninsula Horticultural Society.

Peaches and Pears, Crop of 1900—Charles Wright, Seaford, Delaware

Acting Pomologist William A. Taylor of the U. S. Commission to the Paris Exposition writes:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, } October 10, 1900.
Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C. }

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

You will find enclosed herewith, a list of the awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII—Horticulture, at Paris Exposition, held September 26, 1900.

The fruit of the crops of 1900 exhibited at that time was shipped from New York on the American Line Steamer St. Louis, Wednesday, September 12, and reached Paris via Southampton and Havre, Saturday, September 22. The exhibits of apples from E. F. Babcock, Waitsburg, Washington, apples and plums from the New York Agricultural Station, Geneva, N. Y., are reported to have been specially fine.

The total number of awards of the several grades, to American exhibitors in the temporary competition in this group to October 1, 1900, is as follows: First prizes, 58; second prizes, 44; third prizes, 14; honorable mention, 10; total, 126.

Two temporary competitions are yet to be held, October 10, and 24 respectively. Exhibits for these went forward from New York September 26.

WM. A. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

THE REIGN OF THE KEIFFER.

Writing to the Gardener's Chronicle, London, England, Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Vermont, says:

The plantings of Keiffer, Garber, and Le Conte—especially of the first—have been excessive in the last three years. Areas beyond belief have been set with trees at almost any price. In fact, the nurserymen have been charging two or three times as much for trees of Keiffer as for Bartlett, though the former is much easier to propagate. There is no doubt in the minds of most pomologists that this planting of the hybrid pears has been greatly overdone, and that there soon must come a serious reaction.

CHASE NURSERY CO. LOSS.

The Los Angeles Times has the following under date of October 1st.

The pumping plant of the Hermosa Orange Company, of Riverside, located a few miles northeast of Highgrove, was destroyed by fire about noon yesterday. The plant was installed about a year ago by the Chase Nursery Company, at a cost of \$2500, to pump water on the Hermosa rancho. It is not known what caused the fire. The machinery was not in operation, and no one connected with it was on the premises when the fire started. The plant was totally destroyed. There was no insurance. The Chases, with characteristic energy, have already ordered a new plant, and within a short time fifty or more inches of water will again be flowing on the Hermosa lands.

Recent Publications.

"An Autumn Reminder" is the title of a monograph issued by Hiram T. Jones, Elizabeth, N. J., in which is set forth entertainingly the desirability of planting evergreens, the maples, dogwoods, etc., in the fall.

During the last twelve years the U. S. Department of Agriculture has received from farmers and other landowners a very large number of letters asking how to procure tree seeds and how to raise seedlings. For the purpose of supplying the desired information to farmers and all others interested in tree planting, the Department has prepared, and has now in press, Bulletin No. 29, Division of Forestry, entitled "The Forest Nursery: Collection of Tree Seeds and Propagation of Seedlings." The bulletin was prepared by Geo. B. Sudworth, Dendrologist of the Division of Forestry.

Of the "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" edited by Professor L. H. Bailey and published by the Macmillan Co., New York City, two of the four volumes having been published, American Agriculturist says: "The only work with which it can be at all compared is Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening, but for American conditions and American horticulturists, Professor Bailey's work is far more reliable, useful and complete. . . . The work as it is forms a most fitting chapter to the marvelous horticultural development of the closing century. . . . It is an honor to its author and his assistant, its publishers, and American horticulturists as well."

In the forthcoming report of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, Professor Fred W. Card, horticulturist, has an article on "Horticulture from an Educational Standpoint", in which he summarizes arguments for the study of horticulture as follows: "It affords a means of a livelihood, among congenial and ennobling surroundings, with a liberal share of the best things of life. It affords recreation and companionship, particularly to those whose brains grow weary in other lines of work. It trains the faculty of observation, an important educational function. A wider knowledge of it would help in the solution of some of the sociological problems of the day. It gives power to man in the development of new forms of plant life. It contributes to culture and breadth of mental vision, the highest result of educational training."

It is generally conceded that the Youth's Companion is the leading periodical for boys and girls. Its national reputation as a standard of excellence in this line, has made it a household word throughout the country. It is so well known that it would seem that every one has been supplied; but it is to be remembered that children are growing from infancy to the age when wholesome stories are demanded, and thus there is a call for the Youth's Companion in homes where it has not been before. The publishers, at Boston, Mass., issue a prospectus for the coming year, which may be had for the asking. The weekly paper may be had for \$1.75 per year. The bound volumes are a storehouse of entertainment for evenings and rainy days. The long list of contributors includes practically all the leading story writers of the day.

The catalogue of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., for the fall of 1900 and the spring of 1901 is a model nursery catalogue. This noted establishment is rounding out a half century of existence. The catalogue represents the highest type of a nursery catalogue. The time and money spent in the effort to make it the finest of the kind would be hard to calculate. The firm has spared no pains to make it complete, accurate and useful and it has succeeded well. It is really more than a catalogue; it is a work of reference, a handy guide. Ornamentals are a specialty of this firm and in the 87 pages in the catalogue devoted to this class of stock may be found mention of all that could be desired in the decoration of lawn, street or park. The illustrations are in half-tone engravings of original subjects and admirably show the effects produced either by the use of single or grouped plants, or trees.

A. E. Crouch, Rochester, Pa., who secured the contract for most of the nursery stock in the big order for the Pittsburg parks, was in Rochester last month packing the stock for shipment. Mr. Crouch furnished all the trees and shrubs ordered for Highland park and half of those ordered for Schenley park, Pittsburg.

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

Acting Pomologist Taylor has sent the following communication:

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.
Rochester, New York.

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith list of awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII—Horticulture, at the Paris Exposition, held Oct. 10, 1900. The fruit of the Crop of 1900, exhibited in that competition, left New York by the American Line Steamer St. Paul, Wednesday September 26th, via Southampton and Havre, and was delivered in Paris, Friday October 5th. The actual time from the wharf in New York to the Exposition building was 8 days 18 hours. The display is reported to have been the finest yet made in the American section, which continues to attract much attention.

The summary awards to American exhibitors in the temporary competitions in Group VIII, to Oct. 15th, shows the following totals: First Prizes, 66; second prizes, 55; third prizes, 14; honorable mention, 10; total 145. One temporary competition is yet to be held and reported on.

Very truly,
WM. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Pomologist.

The list of awards referred to shows that first prizes were secured by the horticultural societies of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas the New York state commission, the U. S. Division of Pomology for apples, pears and plums from 21 states, and the Michigan and Arkansas experiment stations. Second prizes were secured by individuals and by the horticultural societies of Idaho, Ohio and Virginia and the North Carolina department of agriculture.

OCTOBER PURPLE PLUM.

We referred in our last issue to the October purple plum sent out by Stephen Hoyt's Sons, New Canaan, Conn. That firm says of it:

This plum is one of the many varieties of the Japan strain hybridized and propagated by Luther Burbank, of California, and was named by him October Purple. The tree is a very hardy, strong, upright grower, and may be easily trained into a full, round and well-formed head. It is a profuse bearer, and does not require other varieties to fertilize its blossoms. The fruit is large, many specimens measuring 1½ to two inches in diameter. Color a purplish maroon, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Ripens from September 10 to 15. Mr Burbank says of it: "It is best of them all."

MINNESOTA NURSERIES.

Secretary A. W. Latham of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, editor of the Minnesota Horticulturist says:

There is in the hands of the secretary, a list of fifty so-called nurseries purporting to be growing and selling nursery stock in this state, and this list is thought not to contain the name of any one who is a dealer only, though it may. It was hoped that this list might be verified so as to warrant its publication, but the evident unwillingness of many on it to send in the facts necessary to substantiate a right to a place there is still making it inadvisable to send it out. Undoubtedly most of the members are doing a "straight" nursery business, but an uncertainty as to some and desire to do no one an injustice is still withholding the list from the public, and likely to continue to do so. Any member can have access to the list in this office, however.

Oren & Blackburn, Marcelline, Mo., have discontinued the nursery business there.

The stock of Charles B. Horner & Son, at Mt. Holly, N. J., has been disposed of at public auction.

The John B. Harris nursery, 20 acres, at Champaign, Ill., has been sold to be cut into building lots.

W. R. Harris, Lincoln, Neb., will retire from business. He has sold the Tecumseh Nursery to A. Russell, of Hastings, Neb.

OVER-PLANTING.

*Caution Urged by One Who Foresees Demoralization in Prices—
Result of Tree Farming Instead of Nursery Business—
Better a Shortage than Large Surplus—Apple,
Peach and Plum at Low Prices this Fall.*

A note of warning is sounded in the following timely statement by John Charlton & Sons, Rochester N. Y.:

"We are well satisfied at the amount of business we have done this season, as it much exceeds that of last and previous years' sales. The season has been a remarkable one for the fine, even weather we have been favored with, causing no loss of time of any moment.

We think the promise for next spring is most excellent, and much stock will then be wanted and a depletion in many lines will take place. We do not, however, think that, barring a few scarce articles, the nursery business is in much better condition than it has been of late.

We hear of purchases from the West f. o. b. here Rochester, N. Y., spring of 1900 of apples, at a little more than one-half of what they fetched here this fall. Peaches also very low, and plums also. This is not cheering to contemplate and when the large crops of trees now underway comes into market, we think that another demoralization worse than we have experienced of late will take place, and all will suffer through it.

"Nurserymen had better not have quite enough stock for their sales, than to have large surplus to be thrown upon the market when ready.

"Tree farming is responsible for this and not the legitimate nursery business. As long as trees are graded into $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and bargain lots of 2 feet etc. trees just so long will this incubus on a fair business last, and perhaps most all in the business are each little or much responsible for it."

AMERICAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

An English commission firm commenting on the American export trade says:

If we depend on the home-grown apple, the poor man would never see one. It is true the English growers have improved early or "fall" apples, as we call them, but once the American gets on the market, the home apple ceases to sell. The Americans are just beginning to come in now. They pay more attention to fruit culture than we do. They grow more of one sort instead of dividing their energies, and pack them so that the buyer can confidently send them any distance. They combine for better rates of transit, and get concessions from the railroads and steamship companies that no individual can. Why, a barrel of apples could be sent from America four hundred miles over rail or river, three thousand miles by sea, and be put down in London or Liverpool for 4s. The individual sending from London to Glasgow, a distance of four hundred miles, has to pay from 2s. 6d. to 3s. Americans do not send us inferior apples either, and inferior English apples will never sell

at all this year. There are heavy crops in New England, New York, New Jersey, moderate yields in the central, western, southern and south western States, and the heaviest crops on record in Canada and Nova Scotia. In 1896, the year of our great yield at home, America still sent us 2,000,000 barrels, so you can guess what will happen now.

ROOT KILLING IN THE NURSERY.

In the course of a paper on "Protection Against Root-Killing," read before the Southern Minnesota Horticultural Society, C. Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn., said:

In the nursery a cover crop is the only practical protection that can be given, and buckwheat and oats are the two crops most commonly used. Neither is perfectly satisfactory; buckwheat is not sufficiently leafy, and oats take too much moisture from the soil. We are thinking of trying a combination of the two, and have seriously in mind the trial of rape, sowed the latter part of July. This latter crop, if we had sufficient moisture to start the seed, would surely give a very warm leafy covering, but with plenty of snow it might live through the winter and be troublesome to get rid of in the spring.

NURSERY STOCK FOR CANADA.

A circular has been issued to collectors of customs in Canada notifying them that nursery stock from countries to which the San Jose Scale act applies may be imported and entered at the custom house at St. Johns, N. B., St. John's, P. Q., Niagara Falls, Windsor, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, between October, 15, 1900, and December, 15, 1900, upon a certificate of an authorized government official at one of the said ports that the nursery stock has been thoroughly fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas, under his supervision.

THE HUDSON PEACH.

Wiley & Co., Cayuga, N. Y., sent us on October 6th samples of the fruit of the Hudson peach. The fruit is large but not highly colored. The flesh is yellow, juicy and of good flavor for so late a peach. It should be a valuable variety coming as it does after other peaches are out of the market.

Peach pits may be had of John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.

The Stuart pecan nursery, Ocean Springs, Miss., is for sale.

Northern-grown apple seedlings are a specialty with W. H. Kauffmann, Hawkeye Nurseries, Stratford, Ia.

Strawberries, all the old and new varieties are offered by Myer & Sons, Bridgeville, Del.; also raspberries and blackberries.

James M. Kennedy, Dansville, N. Y., has a general line of nursery stock. He makes special prices on plum, pear and cherry.

Contracts for growing all varieties of ornamental and flowering shrubs will be taken at low rates by the proprietors of the Titus Nursery, Nemaha, Neb.

Regarding our announcement that Keiffer pears are being canned under their own name at Geneva, N. Y., the Country Gentleman says: "We hear that the Geneva Canning Co., Geneva, N. Y., is canning Kieffer pears under the name of Kieffer. This is refreshing news. Kieffers are almost always labelled Bartletts. But the Kieffer is a superior fruit when canned, as we have pointed out before, and is fit to be sold under its own name."

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

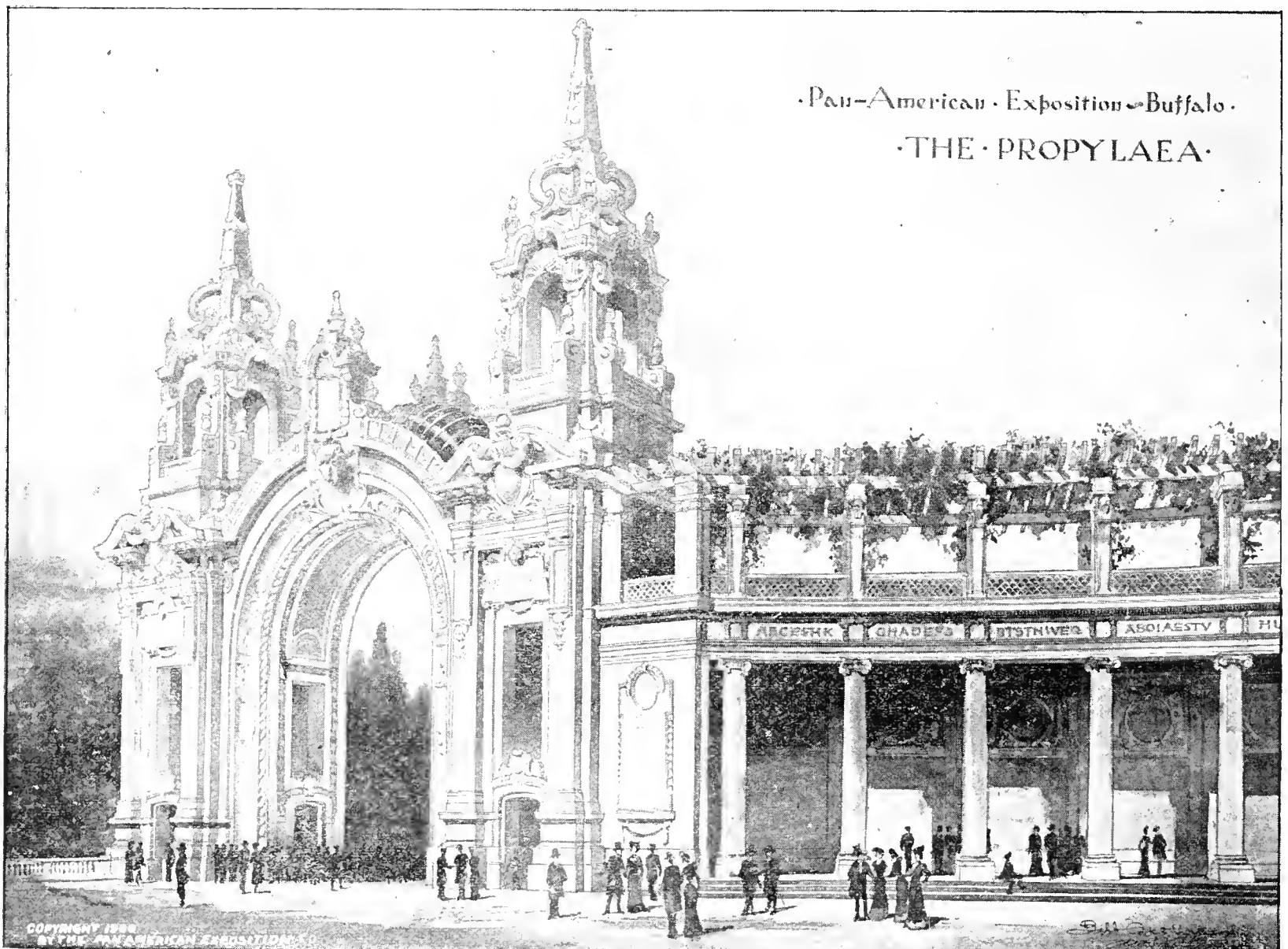
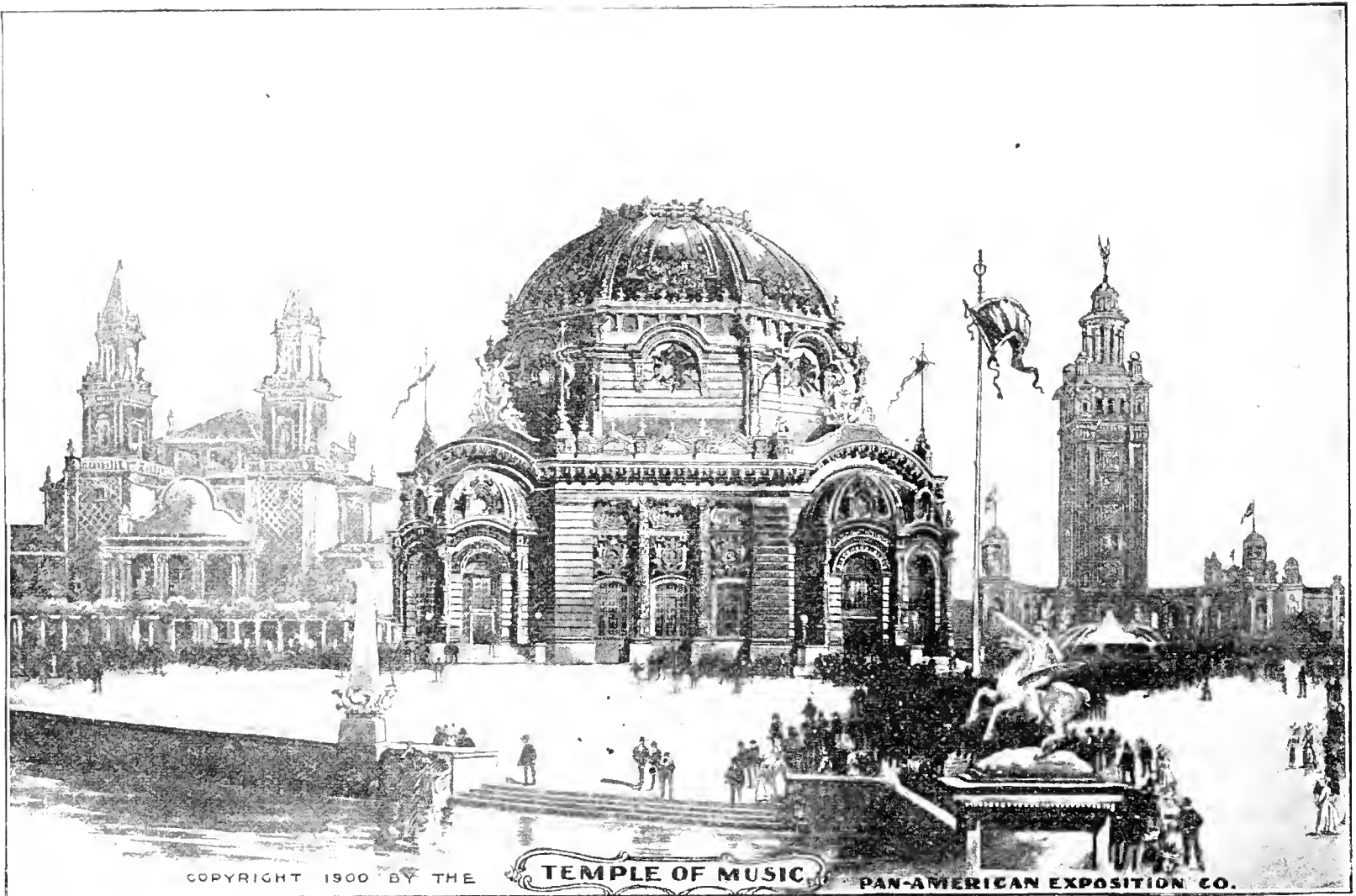
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PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

The National Nurseryman.

FOR GROWERS AND DEALERS IN NURSERY STOCK.

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"Of all men, I am the nurseryman's best friend."—H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

VOL. VIII.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1900.

NO. 11-12.

PROPAGATION OF PLUMS.

Results of Experiments Made Under the Direction of Professor F. A. Waugh, Burlington, Vt.—Fullest Success Is Reached by Grafting a Scion Upon a Stock Especially Adapted to It—Averages Teach That Americana Stocks Are Worthy of More Careful Trial by Nurserymen.

In the November issue of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, page 115, was presented an extract from the preliminary report by Prof. F. A. Waugh, of the Vermont Experiment Station, regarding experiments in the propagation of plums, of special interest to nurserymen. As stated, five varieties of plums were propagated in four lots, each on four different stocks. Prof. Waugh summarizes results as follows:

AS TO VARIETIES PROPAGATED: AVERAGES.

Description.	Total trees in each lot.	Extreme height in feet.	Average height in feet.	Number merchantable.	Per cent. merchantable.
Stoddard.....	17.00	4.46	2.72	7.75	47
Green Gage.....	7.50	3.44	1.62	1.50	20
Chabot.....	13.25	5.29	4.04	11.25	85
Milton.....	13.50	4.13	3.03	8.50	58
Newman.....	15.00	4.62	3.76	13.50	89

AS TO STOCKS USED: AVERAGES.

Americana.....	19.8	4.90	2.97	12.8	59
Wayland.....	12.0	4.63	3.43	8.2	67
Marianna.....	8.6	3.97	3.26	5.6	67
Peach.....	14.6	4.05	2.49	7.6	42

The term "merchantable trees" applies to all trees above three feet in height, which were clean and straight enough to pass with an ordinary buyer. It was not found feasible to separate the lots into "firsts" and "seconds." But those trees classed as "merchantable" were very much such stock as is sold by the better nurserymen on orders for one year old plum trees.

Doubtless we ought to apologize for drawing any conclusions from a single experiment and in a preliminary report. Nevertheless, we shall take the liberty of mentioning some of the most obvious facts brought out by the data presented above. The following statements are true and accurate, of course, for the experiment in hand. As to how far they would hold good in other years, in other soils and other climates, remains to be seen. Probably many of these data would be verified in other experiments.

Comparison of Varieties—It will be seen that Stoddard gave the largest average number of trees in each lot; Chabot gave the greatest average height, considering either extremes or averages; while Newman gave the largest average number and percentage of merchantable trees. Green Gage gave the lowest average in every column. These figures indicate that Green Gage is comparatively very difficult to propagate; whereas Newman and Chabot are comparatively easy. The figures emphasize these conclusions less than an examination of the trees would.

Comparison of Stocks—It will be seen that the Americana stocks gave the largest average total of trees in each lot, the tallest trees (extreme height considered), and considerably the largest number of merchantable trees. This is somewhat remarkable. Americana stocks

have come into use only in the Northwest and only because they are understood to be extremely hardy. It is altogether unexpected that they should outrank peach and Marianna stocks in the production of good, clean merchantable trees in a Southern nursery and in a sandy soil. This is perhaps the most striking fact brought out by the experiment. On the other hand the Marianna—still considered the best stock in many Southern nurseries—gave much the smallest number of trees, considering either the total or the merchantable product.

General Results—If we go behind the averages, however, we find that they cover a number of inequalities. These inequalities, moreover, are quite as significant in some cases as the averages. Thus we find that Stoddard—an Americana—did better on Americana roots than on any other, though the Wayland stocks gave equal results as regards number of merchantable trees and a greater average size. Green Gage seems to have done best on Wayland stocks, and to have been a failure on Marianna—a stock on which it is often propagated commercially. Chabot gave by far the best results on Americana roots, though it has generally been supposed that Marianna and peach stocks were specially congenial to the Japanese plums. Milton made the best showing on Wayland stocks, while it was practically a failure on peach. This last point was very striking, and came much in the nature of a surprise. Peach stocks have been supposed to be suitable for all the plums of the Wildgoose type. Newman did best on peach, which is according to current opinion; but it gave second best results on Americana, which is not in agreement with the nursery notions commonly held. It was the poorest of all on Marianna roots, though Marianna has often been specially recommended for propagating all the Chicasaws.

We, therefore, arrive at this important notion: that a given variety does not do equally well on all stocks, and, vice versa, that a given stock is not equally adapted to all varieties. In other words, the fullest success is reached by grafting a scion upon a stock which is specially adapted to it. This is a refinement of nursery practice which the ordinary nurseryman is probably not prepared to adopt. It might, nevertheless, be worth his while to do so in certain cases. It seems fair to believe, in view of the figures here given, that a nurseryman might have three or four sorts of stocks on hand; and that he might with advantage work each variety which he propagates upon the stock which is best for it. A difference of 10 to 20 per cent. of the merchantable product is the difference between a losing business and money in the bank.

The man who is seeking an all-purpose stock will naturally confine his examination of these figures to the averages. The principal lesson which they teach is, that Americana stocks are worthy of more careful trial by many nurserymen and private propagators.

Delay in the publication of this report enables us to add our observations of the behavior of these trees during the summer of 1900. As has been related, three of the best trees from each lot were selected and planted in permanent orchard arrangement on the station grounds in Burlington.

The average growth of these several lots is shown in the following table:

AVERAGE GROWTH IN ORCHARD—MEASUREMENTS IN INCHES.

	On Americana.	On Wayland.	On Marianna.	On Peach.
Stoddard.....	24	17½	15	10
Green Gage.....	11	16	13	18
Chabot.....	34	34	37½	18
Milton.....	28	37	38	0
Newman.....	33	37	26	24

Stoddard (Americana) made the strongest growth and did best in every particular on Americana roots. It was second best on Wayland roots and decidedly unsatisfactory on peach.

Green Gage (Domestica) is a poor grower at best. The best trees seemed to be those on Wayland, with Americana second best.

Chabot (Japanese) is a rank grower. It did best on Marianna and Wayland, whereas it was decidedly poor on peach, one tree out of three having died besides.

Milton (Wildgoose group) made a splendid growth on all stocks but peach. Every tree on peach died. Out of the thirty propagated, not one remains at the end of the second year. This result is remarkable. Wayland and Marianna gave about equal results.

Newman (Chicasaw) is a vigorous grower, though not comely. It did best on Wayland roots, second best on Americana roots. The peach stocks which gave best results last year in Mr. Kerr's sandy Maryland nursery, gave distinctly poorest results during this first year in the Vermont orchard.

All the trees did fairly well, excepting Green Gage, and making due allowance for the unfavorable growing season, they did uncommonly well. A further exception, however, should be made for those on peach roots. The peach stocks have made a very poor showing in the orchard. Every lot on peach is inferior to the same variety on any other stock whatever.

THE ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Hearing that Western nurserymen contemplated an advance of 50 or 75 per cent. in the prices of nursery stock, the Rural New Yorker obtained the following expressions:

Storrs & Harrison Co.—There is no question but what there will be an advance in prices of nursery stock for coming fall and spring delivery, but we do not anticipate that it will be anything like 50 or 75 per cent. There are one or two articles like cherry, and perhaps apple, that are exceedingly scarce on the market, and the advance in wholesale rates may be in the neighborhood of 50 per cent., but that would not mean an advance of 50 per cent. on retail prices. We do not think that this increase in prices is due so much to the increased demand for stock, although that is a factor, especially on ornamental stocks in the East, as to the scarcity of stock. Previous to last year, for several years nursery stock has been in large surplus, and in very many instances, selling below the cost of production. Plantings were curtailed, a good many of the smaller planters pulling out entirely. This, in connection with the hard winter of a year ago, which killed thousands of trees in the nursery, accounts for the advance in prices. We doubt whether prices will advance to retail buyers, on the average, more than 15 to 25 per cent.

Iowa State Nursery Co.—There has been an advance in the price of nursery stock, both wholesale and retail. The advance in cherries has been nearly 50 per cent., but I think 25 per cent. would cover the advance for this year in other stock. The winter of 1898-9 destroyed a large number of apple trees and grapevines, consequently there is a good demand for stock in these. The advance in cherry trees seems to be a kind of reaction from the extremely low prices of a few years ago; owing to this low price and also to the great advance in the price of budding stock, the propagation of the cherry has been greatly restricted the last two or three years. Finally, the great prosperity of the Western farmer makes it easy to sell at good prices.

E. A. Riehl—Prices of nursery stock were higher last spring than in late years, and no doubt they will remain up at a fair figure, but I do not believe that an advance of 50 to 75 per cent. is contemplated by the trade. I am constantly receiving letters, circulars and price lists offering stock at fair prices. Profits of fruit growers are not such that they would buy stock at any large advance over prices in the past.

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co.—The nurserymen generally throughout the country appreciate that good stock of apples and cherry also Keiffer pear, etc., is scarce, and the price will be a little higher. Most other things will range in price about the same as last year. We have heard of no such talk as advancing prices 50 to 75 per cent., and we think you may safely say that there is no truth in such a statement. It is a question of supply and demand.

AMERICAN PLUMS FOR AMERICA.

The Americana plum is hardy, both in tree and flower-bud throughout the U. S. and far northward into Canada, says Prof. E. S. Goff of Wisconsin. The past winter its flower-buds endured 52 degrees below zero in Manitoba, where the Oldenburgh (Duchess) apple in the same locality had its last year's growth frozen back three-fourths. Other species of the native plums succeeded in the far south and south-west. It may be safely said that no other tree fruit of equal value has so wide a climatic in North America as the native plums, and throughout the northern Mississippi valley, no other tree fruit can be depended upon to yield more dollars per acre, in 10-year periods than the native plums.

The native plums, especially of the Americana species, are exceedingly variable, but I make the unqualified statement that the richest and most delicious quality that I have ever tasted in plums have been found in native specimens. It is true that the average Americana has a thick and often acerb (sour, bitter, astringent) skin, which is objectionable, but there are exceptions to this rule. A few of the choicer varieties when fully ripe have a skin nearly or quite as thin as that of the average European or Japanese plum. We sometimes find varieties that are perfect freestones. I would not prejudice any against the European or Japanese plums. Let all grow them who can. But I would remove the prejudice that exists in the minds of some, that the best natives are unworthy of culture where the foreign plums can be grown.

BURBANK'S LATEST.

That Luther Burbank has been busy at his California headquarters is indicated by his statement in Rural New Yorker from which the following is extracted:

"July 4" is without any exception admitted to be the most perfect plum in existence for quality. It stands with Seckel pear and the Garden Royal apple as the very standard of excellence. There is no difference of opinion in that respect. It is a second-generation seedling from a French-prune, Japan-plum, American-plum cross. The combination of flavors, like one of my White nectarine Wager peach crosses, is something never to be forgotten when once tasted.

My "Plumcots" produced by combination of the apricot and various plums, are the latest wonder among pomologists and fruit-growers. These have the form of an apricot, the same general outside appearance, but more highly colored than either plum or apricot with a skin unique—soft, slightly silky, downy with a shadow bloom, the flesh generally yellow, often deep crimson; either freestone or clingstone; seed more generally like a plum-stone, but often vice versa. The rich flavors of these fruits are a revelation of new fruit possibilities, and are not duplicated in any other earthly fruit.

The "stoneless" prunes and plums are gradually improving in size and quality and promise unexpected usefulness. The hardy Minnesota combinations with large Japanese and Domestica plums are now fruiting; about 8,000 of these ripening this month for the first time; and the wonderful combination of size, form, color, growth, foliage, etc., make them an absorbing study. The size and quality have in almost every case been improved from one to 500 or 600 per cent., and often the growth of tree also. The hardy little beach plum (*Prunus maritima*) has also been induced to form a combination with some of the giant ones, and from their never-failing productiveness, small seed and other superior qualities will make themselves felt later on in pomological enterprises and investments all around the world.

E. F. STEPHENS, Crete, Neb., November 17, 1900.—"We always read the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN with pleasure. We enclose herewith \$1 to renew subscription."

THE NATURAL METHOD.

Thousands of Acres In Missouri and Arkansas Planted with Stub-root Trees—Persistency of Mr. Stringfellow in the Face of Indifference—He Applies the Piece-root Graft Principle to Two-year Trees, or Older—Observations by Luther Burbank and Professors Green and Waugh.

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

Thanks for the friendly notice in your last issue, all the more appreciated because such recognitions of the plain truth have been few and far between, in the otherwise progressive Eastern States. Missouri and Arkansas are planting thousands of acres after the natural method, many of their wide awake growers having demonstrated fully that a stub-pruned tree is practically a seed; and a large majority of these orchards will be put to grass and mowed, keeping the ground clean a few years immediately around the trees.

That even long-rooted trees, handicapped with large holes, will succeed in grass in your section also, is proved by the following testimony of Prof. Green of Ohio, who thus talks in your neighbor, Charles Green's, Fruit Grower:

"Last summer (a year ago) his attention was called to an orchard planted in an old pasture. Instead of plowing the ground, large holes were dug. Sheep continually kept the grass clipped short. The fruit in that orchard endured the drouth better than in any cultivated one". Substitute "small" hole for "large", and mowing machine for sheep and you have the New Horticulture demonstrated. The large holes cut no figure, for nobody is fool enough to suppose the trees confined their roots to them, and if they could penetrate the walls of a 2 or 3-foot hole, why not just as easily those of a 2 or 3-inch one?

In this connection I will say that it was with much pleasure I read Prof. Waugh's report on plum growing, also in your last issue, in which he testifies to the value of close-root pruning. He says:

"The scions were made about five inches long. The stocks were piece-roots of the usual length, about four to five inches. An excellent growth was secured from the grafts in this experiment." Of course there is no reason to doubt that, if a clean piece of root could form a union and make a good tree in one season, the same tree taken up in fall and cut back to five inches top and four to five inches straight root as before, would do equally as well. As a matter of fact, that is precisely what I advise for one-year tap-rooted trees, and just the kind of tree that did so well in my driven orchard alluded to by you.

To call this the "Stringfellow" method is absurd. I have simply applied the piece-root principle to two-year or older trees, which can be cut back to a straight three, four or five-inch clean root if the tree has a strong one. If not, then cut all lateral roots back to one inch or less. That this will be equally successful is proved by Mr. Luther Burbank, of California. A few years ago he wrote me as follows:

Santa Rosa, Jan. 8, 1896.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW—

Dear Sir—From my own past experience, I believe you are right. I have used for years a one-inch root and five-inch scion for root grafting, and strange to say, in an experiment ten years ago, to test the matter, I used one-inch roots with five-inch scions, and from the same lot of roots and scions some three-inch roots and three-inch scions. In the long rows

thus under test, I could see no difference (apple and pear) in the stand, but in the case of the pears, the shorter roots produced the largest and best trees. Apples were nearly alike.

Your truly,

LUTHER BURBANK.

Now with the testimony of such eminent men as Professors Burbank and Waugh to the value of stub or close-root pruning and Professor Green to the value of non-cultivation, for the life of me, I can't see how your Eastern growers can remain so indifferent to methods which would save them such a vast amount of labor and expense, from the setting of the tree to the gathering of the fruit.

And yet in answer to an article I sent Mr. Charles Green of the Rochester Fruit Grower, on these subjects, some time ago, he wrote me that the people up there were not interested in these matters, and returned the article without publishing. I regretted this very much for I have taken his paper many years, and consider it as an all around fruit journal, the very best in the United States. It strikes me that Mr. Green owes it to his readers to try and awaken an interest among them to these important subjects and might start his missionary work by publishing this article, endorsed as it is by the leading authorities. Other progressive journals should do the same.

Lampasas, Tex., Nov., 1900.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Annual meetings of horticultural societies will be held as follows: Missouri, Farmington, December 4-6; California, San Francisco, December 4-7; Minnesota, Minneapolis, December 4-7; Vermont, Brandon, December 5-6; Ohio, Troy, December 5-7; Iowa, Des Moines, 11-13; Illinois, Champaign, December 11-13; Indiana, Indianapolis, December 18-20; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, December 18; Maryland, Baltimore, December 20-21; Kansas, Topeka, December 27-29; New Jersey, Trenton, January 3-4; Peninsula, Middletown, Del., January 9-11; Wisconsin, Oshkosh, January 14-17; Rhode Island, Providence, January 16; South Dakota, Sioux Falls, January 22; Western New York, Rochester, January, 23-24; West Virginia, Charleston, January 29; Northwest Fruit Growers, Portland, Ore., February 5; Massachusetts Fruit Growers, Worcester, March 13-14; Oregon Board of Horticulture, Portland, April 8.

STATE NURSERIES IN HUNGARY.

In an article on horticulture in Hungary, the Gardeners' Chronicle, London, says:

In 1897, the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, M. I. Darányi, created a special department for the direction of affairs relative to horticulture generally, and to fruit culture in particular. This department includes two inspectors, and two traveling instructors. The establishment of state nurseries was another exceedingly wise and helpful movement, the object being to decide which were the most suitable fruits for particular districts; the varieties selected were cultivated in these state nurseries, and propagated in large numbers. There are twenty-two establishments of this description in various parts of the country, occupying an area of 219 hectares. One of the largest of these nurseries is at Torda, where the annual output of grafted trees is placed at 400,000. The prices are fixed by the Minister himself, and range from about sixpence to eightpence each for half-standards and standards, as the case may be. Last year nearly a quarter of a million grafted fruit trees were gratuitously distributed, chiefly to the peasantry.

OREGON NURSERIES.

Twenty-five Carloads Valued at \$60,000 Shipped from Salem This Fall—Trees May Be Dug and Shipped Six Months of the Year—Experience at the Marcus Daly Stock Ranch—Praise for Western Trees.

A despatch to the Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore., from Salem, Ore., under date of October 23d, says:

Nursery stock to the amount of 25 carloads, and of the value of \$60,000, will be shipped from Salem this season. Nearly all the trees will find a market in Idaho, Montana, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and California. The Oregon Nursery Company of this city has 75 men employed preparing fruit trees, ornamental trees, bushes, etc., for shipment, and keeps a force of men at work both night and day in order to hasten the stock to its destination. Packing fruit trees by electric light is something that probably can be seen only in Salem.

Several years ago, when the fruit industry was booming in this state, the nursery business was very profitable, and great quantities of pear and prune trees were produced. These trees were sold to Oregon growers until the unusual local demand had been supplied and then, for a time, the bottom dropped out of the business. But within the last three or four years there has been built up an ever-increasing export business, which has given new life to Oregon nurseries and makes this a paying industry.

Oregon nurseries not only supply a steady local demand, but also ship goods to every part of the Pacific coast, thus bringing considerable money to this state to be paid principally for hire of labor. The Oregon Nursery Company alone keeps 25 agents in the field, seeking new markets for Oregon fruit trees.

That the Willamette Valley is especially adapted for the raising of nursery stock has been demonstrated within the last few years, or since the nurserymen have begun to seek markets in other states. One great advantage is that trees may be dug and shipped six months in the year, from October to April. Trees must reach their destination at the proper time for planting, and being centrally located on the Pacific coast, the Willamette Valley may ship goods successfully to the cold regions of Idaho and Montana, the milder climates of Nevada and Utah, and the warm states of Arizona and California.

Oregon being free from extremes of temperature, produces fruit trees that will do well in either Northern or Southern States. On the great Marcus Daly stock ranch at Hamilton, Mont., there was an orchard containing trees imported from various sections of the United States. After a severe freeze which destroyed great numbers of the trees, an examination disclosed that those imported from Salem, Ore., had best stood the freeze. New trees to replace those destroyed were ordered from here.

In Southern States, where irrigation is necessary, trees are affected by a disease which attacks the roots. Nursery stock grown in Oregon is not troubled in that respect, but has perfect roots, with more and finer fibers than the trees grown in irrigated land. Trees produced east of the mountains do not make so good a growth as those grown in Oregon, and a 2-year-old Oregon fruit tree makes a far better appearance than a 3- or 4-year-old tree grown in the East.

In order to avoid infractions of the law, nurserymen must spray their trees thoroughly while growing and fumigate them before shipping.

SAN JOSE SCALE CAN BE CONTROLLED.

In a recent bulletin, C. L. Marlatt, first assistant entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

While one is undoubtedly justified in asserting that the San Jose scale is to be a permanency, it by no means follows that the profitable growth of deciduous fruit is seriously menaced on this account. The experience in California, covering many years, has abundantly demonstrated that this scale insect can be controlled, and the more recent experience in the East points indubitably to the same conclusion. In

other words, by proper repressive and remedial treatment, the value of which has been demonstrated by much practical experience, an orchard can be protected from serious injury and kept in good-paying condition so far as influenced by the San Jose scale.

One of the main objects of this circular, therefore, is to emphasize the importance and value of honest efforts to control this insect for the great majority of districts where it has established itself, rather than efforts at extermination, which will prove successful rarely, at best, and will always be accompanied with great immediate loss.

Prof. Marlatt discusses the soap treatment, the kerosene treatment, the crude petroleum treatment and the oil-water treatment. He advocates the fumigation of nursery stock where there is the least suspicion of contamination, and recommends the hydrocyanic-acid-gas fumigation. The lime, sulphur and salt wash is suited to the Pacific coast region.

HOME-GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.

F. W. Kimball, Austin, Minn., says in Minnesota Horticulturist:

Could and would all our nurserymen propagate their trees on home grown roots from home grown seed, I am confident that the trees would start out on a root system far more hardy than now obtained from seed raised anywhere but at home. The result in a few years would be to put orcharding in this section a decade ahead, at least. And as like begets like, can there be any question as to this proposition? I think that most, if not all, our nurserymen believe this. Then let us ask them to put it into execution; even if their apples are worth a dollar a bushel, they can better afford to make cider and vinegar and save their seeds to plant than to take foreign seeds as a gift.

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY, }
WASHINGTON, November 23, 1900. }

Editor NATIONAL NURSERYMAN:

My Dear Sir—You will find enclosed herewith a list of the awards to American exhibitors in the last Temporary Competition in Horticulture at the Paris Exposition, held October 24, 1900. The fruit exhibited at that time consisted of the balance of the shipment which left New York September 26, part of which was exhibited in the competition of October 10, and has been previously reported on.

The display was the largest made during the season and with very few exceptions the fruit was of high quality.

The exhibit of fresh fruit in the American Section has been maintained without a break from May 9, to the close of the Exposition, thus demonstrating the ability of the fruit growers of the United States to furnish European consumers an unbroken supply of choice fruits throughout the year. During the closing weeks of the Exposition the American Section has been crowded with interested visitors all hours of the day and many inquiries for addresses of dealers in apples, oranges and pecans have been received.

The summary of awards to American exhibitors in the Temporary Competition in Group VIII, so far as reported, shows the following totals:

First Prizes.....	80
Second Prizes.....	63
Third Prizes.....	17
Honorable Mention.....	10
Total.....	170

The awards of grand prizes in this group, which will be based on the awards in Temporary Competitions, have not yet been announced by the jury.

Very truly,

WM. A. TAYLOR, Acting Pomologist.

First prizes were awarded for general collection, Division of Pomology, United States Department of Agriculture—Apples, crops of 1899-1900; pears, crop of 1900; collections of apples, crops of 1899 and 1900.—Illinois and Missouri Horticultural Societies, New York State Commission, collections of apples, crop of 1900.—Idaho, Iowa and Kansas State Horticultural Societies, Michigan Experiment Station; E. F. Babcock, Waitsburg, Wash.; L. M. Blakely, Lyons, N. Y.; H. M. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.; I. B. Perrine, Blue Lakes, Idaho; W. G. Vincenheller, Fayetteville, Ark.

Among Growers and Dealers.

V. A. Vanicek, Newport, R. I., reports a large fall trade.

The Eastern Nurserymen's Association will meet in Rochester, N. Y., on January 16th.

The Cumberland Nurseries, capital stock \$100,000, have been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J.

The great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo opens May 1, 1901, and will continue for six months.

Prof. L. H. Bailey will lecture on horticulture at the next summer session of the University of California.

Any fruit grower may join the winter reading course at Cornell University, under the direction of Prof. John Craig.

W. L. Taylor, Litchfield, Minn., has purchased the old Cutt's Nursery at Howard Lake. He will conduct a branch office at Litchfield.

The dutiable imports of plants, shrubs and vines amounted to \$318,118 in September, 1900, against \$276,852 in the same month of last year.

A. M. Augustine, Normal, Ill., will discuss "Modern Methods of Peach Growing" at the convention of the Illinois Horticultural Society this month.

Over 40,000,000 people live within 500 miles of the Pan-American Exposition grounds, at Buffalo, and can get there in from fifteen minutes to fifteen hours.

H. M. Stringfellow, Lampasas, Tex., declares that of all men he is the nurseryman's best friend, and that his principles are going like a house afire in the West.

It is reported that the Alabama Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., during the fall shipping season sent out an average of one carload of trees daily, valued at \$3,000.

The annual Shaw banquet for nurserymen, florists and gardeners was held at the Mercantile Club rooms in St. Louis on November 3d. There were 110 in attendance.

It is expected that Assistant U. S. Pomologist W. A. Taylor and Prof. H. E. Van Deman will attend the annual convention of the Missouri Horticultural Society this month.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of New York City, and Joseph Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., are of the opinion that Scotch heather can be grown in the northern and middle sections of this country.

Colonel E. F. Babcock, proprietor of the Columbian nursery Waitsburg, Washington, received a gold medal and diploma for his exhibit of 55 varieties of apples at the Paris Exposition.

In Baltimore it has been the custom to charge 25 cents for the privilege of planting a tree before one's own home. Now the city authorities will grow trees in a park nursery and will furnish them free to property owners.

H. S. Taylor & Co., Rochester, N. Y., have brought suit against Robert S. Ruger, of Ulster county to recover \$100, the value of nursery stock shipped to Ruger who refused to pay the bill on the ground that the stock was impaired.

G. T. Tippin, Nichols, Mo., will discuss the growth of choice nursery trees, at the Missouri Horticultural Society at Farmington, Mo., December 4-6. R. G. Bagby, New Haven, Mo., will speak of cold storage for nursery stock.

"Try larger orchards and less corn and wheat" is the advice of E. F. Stephens, Crete, Neb., to western farmers. "Single trees in our orchard yield 16 bushels of apples, selling for \$12. Have grown \$400 worth of fruit on single acres."

At the 45th annual convention of the Illinois Horticultural Society, at Champaign, Ill., December 11-13, Prof. S. A. Forbes, state entomologist, will report on nursery inspection and will read a paper on "Crown Gall as a Nursery Pest."

The Cumberland Nurseries have been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are: J. I. Newson, A. W. Newson, W. F. Davis, all of Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Avery, of New York; H. G. C. Thornton, of Cranford.

Veitch & Sons, Exeter, England, recently introduced the Mahdi, a new raspberry blackberry hybrid. The Gardener's Chronicle thinks that in the Mahdi at least one good thing has been secured out of the frequently repeated attempts to cross the raspberry and blackberry.

The Wichita Nursery Association, Wichita, Kan., having outgrown its quarters, has moved into a new building 40 x 120 feet, which includes offices, tool room, grafting, packing and shipping rooms and a cellar where 40,000 trees may be stored. W. F. Schell is the manager.

The grape union, or the Chautauqua and Erie Grape Company, the leading growers' organization at Westfield, N. Y., shipped 2,027 ears this year against 1,950 in 1899. Notwithstanding the remarkably good weather this fall, there were many acres unpicked when the snow storm came.

The greatest care has been exercised by Frederick W. Taylor, the Pan-American Exposition's director of concessions, to secure only the best and most novel and attractive entertainments from the hundreds submitted for his approval. He even made a special trip to the Paris Exposition to see what it had to offer in that line.

Augustine & Co., Normal, Ill., control the stock of the Sudduth pear. At their invitation a number of prominent horticulturist recently visited the parent tree near Williamsville, Sangamon county, Ill. The tree is 60 feet in height and 10 feet in circumference and is said to be 80 years old. It has borne heavily for more than 40 years.

Among those who successfully combine fruit growing with the nursery business is Samuel De Cou, of Burlington Co., N. J., says the American Agriculturist. He has a commercial orchard of twenty acres set with Keiffer pears, also several acres of various kinds of apples. The strawberry field, used largely for production of plants for setting, is one of the largest in this section.

"The Department of Entomology burned 30,000 trees from a Nashville nursery yesterday, which, it is alleged, were infected with San Jose scale," said the New York Times of November 10th. "State Entomologist Scott left this morning for Woodbury to destroy 20,000 more trees which he had collected there. The trees, it is said, have been shipped into the state without the proper certificate."

At the recent meeting of the Maine State Pomological Society last week, says the Rural New Yorker, the writer found the finest exhibition of apples he has ever seen in New England. Possibly the Western New York Horticultural Society makes a finer display, but it is doubtful. We had no idea that such beautiful and high-flavored fruit could be produced in this cold northeastern part of our country.

Peters & Skinner, North Topeka, Kan., write: "The sales for this fall delivery are less than last season; but the sales for late fall or early spring shipment are considerably above those of last year. The prospect for spring trade is good. The demand for apple trees is brisk, the stock in the West is not large and we think the supply will soon be exhausted. The demand for apple seedlings is good and the growers are rapidly closing out their stock."

Four divisions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been affiliated under the name of Office of Plant Industry, with B. T. Gallo-way, Superintendent of Gardens and Grounds; Albert F. Woods, Chief of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology; F. Lamson Scribner, Chief of Agrostology; and G. B. Brackett, Chief of Pomology. H. E. Van Deman will visit the state horticultural societies this winter in the interests of the fruit exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

Business in the line of hardy ornamentals seems to be booming. By a recent purchase the nursery and landscape engineering firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Philadelphia, acquired two very large properties near their Dreshertown nurseries. These will be immediately planted with the better class of hardy ornamentals. Evidently Messrs. Meehan believe in the expansion policy. They report an excellent fall business. Though the Dreshertown nursery is an entirely distinct firm, it is really an auxiliary of the Germantown one, which of itself consists of seventy-five acres. The additional land now acquired by the sons practically gives the firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons the control of 260 acres for nursery purposes.

SAVED HIM SEVERAL DOLLARS.

F. B. Orton, proprietor of the Orton Nursery, Kiowa, Kan., writes under date of November 23, 1900:

"The sample copy of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN you sent me has saved me several dollars already. I enclose you postoffice order for \$1 for one year's subscription. I got the October number, so send me November number. I do not want to miss a copy."

The National Nurseryman.

C. L. YATES, Proprietor.

RALPH T. OLCOTT, Editor.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

AWARDED THE GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1900.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of interest to nurserymen and horticulturists are cordially solicited.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

President, Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, N. Y.; vice-president, N. W. Hale, Knoxville, Tenn.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y.

Executive Committee—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.; E. Albertson, Bridgeport, Ind.

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Committee on Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Harrison, Painesville, O.; Thomas B. Meehan, Germantown, Pa.

Annual convention for 1901—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 12-13.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester, as second-class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1900.

EXTENDING FRUIT GROWING.

The opening of the twentieth century finds the fruit-growing industry in a wonderful stage of advancement, as compared with that at the beginning of the present century. And it has been during the latter half of this century that the strides have been rapid. The nurseryman has to do with commercial horticulture and there was little of this at the opening of the nineteenth century. "Established 1840" is the legend on the title page of the catalogue of the Ellwanger & Barry Nurseries, among the oldest in the country. The remarkable progress of the art of horticulture during the last fifty years is too well known by the many veteran nurserymen and horticulturists, and the well-informed younger generation, to need detailed reference at this time. The planting of trees and shrubs has been extended to every corner in the eastern and central states and has entered prominently into the calculations of the workers of large estates in the great West. On what was

formerly the frontier, from which were sent back to the East small orders for nursery stock, are now located some of the largest and most progressive nurseries of the country. Experiments by individuals and by organized station forces are producing plans for meeting conditions on mountain and plain in the West whose cold and arid lands have long repulsed efforts to make commercial horticulture there a success. Colorado horticulturists are vying with those of California in certain lines, and Prof. Fayette L. Cook, this year, before the South Dakota Horticultural Society said: "Fruit culture is still in its infancy in the Black Hills, but enough has been done to prove that nearly all varieties of hardy northern fruits do exceptionally well here. Apple trees make a smoother, healthier growth than in any part of Minnesota or even perhaps Northern Iowa. Thousands of apple trees have been set during the last three years."

"Some New Lines of Work for Prairie Nurserymen" was the subject of an interesting paper by Prof. N. E. Hansen before the American Association at its last meeting. Upon all sides there is discussion of plans for extending the art of horticulture into new fields.

"The possibilities of horticulture seem almost infinite" wrote Daniel Denison Slade in 1895, at the conclusion of a review of the evolution of horticulture in New England. "The misty atmosphere that now envelops many of these is destined to be cleared by means of botanical research and and patient investigation."

In his interesting and instructive article upon "Horticulture" in the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, Prof. L. H. Bailey calls attention to the fact that horticulture in its commercial aspects was nothing more than an incidental feature of farm management at the opening of the century; that it is only in the present generation that the field cultivation of horticultural crops has come to assume any general importance in the rural economy of the nation. "And even now," says Prof. Bailey, "horticultural operations which are projected as a fundamental conception of land occupation are confined to few parts of the country. It is still the original or first conception of the farmer's boy, when he proposes to occupy land of his own, that he raise grain and hay and stock, and add the fruits and other horticultural crops by piece-meal. It is only in particular parts of the country that the farmer starts out with horticulture as a base and with grain and stock as accessories. A hundred years ago the apple was the only general horticultural commodity. There was little thought of marketing pears, peaches, cherries and quinces."

Prof. Bailey remarks the strong commercial trend of horticulture at the close of the nineteenth century; its living literature, more than 600 books on horticulture having been published; the thoroughly American ideals, methods, varieties and implements of American horticulture; its youth and the vigor with which it is enlarging.

FOREST AND STREAM.

A convention significant of great possibilities for nurserymen was held in Chicago last month. It was the ninth annual irrigation congress. Plans for reclaiming the great arid tracts of land in the West were discussed. A telegram was sent to President McKinley urging him to call attention, in his message to congress, to the national importance of the preserva-

tion of the forests and the storing of the flood-waters that now go to waste.

Thomas F. Walsh, the millionaire mine-owner, of Colorado, who was elected president of the association, in an address said that the public lands of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the outlying possessions, comprise 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, of which 100,000,000 acres can be reclaimed by irrigation if the flood-waters are stored. All who have climbed the great continental divide have noted the torrents of water dashing down the mountain sides and for the most part going to waste. In Colorado much of the arid land has been reclaimed by the use of water from the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies. It is proposed to utilize the streams flowing through or near tracts of arid land. The secretary of the interior estimates that 50,000,000 people can well be accommodated on the public lands within the arid regions.

"There is no question as to the enormous resources remaining," said Mr. Walsh, "but these cannot be utilized by the individual, nor even by the corporate wealth, without some radical departure. Let no eastern nor middle states farmer burden himself with idle fear that this opening of a vast new area of production will disturb his own market or interfere with his customary profits. Increased population and, proportionately, consumption per capita are sure to follow expanded territory and enhanced production of the soil."

The nurseryman should be among the first to reap the benefit of this work. With the reclaiming of lands will come a demand for trees. All who are interested in the plans as outlined should procure bulletins recently issued by the Department of Agriculture, on "Progress of Irrigation Work In the West," and "Irrigation for the East."

DUE APPRECIATION.

We have called attention to the advisability of keeping posted regarding the movements in the trade—of attending to the business portion of current news matter, at the expense, if need be, of that which is simply entertaining for the moment. Such results are attained by reading thoroughly and keeping on file, for ready reference, the trade journal appertaining to the particular trade.

That this opinion is shared by one of the oldest and best-known nurserymen in the country, is attested by the following voluntary statement, under date of November 17, 1900, by T. C. Thurlow, proprietor of the Cherry Hill Nursery, West Newbury, Mass.:

"Certainly, I can not do without the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN—had rather drop half a dozen others than this. Health to the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN."

IMMUNITY FROM PEST AND DISEASE.

Dr. Fernow's list of trees in order of immunity from insect pests, numbered by Dr. Halsted in order of freedom from disease, is:

Tree of heaven, 3; Ginko, 1; tulip tree, 6; sweet gum, 2; American linden, 7; European linden, 8; small-leaved linden, 9; horse chestnut, 18; Oriental plane, 19; American plane, 20; box elder, 10; all oaks, 11; all maples, 12; all willows, 13; American elm, 17; slippery elm, 16; Scotch elm, 15; European elm, 14; black locust, 5; honey locust, 4.

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has issued his annual report. He calls attention to the great growth in forestry work. The total requests for working plans at the close of the year exceeded 50,000,000 acres, of which 2,500,000 were private land. Personal examinations were made of 48 tracts in fourteen states, covering nearly 900,000 acres, plans were actually prepared for 200,000 and 50,000 acres were put under management. Tree-planting plans were made for 59 applicants. The secretary recommends the establishment of experiment stations in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

GINSENG CULTURE.

Harlan P. Kelsey, Boston, has issued a circular on the growing of ginseng. This subject has recently attracted much attention among farmers, and nurserymen are becoming interested. Mr. Kelsey states that he has had many years' experience in growing this root for which, he says, there will probably always be a good sale at high prices. He cautions all, however, not to rely upon the wonderful tales of Monte Cristo fortunes to be made by the growing of ginseng.

"Certain dealers," says Mr. Kelsey, "have sent out figures informing the public that \$5 invested in their seeds and plants will show a value of \$44,340 in the fifteenth year. A million dollar bed in twelve years from a \$1,000 investment is advertised. There would not be money enough in the world to buy a single year's crop, if the ratio of increase that is extravagantly claimed were maintained."

Long and Short.

A general lot of thrifty, well grown stock is offered by H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

Straight and branch-rooted apple seedlings in large lots are offered by W. H. Kauffman, Stratford, Ia.

J. A. Gage, Beatrice, Neb., can supply all grades of apple seedlings; also, box elder, soft maple and elm seedlings.

Natural peach pits, gathered from rural mountain districts, may be had of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Co., Pomona, N. C.

An importation of Japan pear seed, crop of 1900, is expected this month by Suzuki & Iida, 11 Barclay street, New York City.

Apple seedlings, apple grafts, shade and ornamental trees, forest tree seedlings, and Osage orange are offered by E. S. Welch, Shenandoah, Ia.

Trees in frost-proof cellars, a full variety in fruit and ornamental are ready at the nurseries of the Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O. They invite personal inspection and an estimate of wants.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., are making specialties this season to the wholesale trade on peach, Kieffer pear, York Imperial apple, asparagus roots and strawberry plants. Stock is going fast and orders should be placed now to secure them for spring trade.

Answering a nurseryman of Des Moines, Ia., Prof. J. L. Budd, of Ames, Ia., says:

The berries and leaves enclosed are of the Russian privet, imported by the writer in 1882. The botanical name is *Ligustrum vulgare*, which is also the name of the tender varieties of West Europe. It is grown in a small way by Wragg & Sons of Waukegan, Iowa, and possibly by others. We know of no propagator who could furnish it by the thousand, but the tender California privet can be obtained by the carload. Yet it is true that the hardy Russian privet is far more beautiful in flower, leaf and berry than any of the tender varieties so extensively propagated.

PLUM STOCKS.

Summary of Present Knowledge, Regarding Them and Their Combinations with Different Kinds of Scions—Use of Myrobalan Stock Decreasing—Japanese Stocks for Japanese Plums—Americana Stocks in the Northwest—The Hardy Sand Cherry—Peach Stocks are cheap.

In view of the accounts in this journal of experiments by Prof. Waugh of the Vermont Station in the propagation of plums upon various stocks, it is of interest to note the following summary by Prof. Waugh of the knowledge regarding plum stocks at the time his experiments were begun:

Horse plum, or *Domestica* stock.—The Horse plum is a variety of the *Domestica* group, inferior in fruit, but sturdy, and uniform in growth. It has been much used as a stock for *Domesticas* and *Damsons*, and is at the present time regarded by many good nurserymen as the best practicable stock for plums of these groups.

Besides the Horse plum, the miscellaneous seedlings of all sorts of *Domesticas* have been used for propagation; but their excessive variations in strength and habit of growth are against them.

St. Julien.—This is another form of the *Domestica* plum, dwarfish, hardy and uniform of growth. It has been extensively tested for *Domesticas* and *Damsons*; but is too slow growing for American nursery purposes.

Myrobalan.—The Myrobalan plum is still extensively used for propagating in this country, great numbers of stocks and considerable quantities of the seed being imported from Europe every year. It has been most used for *Domesticas*, *Damsons*, Japanese and the many native American varieties. It seems suited to all, or nearly all, of these. It is, however, not perfectly hardy in the northern states and Canada, and this fact has put a limit to its usefulness. It is easily worked and a large percentage of grafts or buds set on Myrobalan stocks "take." It has some tendency to dwarf the varieties worked on it, especially those of strong habit. This means that strong-growing varieties usually overgrow; and overgrowing is often a defect. On the whole, the use of the Myrobalan stock in this country is probably on the decrease.

Marianna.—This is an offshoot of the Myrobalan plum, but commercially distinct, largely from the circumstance that it propagates very readily from cuttings. It has been very extensively used in this country for propagating all sorts of plums, but more especially in the South for Japanese, *Hortulanas*, *Chicasaws* and *Wayland* sorts. It has most of the advantages of the Myrobalan, being suited to nearly all classes of plums. It has, however, the same defects as the Myrobalan, except perhaps that it is not quite so readily overgrown, and effort is being made by some nurserymen to find a substitute for both Marianna and Myrobalan.

Japanese.—Many horticulturists have felt that Japanese plums would be the best stocks for Japanese plums. Very small opportunity has offered, however, for making the test. The writer has heard of several small experiments, without decisive results. If Japanese plum stocks of any sort could be readily grown from cuttings, like the Marianna, it would be a long step toward their adoption in general nursery propagation. In a few instances this has been done, but never on a commercial scale. There is every reason to believe that Japanese stocks will prove useful for Japanese plums, once there is found a way to grow the stocks cheaply; but it is fairly doubtful whether or not they will ever be useful for other classes of plums.

Americana.—The use of the native Americana plums as stocks has grown up in the northwestern states, and has been based on the demand for something hardier than the stocks in common use. Americana seedlings are now grown in considerable quantities, and are used largely in a commercial way. They have proved well adapted to varieties of the Americana, Nigra, and Miner groups; and have been freely used with apparently good results for other groups. *Domesticas*, however, seem to unite poorly with this stock.

Nigra.—In general the seedlings of Nigra varieties are grown indiscriminately with Americanas, so that separate observations are not available. For the most part the two kinds may be expected to behave

alike. *Domesticas* and the eastern Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*) have been tried on this stock at the Central experimental farm of Canada, with unfavorable results. A fairly good union resulted between the *Domestica* scion and the Nigra stock, but the scion overgrew strongly and finally died. The Sand cherry made a poor union.

Wayland.—J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., who hardly needs to be described as an experienced and experimenting propagator of plums, has for several years practiced top-grafting all sorts of native plums on Golden Beauty (Wayland group) branches. He has had the best results. He has also grown seedlings of such varieties as Golden Beauties, Wayland and Moreman, and has root grafted on them. The results have been encouraging.

Chicasaw.—In some of the southern states the Chicasaw plums have occasionally been used as stocks, particularly for varieties of the Chicasaw and *Hortulana* groups. This stock has sometimes been recommended as being adapted to low, wet grounds in the southern states, but it is doubtful if this point is of much consequence. The one serious defect of the stock is its inveterate habit of sprouting, so that where one plants a plum on a Chicasaw stock he presently has a thicket of Chicasaws.

Sand plum.—This dwarf western plum (*Prunus angustifolia watsoni*) has often been suggested as a stock for dwarfing other plums. A few experiments have been made with it, but no conclusions have been reached.

Sand cherry.—The western Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila besseyi*) has been tested to a considerable extent in the northwestern states. It is very hardy; and this seems to be its chief claim to notice. It distinctly dwarfs the varieties worked on it. It is said by Craig and others to make a satisfactory union. The fact that the reciprocal graft with Marianna makes a good union, may be indicative of its affinity for some of the common plums. This is one of the most interesting of the experimental stocks.*

Choke cherry.—This species has also been tried in a few cases as a stock for plums, but has never proved satisfactory.

Black cherry.—The common black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) has also been tried; and Mr. Kerr now has a few trees of Chicasaw varieties growing on this stock. The union, however, is unpromising.

Peach.—Peach pits are always available at the canneries at a low price. The seeds usually germinate freely and the seedlings grow strongly. For this reason the stocks are almost always cheap. Many nurserymen have used them on that account. But they have certain real merits beyond their cheapness. They unite well with many of the different classes of plums, especially with the freer growing sorts, and more particularly with the Japanese varieties. The trees seem to be thrifty, healthy and long-lived. In the case of plums propagated on peach roots, grafting is much better than budding, which is an empiricism of some interest.

Apricot.—Apricots are extensively canned in some sections, especially on the Pacific coast; and wherever they are canned the pits are of course available for growing for stocks. They have been used for plums to some extent; but so far as the writer can learn, are somewhat inferior.

Besides the stocks mentioned here, several others have been tested in a very small way. The wild Bird cherry, *Prunus pennsylvanica*, has been tested somewhat, and gives some promise. In California the Pacific coast plum, *Prunus subcordata*, has been tried, but dwarfed the scions too much and proved unsatisfactory.

*"While the experiments under way in Iowa, South Dakota and other places have not continued long enough to determine fully its value, the present indications are (1) The roots are perfectly hardy in our worst winters. (2) The tree of Americana varieties will be dwarfed to perhaps two-thirds full size, but will bear very early. (3) For amateur culture in small gardens there is an excellent field for Americana plums on Sand cherry stocks, providing the trees will not need too much care in heading back to prevent getting top-heavy."—N. E. Hansen, in *Am. Asso. Nurserymen Rpt.* 1900, p. 56.

WOULD STOP ALL OTHERS FIRST.

J. A. FOSSUM, FLATHEAD NURSERIES, Nov. 20, 1900. — "Inclosed find \$1 to renew the subscription of the NATIONAL NURSERYMAN, now expired. It is the last paper or magazine I would stop the subscription of."

The Rhode Island Horticultural Society is formulating a law to govern the San Jose scale in Rhode Island. The scale has appeared in Providence.

Recent Publications.

"Agricultural Botany," by John Percival, Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Wye, England, has been published by Henry Holt & Co., New York.

T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York, announce new editions of Balzac's works, popular, library and de luxe; Mrs. Browning's complete poetical works; Chancer's complete works; Burns' complete works; the Copley series of popular books by the best authors, in limp leather.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have just published "A Life of Francis Parkman;" "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," three translations; "Shadowings," by Lafcadio Hearn; "James Martineau;" "Twelve Great Artists," by William Howe Downes, art critic of the Boston Transcript; "The World's Discoverers."

"L'Aiglon," by Edmond Rostand, as played by Miss Maud Adams; C. D. Gibson's new book, "Americus," containing 90 sketches and cartoons; and "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy," by F. P. Dunne, frontispiece in color, illustrations by Kemble and Oppen, are new publications announced by R. H. Russell, New York City.

Hamlin Garland's "Eagle's Heart" is in the new list of D. Appleton & Co.'s publications; also "The Art of Writing English," a manual for students, by J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M. A.; "The Boers in War," by Howard E. Hillegas; "Clearing Houses: Their History, Methods and Administration," by President James G. Cannon, of the Fourth National Bank, New York City.

The Temple Edition of Dickens, make in 40 volumes, by J. M. Dent & Co., London, is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City. Each volume has a colored frontispiece, a silk book-marker, and a book-plate. Each set is numbered. The binding is the flexible lamb-skin in dark-green, with gold stampings, made only by Mr. Dent. There are but 400 sets of the limited edition available.

"The Strenuous Life," by Theodore Roosevelt, with portrait, has been published by the Century Co., New York; also new editions of Governor Roosevelt's well-known works; "My Winter Garden," by Maurice Thompson; the Century Classics, a new series of the World's best books, edited by men of letters; "The Gospel of Wealth," by Andrew Carnegie; "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley.

J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, announce "Famous American Belles of the Nineteenth Century," by Virginia T. Peacock; "Great Battles of the World," by Stephen Crane; "Literary Rambles at Home and Abroad," by Dr. Theodore L. Wolfe; "Stories of Famous Songs," by L. J. Fitzgerald; "Rambles in Colonial Byways," by Rufus Rockwell Wilson; "Boy: A Sketch," by Marie Corelli; "Ray's Daughter," a story of Manila, by Capt. Charles King.

"The World's Work" is the title of a new illustrated monthly magazine, the first number of which has just been issued by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York City. The design is to cover everything of contemporaneous interest and achievement, with no waste of words. The illustrations are of generous size; the type and pages are large; it is sewed like a book, not wired. A section tells the busy man what are the tendencies in the chief businesses and professions, and without statistics or dry facts. 25 cents per number; \$3.00 per year.

"The Practice of Typography," a treatise on the processes of type-making, the point system, the names, sizes, styles, and prices of plain printing types, is the title of a volume by Theodore Low De Vinne, just issued by the Century Co., New York. This is a clear exposition of the principles of the art of making type, by one who is recognized everywhere as a high authority. From ancient to modern times the history of the art is traced and clearly explained by illustration and by sample. It covers a great field in a remarkably complete manner considering the size of the volume, and is a valuable reference book by reason of its excellent index. The typography is the faultless work of the famous De Vinne Press. Pp. 403. Cloth \$2. New York: THE CENTURY CO.

"A Book for All Readers" is the very appropriate title of a work by Ainsworth Rand Spofford, for thirty-two years the Librarian of Congress, and now the Chief Assistant Librarian. Recognized as a seer among librarians, Mr. Spofford has here given, clearly and concisely

stated, some of the results of his rich experience in the field of book-collecting and handling. He has had charge of the 840,000 volumes in the Library of Congress, in Washington. "When we survey the really illimitable field of human knowledge," he says, "the vast accumulation of works already printed and the ever-increasing flood of new books poured out by the modern press, the first feeling which is apt to arise in the mind is one of dismay, if not of despair. But the reflection comes to our mind that, after all, the really important books bear but a small portion to the mass." Mr. Spofford treats authoritatively and most entertainingly of the choice of books, book buying, the art of book binding, the enemies of books, pamphlet and periodical literature, the art of reading, the history of libraries, classification, rare books, bibliography, etc. To any one who loves books and wishes to know much about them, Mr. Spofford's work cannot fail to be of absorbing interest. 8-vo; parchment back. Pp. 500. \$2.00. New York and London: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

In his annual fall and spring catalogue, J. W. Kerr, Denton, Md., has this to say on the subject of "Propagation": In growing nursery stock, the methods of propagation, as well as the stocks used, and culture thereof, are matters that receive the most careful consideration. Vagaries at variance with common sense and the teachings of Nature, as to uselessness of anything but piece of a tap root to trees for orchards, or the worthlessness of trees propagated on any but "whole-roots," are not resorted to for notoriety sake, or to catch the trade of the uninformed. Orchard demonstration or test, is safer than razor-edged, hair-splitting theories. "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it"—a somewhat trite aphorism—applies with force to this propagation question. It is pig-headed to maintain that a certain line of procedure is the only one rational way, when no other has been tried. "Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good." The large test orchards and experimental grounds attached to my nursery, afford ample opportunity for *proving*, and from year to year the *good* is gleaned and preserved. Many shop-worn theories—the surviving relatives of which too frequently find place in the columns of horticultural and agricultural papers,—are by this *proving* plan, quietly entombed, (*"requiescat in pace"*). The imagination of the manager of these nurseries has not attained to that standard of impressionable receptiveness as to be influenced or moved by the gauzy logic of the poetical philosophers of fruit-growing who maintain, viz: "That to have best results, it is imperative to select scions for propagating a variety, from the tree that bears the finest specimens—and only the very strongest and robust scions from such trees &c., &c." If a variety is genuine, and the trees healthy, scions from such, used for propagating its kind, will produce uniform results; as is proven by the standing of such apples as Ben Davis, such pears as Bartlett, &c., that were propagated by common sense methods somewhat previous to the birth or discovery perhaps of this profound philosophy. The propagation of some peach trees—five years ago—under the inspiration of this double-distilled theory, stand in my orchard as silent witnesses of its moon-shiny corporeality. Measured by the old fashioned yard stick of practical test, the above is not the only false doctrine emanating from "too much theory and too little practice."

Obituary.

Thomas C. Austin, Suffield, Conn., who had been in the nursery and florist business for fifty years, died in October.

Harrison A. Lyon died in Rochester, N. Y., October 17th, aged 85 years. He was engaged in the nursery business with A. J. Fisk and later with L. W. Hall.

Lucius D. Davis, a prominent citizen of Newport, R. I., died October 30th, aged 75 years. He was deeply interested in horticulture. His handsome book "Ornamental Shrubs" was published last year.

Edward Pynaert died October 28, in Ghent, Belgium, where he was born in 1835. He was a professor in the Government School of Horticulture while he was engaged in Louis Van Houtte's establishment. He was vice-president of the Syndicate of Belgium Nurserymen, a judge in the Tribunal of Commerce and a town counselor. He managed a large nursery establishment, now conducted by his son, Charles Pynaert, and achieved reputation as a landscape gardener.

GRAFTING GRAPE CUTTINGS.

Results of experiments in bench-grafting resistant vines have recently been reported from the California Experiment Station, and are reproduced in a bulletin by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The experiments included tests of the relative value of English and Champin grafts, leaving two eyes on the scions and leaving only one, preliminary callusing in sand, planting out in the nursery immediately after grafting, and callusing in straw covered with sand. The cuttings used varied from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter, and were from six to nine inches long. The lower cut was made through the knot of the bud and the last internode of the upper end was left as long as possible. All the buds on the stock were carefully removed, a deep cut being made in order to remove the adventitious buds at the base of the main bud. When these buds are left to themselves, they frequently grow out and form suckers at the expense of the graft. "The cuttings thus prepared were sorted into three sizes, according to their thickness, put into bundles, and placed vertically in a tub of water so that the lower end was covered with water; the cuttings thus remained fresh and sappy, which greatly facilitated the making of cuts. The cuttings remained in water until they were needed for grafting" — from six to eighteen hours.

Scions were prepared in a similar way, except that the buds were left. The scions having only one eye were cut through

the second knot in order to leave the eye protected by a closed internode. With the scions having two eyes the upper cut was made about an inch above the second bud eye. Care was taken to prevent the drying out of the cuttings and afterwards of the grafts. Two methods of grafting were generally practiced—Champin and English cleft or whip grafting. Raffia was used as tying material. "End-to-end" grafting, as originated in France, was practiced in some instances. The number of successful grafts obtained by this method was low, but those that did unite made excellent unions. In grafting by this method the ends of stock and scion are cut at an angle of about 70 degrees and held in place by a piece of galvanized wire which is pushed into the pith of each piece. The method is believed to be especially promising for machine grafting. All the grafts are tied in bundles of ten before being subjected to the different methods of callusing.

Results of different Methods of Grafting Vines.

Nature of Experiment.	First class Unions.	Second-class Unions.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Champin grafts.....	44	11
English-cleft grafts.....	37	6
Scions with two eyes.....	46	13
Scions with one eye.....	38	7
Grafts callused in sand.....	61	7
Grafts callused in straw.....	46	12
Grafts not callused.....	26	13

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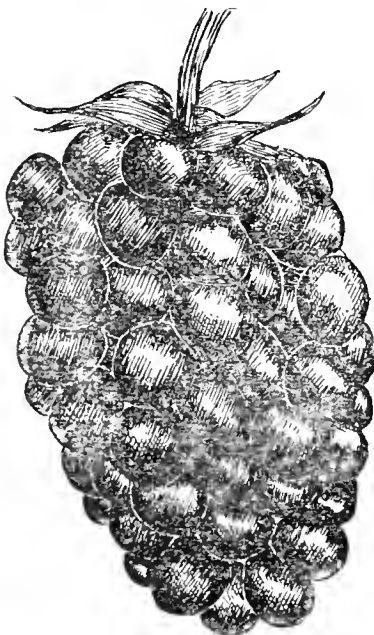
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February, 1899

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Peach
Plum
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Mulberry
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Catalpas—Speciosa, Tea's Japan, Bungei, etc.; 6 to 12 ft.

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25,000 " " " 8 to 12 in.
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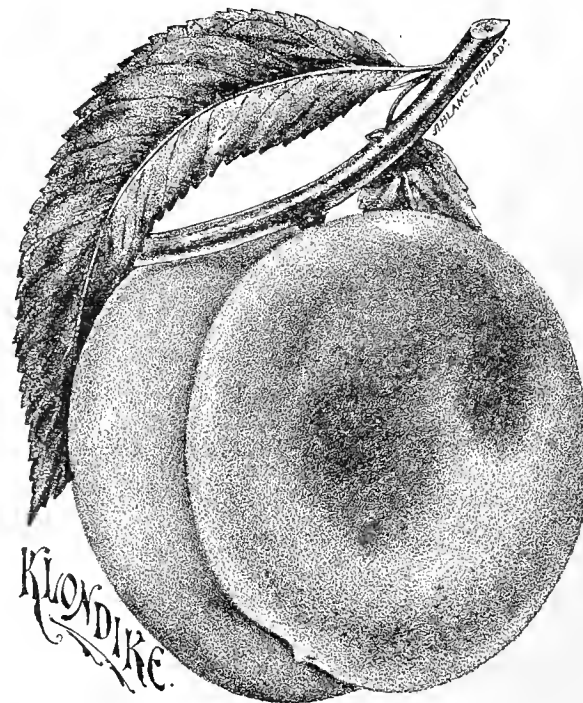
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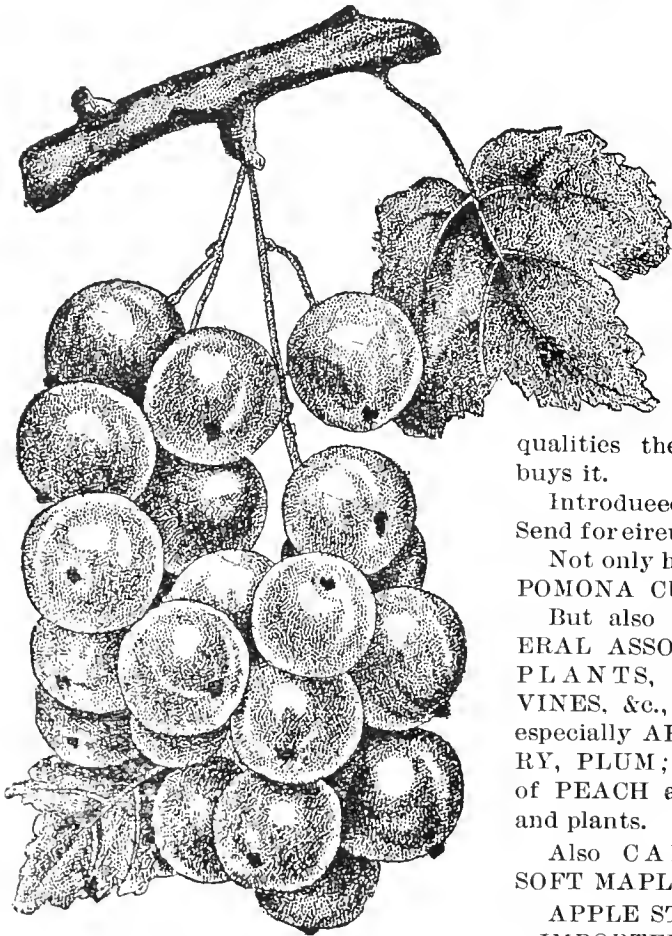
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—100,000—

Palmer, Souhegan, Gregg, Nemeha and Kansas Raspberry Tips

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Write me for prices.

C. L. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.

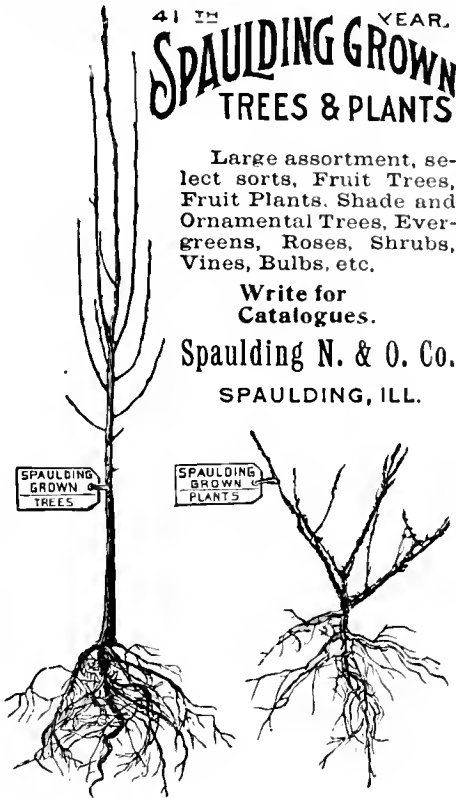
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ROSEDALE • NURSERIES.

We want, for 1899, a Foreman, and two first-class nurserymen thoroughly familiar with the propagation of nursery stock of all kinds. Only competent men who know their trade, need apply. Steady employment at the Oldest Nurseries in Texas.

Stanley H. Watson, Prop., Brenham, Texas.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR WANTS



APPLE, CHERRY (Get O-U-R Prices.)

STD. A_N DWF. PEAR

Plum, Peach, Apricot, Quince.

Glove Pruned Trees

Smooth bodies, Heads right, Grade right. Special offers for the Trade.

BLACKBERRY and Other Small Fruit Plants.

CAR. POPLAR, H. P. ROSES, and ORNAMENTALS.

SCIONS, CUTTINGS.

Cordage Burlaps

GET OUR PRICES.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

We offer for Spring 1899 shipment Apple Trees, largely **Ben Davis, Jonathan, G. Golden and Wealthy**. Also a fine lot of 2 year **Cherry Trees**, and a nice lot of **Elberta Peach Trees, Ohio and Egyptian Raspberry Tips**. Large stock of **Strawberry Plants**, Clyde, Gardner, Brandywine, Gandy and Lovetts. Have a bargain in 3 year Cherry trees for some one. Send us a list of your wants.

Connected by Telephone.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

FRUIT PLATES

Vredenburg & Company,

AND NURSERY SUPPLIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphia, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries

BARBIER & CO., SUGCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List apply to

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

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Evergreen

Nursery Company,

Former Postoffice address
Evergreen, Wis., changed
to Sturgeon Bay, Wis. (which
has always been our freight,
Express and Telegraph Of-
fice) in order to avail our-
selves of better postal facilities
for our large and growing
business.

Extensive Growers for the Wholesale Trade.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Offer to the Trade for Spring of 1899:

American Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—Transplanted; 4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in., 12 to 18 in., and 18 to 24 in., in large quantities.

Balsam Fir (*Abies Balsamea*)—Transplanted; 4 to 8 in. and 8 to 12 in. in unlimited quantities; also seedlings in any quantity. Smaller sizes, both seedlings and transplanted, in good supply. A No. 1 splendid stock.

English Juniper—18 to 24 in., and 2 to 3 ft.; seedlings; fine stock.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)—12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in.; large stock.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*); **Austrian Pine** (*Pinus Austriaca*) and

Bull Pine (*Pinus Ponderosa*)—1 and 2 yr. seedlings in large supply.

Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—5 to 9 in. seedlings; extra fine, uncommon hardy; grown from seed in our own nursery and have stood two of our cold northern Wisconsin winters.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*)—2 yr. seedlings.

Douglas Spruce (*Abies Douglasii*)—1 and 2 yr. seedlings.

Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Canadensis*)—4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 18 in. seedlings; unlimited quantities. Native seedlings of northern Wisconsin and hardy anywhere.

Norway Spruce (*Abies Excelsa*)—2 to 3 in., 3 to 4 in., 4 to 6 in., 6 to 8 in. and 8 to 10 in. seedlings in immense quantities.

Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce—2 to 4 in. seedlings.

White Spruce (*Abies Alba*)—2 to 3 in., 3 to 4 in., 4 to 6 in. and 6 to 8

in. seedlings in immense quantities, and 4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 15 in. transplanted, in good supply.

European Black Ash—Large stock; 8 in. to 6 ft. Largest supply in 8 to 12 in., 12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in.

Ornus Ash—4 to 8 in. seedlings, and a few larger sizes.

American White Ash—4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 18 in., both seedlings and transplanted. The two smaller sizes in large quantities.

American Linden (*Basswood*)—Seedlings; in any quantity.

American Beech—Seedlings; in large quantities.

American White Elm—Immense quantities of 4 to 8 in. and 8 to 12 in. seedlings.

European Larch—3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.; some still larger.

American Larch—seedlings; 2 to 4 in. and up in any quantity.

Sugar Maple—Seedlings; all sizes from smallest up in any quantity.

Soft Silver Maple—8 to 12 in. and 12 to 18 in. seedlings, large quantities; 12 to 18 in., 18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. transplanted, good supply.

High Bush Cranberry—A large stock of both seedlings and transplanted.

California Privet—1 to 2 ft., transplant; large stock.

Dog Rose (*Rosa Canina*)—A large stock of seedlings.

Wild Rose (*Rosa Blonda*)—Strong, transplanted stock.

The above and many other varieties offered the trade at reasonable prices for first-class stock.

Our Method of Packing, recognized authorities say, is the best, and will carry trees safely to any part of the world.

Correspondence solicited—Write us if you are in need of anything in our line.

EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,

STURGEON BAY, (Door Co.,) WISCONSIN.

HARDY LOW-BUDDED ROSES. *At Lower Prices than ever before Offered.*

Tree Roses, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Snowballs, &c., from

THE BOSKOOP HOLLAND NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

Send an estimate of your wants for March or April importation, stating quantity.

C. H. JOOSTEN, Importer, - 193 Greenwich St., New York.



SURPLUS.

5,000 SUGAR MAPLES,
10,000 SILVER MAPLES,
2,000 AMERICAN LINDENS,
10,000 JAPANESE WINEBERRY,

50,000 BLACKBERRIES,
20,000 STRAWBERRIES,
5,000 NORWAY MAPLES,
5,000 ASH LEAF MAPLES,

5,000 JAPAN WALNUTS,
1,000 MAGNOLIAS,
50,000 RASPBERRIES.

Superior stock of Chestnuts, Pears, Peaches, Plums, &c.

Write for special quotations on large quantities and for a copy of 1899 Catalogue.

PARRY'S POMONA NURSERIES, Parry, N. J.



EVERGREENS.



I have not decreased my planting during the past four years of hard times; I have therefore ready for market a full supply of all Leading, Hardy Varieties—most all sizes.

I AM LONG ON

American Arbor Vitæ Seedlings, 6 to 10 and 10 to 15 inch, extra quality.

Pinus Strobus (White Pine) seedlings and transplanted, 3 to 5 and 6 to 10 inch and 2 to 3 feet.

Abies Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce) twice transplanted, 300,000, 6 inch to 1½ feet. Douglas Spruce, seedlings, 3 to 5 and 6 to 10 inch. The Greatest Bargains are in that most beautiful of all Evergreens, the Picea Pungens, transplanted, 6 to 10 inch; 10 to 12 inch; 12 to 15 inch; 15 to 18 inch. Low prices as long as stock is unsold.

Also a large stock of European White Birch, American Linden and American White Elms, 1½ to 3 inch diameter. 50,000 Russian Olive and Barberry seedlings. Correspondence with the trade solicited. Estimates cheerfully given.

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, - - DUNDEE, ILL.

OBTAIN List and prices of our immense stock of HIGH GRADE ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,

And thus secure unsurpassed service in filling your orders. You will never have cause to regret it.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS, Maple Avenue Nurseries,
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

MUST BE SOLD TO CLEAR GROUND

A large and very complete line of HOME GROWN ROSES, both Std. and Dwf. 100 varieties. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, California Privet, all grades. Currants and Gooseberries, large stock. Special quotations.

50,000 Evergreens, of all grades, at prices that cannot be duplicated in America. Also all grades of Fruit Trees of the following:

Cherries—Sour and sweet, full assortment.

Plums—A large lot.

Prunes (20,000)—Very heavy—extra fine—must be sold.

Quinces—Large and fine lot.

Std. and Dwf. Pears—2 year old, extra fine.

25,000 Peaches as fine as ever grew, in three grades.

We expect to make an extra push on all of this stock the coming season, and will soon issue our Trade List with a schedule of prices that will surprise you. In the meantime we solicit any correspondence that you would wish to make regarding the above stock. Address—

THE OLD BRIGHTON CENTRAL NURSERIES,
BRIGHTON, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY'S DIRECTORY FOR 1899,

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1336 names of new concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants in the United States and Canada. Price, \$2.00.

AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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Situation Wanted!

As Foreman or Manager of Nursery. Life experience with some of the largest firms in the United States, and have a thorough practical knowledge of all the details of the business, and for the past six years have had charge of a large concern. Position desired for this fall or next spring. Best of references as to character and ability.

Address, FOREMAN, Care NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

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CAMPBELL'S *EARLY GRAPE.*

INSIST ON OUR SEALS AND THUS INSURE AGAINST IMPOSITION.

The Largest Stock of other First-Class Grape Vines. Extra Fine Stock of Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, &c. Let us Know your Wants.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

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are subjects that do not trouble us, for when they are being discussed we keep still and "saw wood" for our unexcelled

PRINTED AND WIRED TREE LABELS.

Spanish, Cuban, Porto Rico, Kanaka or Malay names printed, if desired.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

Everything in_____

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Catalogue and Price List
..Free..

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

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A general assortment of **Fruit Tree Stocks**, such as **Apple, Pear, Myro-**
bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small
Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest
stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quota-
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U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

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OTTAWA, KANSAS,

Offer to the trade a large and complete assortment of

NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE,

PEAR, Standard and Dwarf,

CHERRY,

PLUMS, Japan and European,

PEACH,

APRICOT.

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants,

Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings,

Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens,

18 inches to 3 feet.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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ORDER EARLY

We have in surplus a good supply of Apple Trees, Evergreen Seedlings, Strawberry Plants, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants from Root Cuttings. Also a good assortment of Ornamental Shrubs and TREES. A fine lot of Roses grown on their Own Roots. Write and get our prices. We can please you.

The Sherman Nursery Co.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

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WANTED.

LOGAN BERRY, transplanted ; also strong rooted tips. Quote prices per 1,000, stating quantity to offer to

WM. FELL & CO., ROYAL NURSERIES,
HEXHAM, ENGLAND.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY.

Large Stock of 2-year No. 1 Grade, very cheap.

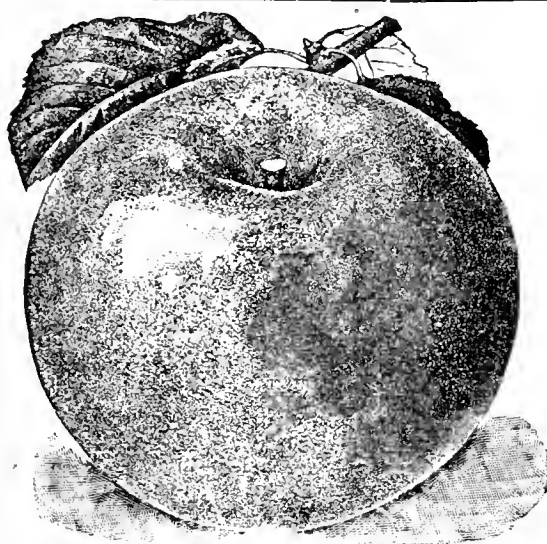
Also Victoria Currants, Munger, Eureka, Gregg and Cuthbert.
Raspberry Plants, Eldorado Blackberry.

W. B. FULTON, Kirkwood, Ohio.

Tree and Plant Labels.

Plain, Painted, Printed, Notched, Bored, Copper Wired, Iron Wired,
Nursery Stakes. Send for Samples and Prices.

Manufactured by WOODEN GOODS CO.,
83 Western Ave., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.



Headquarters for the
Greenville Apple,
Greenville Strawberry
AND
Eldorado Blackberry.

Address,
Buechly's Nursery
GREENVILLE, OHIO.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar
and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy
Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White
Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech,
Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New Ameri-
can Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weep-
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Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of
Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, CURRANTS and
GOOSEBERRIES extensively grown. Better
stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE

BATAVIA NURSERIES,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

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"Largest Orchards and Nurseries in the State."

1846 E. SMITH & SONS, 1898

GENEVA, N. Y.

ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

to NURSEYMEN and DEALERS on

Standard and Dwarf Pears,
European and Japan Plums,
Sweet and Sour Cherries,
Quinces, Apples, Peaches,
Maples, Ash, Hydrangeas,
Roses, Evergreens
and Small Fruits.



Headquarters for new varieties of fruit.
Submit a list of wants and get our price.

New!

Plums Empire, Wickson "Japan." Peaches Fitzgerald, Triumph.

From Anywhere East

To Everywhere West

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman
Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California,
the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout
the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,

305 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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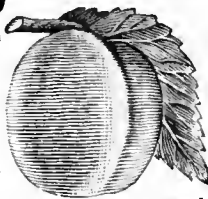


Large, perfect shape
vigorous, prolific,
drought-resisting.
Best varieties **Straw-
berry Plants**; also **As-
paragus Roots, Peach,
Apple and Plum Trees**.
Peaches grown from nat-
ural seed in section free
from scale and yellows
Write for latest catalog—FREE
HARRISON'S NURSERIES,
Berlin, Md.

Strawberry Plants.

FITZGERALD PEACH

The finest quality yellow peach in
existence; ripening with **Craw-
ford**. A sure bearer. **Columbian
White** and **Donald's Elmira**
Asparagus roots; new produc-
tions of rare merit. Standard va-
rieties of **Strawberry** plants.
Japan Plums, **Miller Red Rasp-
berry**. Over 1,000,000 peach trees.
Catalog free. **HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.**



PRICES THAT TALK.

We offer probably the largest selection of varieties of any firm in the United States. Plants grown on *new* land have been well fertilized and strong, well rooted and of good *stout crown*. Tied 27 and 54 in bunch.

VARIETIES:

Anna Kennedy (Imp).
Aroma.
Brandywine (Per).
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Barton's Eclipse (Per).
Bedar Wood (Per).
Berlin (Imp).
Brunette (Per).
Clyde (Per).
Cyclone (Per).
Crescent (Imp).
Capt. Jack (Per).
Cobden Queen.
Clarence.
Columbia.
Carrie.
Cumberland.
Dayton (Per).
Delaware.
Darling.
Enhance (Per).
Eleanor.
Enormous (Per).

Glen Mary (Per).
Gandy (Per).
Gertrude (Per).
Gandy Belle (Per).
Greenville (Imp).
Gardner (Per).
Hall's Favorite.
Haverland (Imp).
Hoffman (Per).
Holland (Per).
Howell's Seedling.
Hersey.
Hunn.
H. & H. No. 3.
Improved Parker Earle.
Jessie (Per).
Lady Thompson (Per).
Lovett (Per).
Lloyd's Favorite or Seaford (per).
Marshall (Per).
Magoon.
Marguerite (Per).
Mitchel's Early (Per).

Morgan's Favorite (Per).
Meek's Early (Per).
Nick Ohmer.
Ocean City (Per).
Pride of Cumberland.
Paris King.
Princess (Imp).
Rio (Per).
Ruby.
Reid's Prolific (from the South).
Ridgeway.
Saunders (Per).
Splendid (Imp).
Star (Per).
Sharpless (Per).
Sunnyside (Imp).
Tennessee Prolific (Per).
Up to-Date.
Young's Early Sunrise.
Wm. Belt (Per).
Warfield (Imp).
Wilson (Per).
Woolverton (Per).

Miller Red Raspberry Plants

Asparagus Roots

ONE YEAR. 6 VARIETIES.

**Columbian, Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira,
Palmetto, Barr's and Conover's.**

Plum or Peach Roots

**Abundance, Charlotte, Millard and
others.**

Peach Trees

A FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND UNSOLD,
BETTER PLACE YOUR ORDER TO-DAY. THEY WILL BE SOLD.

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

J. S. Harrison & Sons,

Wholesale Catalogue free

BERLIN, MD.

All Trees fumigated.



March, 1899.

San Jose Scale Laws.

A Compilation of the Acts Passed by Nineteen States of the Union.
Complete Record of all Legislation Affecting Nursery Interests.
Federal, State and Canadian Laws Governing the
Growth, Sale and Transportation of Nursery Stock.

The only thoroughly up-to-date compilation of these laws, arranged with special reference to the needs of the Nurserymen. A necessity in every nursery office in these days of restrictive legislation. Gives full information regarding certificates to be attached to stock, inspection, penalties, etc.

Invaluable at Shipping Time.

Sent Postpaid on Receipt of price by

The National Nurseryman Publishing Co.,

305 COX BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL RATES ON QUANTITIES.

THE Rochester Star Nurseries

Offer for Spring of 1899 in different grades.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Standard Pears, European Plums,
La Versailles, North Star and White Grape Currants,
Cuthbert Raspberries,
Erie and Snyder Blackberries, Norway Spruce.

LIMITED ASSORTMENT OF

Standard and Dwarf Apples, Crabs,
Sweet Cherries, Dwarf Pears,
Gault Raspberry, Rhubarb,
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, Silver Maple,
Weeping Mt. Ash, Lombardy Poplars,
Austrian Pine, Double Flowering Plum and Spireas,
Altheas, German Iris, Syringa Grandiflora,
Dormant H. P. and Tea Roses on own roots.

Send your want list to us before placing your order. We will please you not only in price and quality of stock, but also with satisfactory dealings in every respect.

Long Distance Telephone in our Office.
Use the Nurserymen's Telegraphic Code in Telegraphing.
Codes will be Furnished on Application.

Duplicate copy of Certificate of Inspection, given by State Commissioner of Agriculture, sent with every shipment, showing stock healthy.

THOMAS W. BOWMAN & SON,
1860. ROCHESTER, N. Y. 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1898 and Spring 1899, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

MILLER, LOUDON and
COLUMBIAN . .

TRIUMPH,
GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Painesville

45th Year.

44 Greenhouses.

1000 Acres.

Nurseries

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy and hardy nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, comprising one of the most complete assortments of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Nut Bearing Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.

ANTICIPATING THE BETTER TIMES THAT ARE SURELY COMING WE HAVE RESERVED FOR THE SPRING TRADE OF 1899 A LARGER AMOUNT OF THE LEADING ITEMS THAN USUAL AND WOULD LIKE TO CORRESPOND WITH PARTIES WANTING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING IN QUANTITIES :

Apple



Pear
Peach
Plum
Cherry
Mulberry
Quince, Etc.

OF THE ABOVE WE WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR VERY LARGE SUPPLY OF

Apple
European Plum
and

Sweet and Sour Cherry Trees.

BY FAR THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT THAT WE EVER HAD TO OFFER TO THE SPRING TRADE.

Currants,



Gooseberries
Blackberries
Raspberries
Strawberries
Grape Vines
Etc. . .

Carolina and other Poplars—6 to 8, 8 to 10, 10 to 12, and 12 to 15 ft.

Sycamore—European; 6 to 8, 8 to 10 and 10 to 12 ft.

Magnolias—Acuminata, Soulangeana and others; 2 to 10 ft.

Maples—Norway, Silver, Sugar, etc.; all sizes, 6 to 25 ft.

Catalpas—Speciosa, Tea's Japan, Bungei, etc.; 6 to 12 ft.

Mountain and European Ash—6 to 15 ft.

Elms—American White, Scotch, etc.; 6 to 25 ft.

Linden—European, American and Silver; 6 to 12 ft.

Tulip Trees—6 to 15 ft.

Willows—Gold Bark, Laurel Leaved, etc.; 5 to 15 ft.

WEeping TREES.

Mulberry—Tea's Weeping; strong 1 and 2 year heads. No finer lot in the country.

Willows—Kilmarnock and New American; strong 1 and 2 year heads; straight smooth bodies.

Willows—Wisconsin and Babylonica; handsome shapely trees, 5 to 15 ft.

Birch—Cut-leaved; 4 to 25 ft.

Elm—Camperdown and Fulva Pendula, Linden, Wp. Mt. Ash, Cornus, Beech, Cherry, etc.

Deciduous and Climbing Shrubs—Acres of them.

Evergreen and Evergreen Shrubs—In large quantities

Roses—Two year field grown, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbers, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids, Rugosa, and Rugosa Hybrids and Multiflora Japonica.

FORTY-FOUR GREENHOUSES filled with Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Azaleas, Araucarias, Geraniums, and other things too numerous to mention.

Write us your wants and we will quote you bottom prices. Trade List and Catalogue free.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT • • HOPE • • NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

FOR FALL '98 AND SPRING '99.

- 20,000 Kenyon Red Raspberry.
- 20,000 Turner,
- 300,000 Elm, 1 year,
- 25,000 Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.,
- 75,000 Berberry, 1, 2 and 3 years old,
- 5,000 Pieea Pungens, transplanted, 18 to 24 in.
- 10,000 " " " 12 to 18 in.
- 25,000 " " " 8 to 12 in.
- 50,000 " " seedlings, 2 years, 2 to 4 in.
- 50,000 Ponderosa Pine, " " 4 to 6 in.
- 1,000 Paeony, Double Rose.
- 1,000 Paeony, Double Chinese.
- 500 P. L. Birch, 5 to 6 ft.
- 20,000 American and European Mt. Ash, transplanted, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 to 5 ft.
- 10,000 Horse Chestnut, transplanted, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ ft.

✻ GARDNER & SON, Osage, Iowa.

APPLE SEEDLINGS FOR SALE.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Nebraska Grown. | { | 150,000 No. 1 Straight $\frac{3}{16}$ and all up. |
| | | 200,000 No. 2 " $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$. |
| | | 20,000 No. 1 Branched $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up. |
| Immediate Shipment. | | 100,000 No. 1 " $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. |
| | | 150,000 No. 3 Straight and Branched. |

Also a large line of General Stock including Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Etc.

ADDRESS D. S. LAKE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

8,000 APPLE! SURPLUS!!

Consisting of YELLOW MAY, RED ASTRACHAN, BEN DAVIS, CARTER'S BLUE, in two grades, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$.

CHEAP!!! WRITE FOR PRICES TO

W. D. BEATIE, - Atlanta, Ga.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, New York.

ROSES. Our stock of roses this season is of the finest quality and has so far over-run our earlier estimates in quantity that we still have a good assortment of nearly all the leading varieties. Our **Yellow Ramblers** at the reduced price are an especial bargain, being extra heavy plants with three or more canes 4 to 5 ft. high, cut back to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Also **Crimson Rambler**, **Pink Rambler**, **White Rambler**, **Penzance Sweet Briars**, **Carmine Pillar**, **Clio**, **Margaret Dickson**, **Marchioness of Lorne**, and a long list of older varieties.

CLEMATIS. Strong two-years-old, first class, field-grown plants. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Also No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grade, equal to 1 yr. No. 1 at very low prices. **Henryii**, **Jackmannii**, **Lang**, **Candida**, **Mme. B. Veillard**, **Mme. Ed. Andre**, **Paniculata**, **Ramona**, etc.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. A tremendous stock of extra fine plants. Prices much reduced to get part of them placed early.

SHRUBS. A fine assortment of fine stock, including, **Deutzia**, **Exochorda Grandiflora**, **Fringe**, **Halesia**, **Hydrangea**, **Lilaes**, **Snowball**, **Spirea**, **Weigelia**, **Xanthoeras Sorbifolia**, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES. **Catalpa**, **Cytissus Laburnum**, **Elm**, **Euonymus**, **Magnolias**, **Maple**, **(Ash-Leaved)**, **Norway**, **Silver**, **Sugar**, **Mt. Ash**, **Mulberry**, **Tulip Tree**, etc.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES. Extra fine stock of these and prices as low as the lowest.

PEACHES. Large assortment of varieties. Prices to suit the times.

Send for our price list which also offers a good assortment of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, Quinces, etc., etc., etc.

Are you handling our three specialties?

YELLOW RAMBLER ROSE,
CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY
AND ICEBERG BLACKBERRY.

If not, why not? Send for sample plates and circulars. They are sellers.

CAUTION.—All persons are warned against purchasing any blackberry plants said to be of the white variety "Iceberg," originated by me, except the stock offered by Jackson & Perkins Co., of Newark, New York, whom I have appointed my sole agents for the propagation and introduction of said blackberry, and in whose hands I placed my entire stock.

LUTHER BURBANK, Santa Rosa, California.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., Newark, N. Y.

KLONDIKE PEACH,

NAMED AND INTRODUCED BY

J. G. PATTERSON & SONS.

Placed at the Head of all Fancy, Late Market Peaches, by America's Highest Authorities.



Most beautiful late white peach in existence, says PROF. S. B. HEIGES, ex-Pomologist, U. S. Dept., Agriculture.

Sold Klondikes at 40 cents per one-half peck. Steadley and Smock brought only half that price.—W. M. FREY, Fruit Grower, Pa.

Certainly a very handsome peach, possessing excellent quality, would assuredly command top figures in market.—J. W. KERR, Plum Specialist, Md.

Klondike is certainly the largest and best white fleshed peach I know of.—J. H. HALE, Peach King of America.

Klondike is as fine a white peach as we have ever seen at this season of the year. Would like to have your lowest price for 5,000 buds next season.—W. M. PETERS' Sons, Nurserymen, Md.

Fruit has never shown any indications of smut, mildew, black specks or cracking.

We have a good stock of this wonderful money maker, and will offer trees to the trade, for a short time only, at very moderate rates.

Also Large Assortment of PEACH and JAPAN PLUM TREES.

Let us make you prices on Car Load Lots.

Only a few more KLONDIKE Trees to offer.

When in want of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, 4 to 5 ft. Peach, drop us a card. We have some 50,000—mostly Elberta, Crawford and old Standard sorts. Prices to sell.

J. G. PATTERSON & SONS, Stewartstown Nurseries,
STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

10,000 Keiffer Pears—Extra good Stock—Boxes at Cost.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½, branched. Get our prices.

10,000 Standard Pears.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet.

Special offer to close out stock.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Ornamental Department.

100,000 Amoor Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.
50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stands 15 degrees below zero.
10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.
Two Acres in Canna.

Biota Aurea Nana.

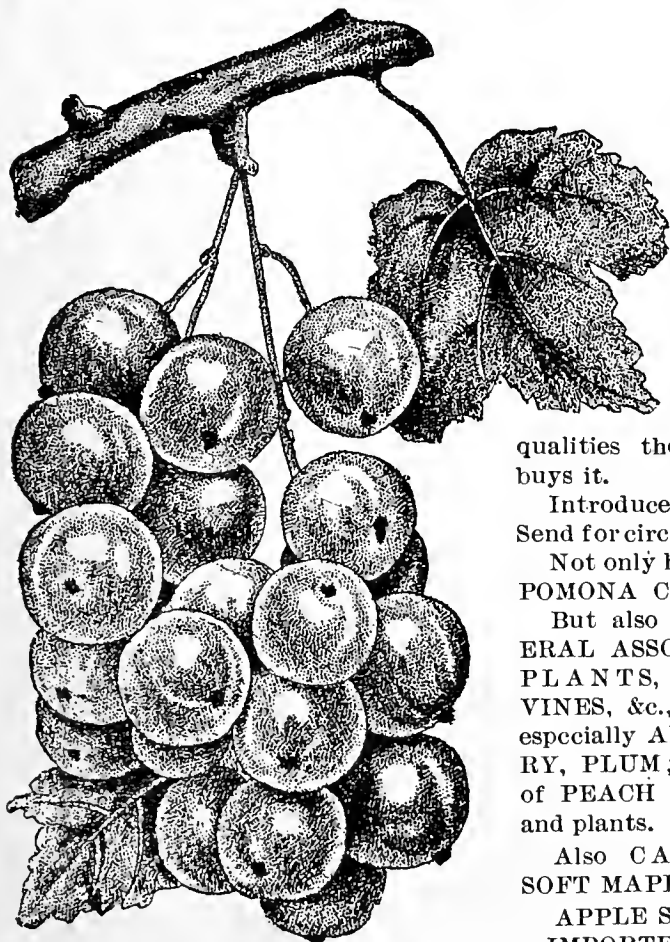
Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Specimens were on exhibition at the Nurseryman's Association at Omaha. We have a stock of 14,000 plants; prices low.
Broad Leaved Evergreens, Cedrus Deodora, Retinosporas, and other rare conifers.

Greenhouse Department.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.
Ficus, Decorative Plants, Crotons, Bedding Plants, 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, etc.

Send for trade list and descriptive catalogue.

THE POMONA CURRANT.



The BEST SPECIALTY for the AGENTS for 1897 and 1898.

WHY? Because it is the best MONEY MAKER for the people to plant.

It is BEST in QUALITY.

Its returns come in the quickest and surest.

These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it.

Introduced and for sale by us. Send for circulars, plates, terms, &c.

Not only have we a good stock of POMONA CURRANTS,

But also a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT of TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS, VINES, &c., in CAR-LOAD LOTS, especially APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM; with good assortment of PEACH and other fruit trees and plants.

Also CAROLINA POPLAR SOFT MAPLE, ELM, &c.

APPLE STOCKS.

IMPORTED FRENCH PEARS

MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN and QUINCE stocks.

SEE TRADE LIST.

ORDER SPADES EARLY.

A limited quantity of Natural PEACH PITS to offer.

Address, ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

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THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA, NEW YORK.

PEACH TREES at BAIRD'S Nurseries by the 1000 or CAR LOAD.

We grow trees for quality rather than quantity. Our customers say they give good satisfaction. If you want good trees, true to name, lower than such stock can be grown at a profit, write us how many and varieties wanted. We shall not continue this sort of business indefinitely.

ALSO

Peach and Japan Plum Buds in large assortment.

Send list for prices to

D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.

NEW BLACKBERRY MERSEREAU Large size, best quality, very productive, absolutely hardy, carried and developed its full crop during the severe drought last July and August. Prices on application.

WILEY & CO., Cayuga, N. Y.

RED CEDAR NURSERY,

F. H. BRUNING, Proprietor.

Offers for Spring trade 1,000,000 Platte Valley Red Cedar, grown from seed. Send for Catalogue and mention paper.

F. H. BRUNING, KENT, IOWA.

SURPLUS STOCK

Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Sweet Cherries and Currants. All sizes and grades in large supply and great assortment. Also a full line of Grape Vines and general nursery stock. Send list of wants for lowest prices.

Lewis Roesch, Fredonia, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries RICHMOND, VA.

Will have a full stock for the trade of fall of '98
and spring of '99 of

Apple, Peach, Standard Pear, Cherry and Ornamentals
500 bushels of natural Peach Pits crop of '97

WANTED—To sell an interest in the Old Dominion Nurseries to
a thorough practical nurseryman. W T. HOOD.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
Nurserymen and Florists.

Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.

Send list of wants for prices.
P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

1840—**OLD COLONY NURSERIES**—189

*Hardy Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Evergreens
and Perennials.*

A large and fine stock of well-rooted plants, grown in a sandy loam. Good plants, best sizes for planting; very cheap.

Trade List Free on
Application.

T. R. WATSON, Plymouth, Mass.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OF

PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,

PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grap s, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs.</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.</p>
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Be Quick!

WE HAVE 500,000 APPLE
ROOT GRAFTS READY
FOR SHIPMENT.

Send for revised list showing numbers and varieties
unsold to date.

WE HAVE ALSO 50,000
KIEFFER PEAR GRAFTS—
ON No. 1 IMPORTED
ROOTS.

These are fine and will make fine trees at two
years old.

Grafts can be shipped on one day's notice. *Be
quick* with your order before assortment is broken.

F. W. WATSON & CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SNOWHILL NURSERIES.

Must be Sold to Clear the Land.

300,000 Peach Trees—One year from bud, in four grades.

20,000 Japan Plums—One year old.

20,000 Grape Vines—Two and three years old.

100,000 Asparagus Roots—Two and three years old

Three Million Strawberry Plants.

Favor us with your list of wants. Our prices will surprise you.
Descriptive catalogue if requested.

W. M. PETERS SONS,
WESLEY, MD.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

INSIST ON OUR SEALS AND THUS INSURE AGAINST IMPOSITION.

The Largest Stock of other First-Class Grape Vines. Extra Fine Stock of Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, &c. Let us Know your Wants.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

EXPANSION

Seems to have carried the day, and accepting the situation we are ready to *expand* our business to meet any possible demand for our unexcelled

PRINTED AND WIRED TREE LABELS.

Spanish, Cuban, Porto Rico, Kanaka or Malay names printed, if desired.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

BREWER & STANNARD

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

Offer to the trade a large and complete assortment of

NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE.

PEAR, Standard and Dwarf,

CHERRY.

PLUMS, Japan and European,

PEACH.

APRICOT.

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants,

Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings,

Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens,

18 inches to 3 feet.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Everything in_____

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Catalogue and Price List
Free.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

CANADA ASHES.

CANADA ASHES. No. 1 Hardwood Canada Unleached Ashes, containing all the elements which make worn out soil rich and fertile. I am anxious to have you make a test of my ashes, and see if there is not big money in them. Shipped in Carload Lots in perfectly dry condition thereby increasing their value from 15 to 20 per cent. **Also Pure Ground Bone for Sale.** For prices, pamphlets, etc., address

GEORGE STEVENS, "The Hustling Ash King,"
P. O. Box 699, PETERBORO, ONT., CANADA.

ORDER EARLY

We have in surplus a good supply of Apple Trees, Evergreen Seedlings, Strawberry Plants, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants from Root Cuttings. Also a good assortment of Ornamental Shrubs and TREES. A fine lot of Roses grown on their Own Roots. Write and get our prices. We can please you.

The Sherman Nursery Co.

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

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APPLE ROOT GRAFTS.

APPLE SEEDLINGS,

No. 1 Branched and Straight roots.

HONEY LOCUST and RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS.

DWARF JUNE BERRY TRANSPLANTS.

J. A. CAGE, Fairbury, Nebr.



FOR SALE.

An opportunity to engage in the Nursery business in Colorado. The oldest established Nursery in Colorado is for sale on very liberal terms. Owners have other business interests. No great amount of capital required. This is an opportunity of a lifetime. For full particulars, address,

Post Office Box 264, Canon City, Colo.

WANTED.

AMERICAN ELM, 3 to 4 inch Caliper.
LOMBARDY POPLAR, 2 to 3 inch Caliper.

Prices per 500 and particulars to

FRED. W. KELSEY, 150 Broadway, NEW YORK.

"NICKS"

The Queen of Grapes.

The new Concord of the 20th Century.

Conquers the land on its merits. Silver Medal at Omaha Exposition. Sold under seal and contract only.

HENRY WALLIS, Proprietor,
WELLSTON, St. Louis Co., Mo.

100,000

Palmer, Souhegan, Gregg, Nemeha and Kansas Raspberry Tips

and other small fruit plants for spring planting. Price list free.

J. W. COGDALL, Springfield, Ill.

H. P. and Climbing Roses

BUDDED AND ON OWN ROOTS.

Write me for prices.

C. L. YATES, Rochester, N. Y.

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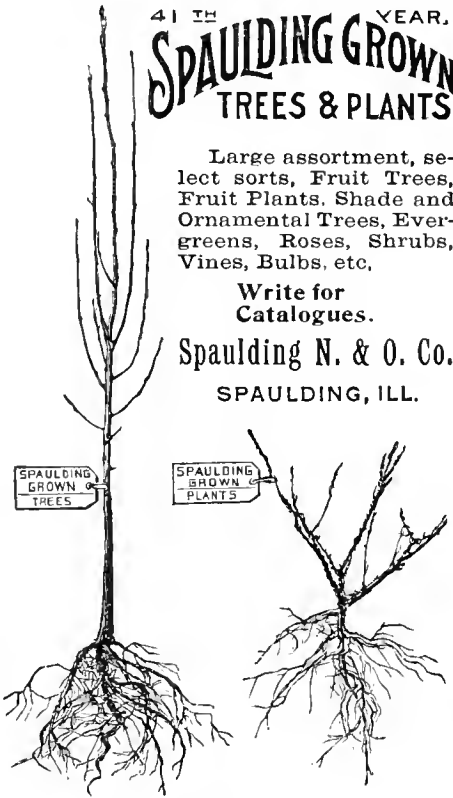
WANTED.

A first-class nursery foreman. Apply by letter stating experience and references.

BROWN BROS. CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR WANTS



Large assortment, select sorts, Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, etc.

Write for Catalogues.

Spaulding N. & O. Co.

SPAULDING, ILL.

APPLE, CHERRY (Get O-U-R) Prices.

STD. AND DWF. PEAR

Plum, Peach, Apricot, Quince.

Glove Pruned Trees

Smooth bodies, Heads right, Grade right. Special offers for the Trade.

BLACKBERRY and Other Small Fruit Plants.

CAR. POPLAR, H. P. ROSES, and ORNAMENTALS.

SCIONS, CUTTINGS.

Cordage Burlaps

GET OUR PRICES.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

We offer for Spring 1899 shipment Apple Trees, largely Ben Davis, Jonathan, G. Golden and Wealthy. Also a fine lot of 2 year Cherry Trees, and a nice lot of Elberta Peach Trees, Ohio and Egyptian Raspberry Tips. Large stock of Strawberry Plants, Clyde, Gardner, Brandywine, Gandy and Lovetts. Have a bargain in 3 year Cherry trees for some one. Send us a list of your wants.

Connected by Telephone.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

FRUIT PLATES

Vredenburg & Company,

AND NURSERY SUPPLIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphia, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries

BARBIER & CO., SUGCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List apply to

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHN, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

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Evergreen

Nursery Company,

Former Postoffice address
Evergreen, Wis., changed
to Sturgeon Bay, Wis. (which
has always been our freight,
Express and Telegraph Of-
fice) in order to avail our-
selves of better postal facilities
for our large and growing
business.

Extensive Growers for the Wholesale Trade.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Offer to the Trade for Spring of 1899:

American Arbor Vitæ (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—Transplanted; 4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in., 12 to 18 in., and 18 to 24 in., in large quantities.

Balsam Fir (*Abies Balsamea*)—Transplanted; 4 to 8 in. and 8 to 12 in. in unlimited quantities; also seedlings in any quantity. Smaller sizes, both seedlings and transplanted, in good supply. A No. 1 splendid stock.

English Juniper—18 to 24 in., and 2 to 3 ft.; seedlings; fine stock.

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)—12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in.; large stock.

Scotch Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*); **Austrian Pine** (*Pinus Austriaca*) and

Bull Pine (*Pinus Ponderosa*)—1 and 2 yr. seedlings in large supply.

Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—5 to 9 in. seedlings; extra fine, uncommon hardy; grown from seed in our own nursery and have stood two of our cold northern Wisconsin winters.

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*)—2 yr. seedlings.

Douglas Spruce (*Abies Douglasii*)—1 and 2 yr. seedlings.

Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Canadensis*)—4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 18 in. seedlings; unlimited quantities. Native seedlings of northern Wisconsin and hardy anywhere.

Norway Spruce (*Abies Excelsa*)—2 to 3 in., 3 to 4 in., 4 to 6 in., 6 to 8 in. and 8 to 10 in. seedlings in immense quantities.

Rocky Mountain Blue Spruce—2 to 4 in. seedlings.

White Spruce (*Abies Alba*)—2 to 3 in., 3 to 4 in., 4 to 6 in. and 6 to 8

in. seedlings in immense quantities, and 4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 15 in. transplanted, in good supply.

European Black Ash—Large stock; 8 in. to 6 ft. Largest supply in 8 to 12 in., 12 to 18 in. and 18 to 24 in.

Ornus Ash—4 to 8 in. seedlings, and a few larger sizes.

American White Ash—4 to 8 in., 8 to 12 in. and 12 to 18 in., both seedlings and transplanted. The two smaller sizes in large quantities.

American Linden (*Basswood*)—Seedlings; in any quantity.

American Beech—Seedlings; in large quantities.

American White Elm—Immense quantities of 4 to 8 in. and 8 to 12 in. seedlings.

European Larch—3 to 4 ft. and 4 to 5 ft.; some still larger.

American Larch—seedlings; 2 to 4 in. and up in any quantity.

Sugar Maple—Seedlings; all sizes from smallest up in any quantity.

Soft Silver Maple—8 to 12 in. and 12 to 18 in. seedlings, large quantities; 12 to 18 in., 18 to 24 in. and 2 to 3 ft. transplanted, good supply.

High Bush Cranberry—A large stock of both seedlings and transplanted.

California Privet—1 to 2 ft., transplant; large stock.

Dog Rose (*Rosa Canina*)—A large stock of seedlings.

Wild Rose (*Rosa Blonda*)—Strong, transplanted stock.

The above and many other varieties offered the trade at reasonable prices for first-class stock.

Our Method of Packing, recognized authorities say, is the best, and will carry trees safely to any part of the world.

Correspondence solicited—Write us if you are in need of anything in our line.

EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,

STURGEON BAY, (Door Co.,) WISCONSIN.

HARDY LOW-BUDDED ROSES. *At Lower Prices than ever before Offered.*

Tree Roses, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Snowballs, &c., from

THE BOSKOOP HOLLAND NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

Send an estimate of your wants for March or April importation, stating quantity.

C. H. JOOSTEN, Importer, - 193 Greenwich St., New York.



SURPLUS.

5,000 SUGAR MAPLES,
10,000 SILVER MAPLES,
2,000 AMERICAN LINDENS,
10,000 JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

50,000 BLACKBERRIES,
20,000 STRAWBERRIES,
5,000 NORWAY MAPLES,
5,000 ASH LEAF MAPLES,

5,000 JAPAN WALNUTS,
1,000 MAGNOLIAS,
50,000 RASPBERRIES.

Superior stock of Chestnuts, Pears, Peaches, Plums, &c.

Write for special quotations on large quantities
and for a copy of 1899 Catalogue.

PARRY'S POMONA NURSERIES, Parry, N. J.

3,000,000 MORE.

Having purchased the entire stock of the Elgin Nurseries at Elgin, Ill., I intend my patrons shall share with me in the benefits of this immense purchase. I have not counted them, simply made a rough estimate, but am safe in saying there is over three million including hundreds of thousands of Picea Pungens, Douglas Spruce, Pinus Ponderosa and Engelmanni Spruce. If you want to stock up with the best selling evergreens correspond with me or come and make selection—part of the land must be cleared.

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist,
DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.

OBTAIN *List and prices of our immense stock of HIGH GRADE ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,*

And thus secure unsurpassed service in filling your orders. You will never have cause to regret it.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS, *Maple Avenue Nurseries,*
WEST CHESTER, PENNA.

MUST BE SOLD TO CLEAR GROUND

A large and very complete line of HOME GROWN ROSES, both Std. and Dwf. 100 varieties. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, California Privet, all grades. Currants and Gooseberries, large stock. Special quotations.

50,000 Evergreens, of all grades, at prices that cannot be duplicated in America. Also all grades of Fruit Trees of the following:

Cherries—Sour and sweet, full assortment.

Plums—A large lot.

Prunes (20,000)—Very heavy—extra fine—must be sold.

Quinces—Large and fine lot.

Std. and Dwf. Pears—2 year old, extra fine.

25,000 Peaches as fine as ever grew, in three grades.

We expect to make an extra push on all of this stock the coming season, and will soon issue our Trade List with a schedule of prices that will surprise you. In the meantime we solicit any correspondence that you would wish to make regarding the above stock. Address—

THE OLD BRIGHTON CENTRAL NURSERIES,
BRIGHTON, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY'S DIRECTORY FOR 1899.

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1336 names of new concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants in the United States and Canada. Price, \$2.00.

AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

PEIRSON BROS., WATERLOO, N. Y.

Surplus Stock of STD. and DWF. PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, STD. APPLES, MEDIUM GRADE.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Roses—fine grade of stock. Write for prices with list of wants.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SPECIAL attention is called to my
Fine, Large Stock of

NORWAY
— **AND** —
SUGAR MAPLES,
MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA
AND TRIPETALA,
OSAGE ORANGE,
One and two years.
AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE,
IRISH JUNIPERS
AND
NORWAY SPRUCE.

Also a full line of Nursery Stock.

Please address

GEORGE ACHELIS,
West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar
and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy
Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White
Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech,
Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New Ameri-
can Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weep-
ing Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor
Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of
Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, CURRANTS and
GOOSEBERRIES extensively grown. Better
stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE
BATAVIA NURSERIES,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

"Largest Orchards and Nurseries in the State."

1846 **E. SMITH & SONS,** 1898

GENEVA, N. Y.

ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

to NURSEYMEN and DEALERS on

Standard and Dwarf Pears,
European and Japan Plums,
Sweet and Sour Cherries,
Quinces, Apples, Peaches,
Maples, Ash, Hydrangeas,
Roses, Evergreens
and Small Fruits.



Headquarters for new varieties of fruit.
Submit a list of wants and get our price.

New!

Plums *Empire,* *Wickson "Japan."* Peaches *Fitzgerald,* *Triumph.*

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman
Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California,
the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout
the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

J. G. HARRISON.

ORLADO HARRISON.

G. A. HARRISON.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS, BERLIN, MD.

FUMIGATION.

Under the law of 1898 all nursery stock in Maryland must be fumigated. Although this adds to the cost of stock we made no effort to evade the law, but on the other hand we have given it our hearty support, believing, as we do, that it is a wise precaution although we have never found in our nurseries the faintest traces of disease.

We are sure our patrons will appreciate our efforts to furnish

CLEAN, HEALTHY STOCK

We have the most complete fumigating rooms in the State, and take as much care as it is possible for one to take, to properly fumigate all our stock. Prof. W. G. Johnson, the State Entomologist, superintended the construction of all our buildings, and the work is done under his direction, to whom we refer to confirm the accuracy of our statements. In addition to this precaution, we have always used the utmost care in the purchase of peach seed, to see that they are obtained from sections not infected with yellows or other diseases of the peach. As a further precaution we plant peach nurseries only on ground not previously set in peach trees. This makes the growing of our trees much more expensive, requiring, as it does, constant purchasing and leasing of land for the purpose. Our buds are all taken from our own fields, except those purchased from introducers of new varieties, and these buds are fumigated before set in trees.

We are equally cautious about the growing and preparing of our strawberry stock.

The nursery business with us is a life time business, and we realize the fact that it can only be built up and maintained upon just principles. Our customers must be our agents to speak for us, else we cannot succeed. We have always realized this principle.

We have a member of the firm for each department of the business. This is the reason why we can rely upon its being done right.

WE HAVE THEM.

Millions of Strawberry Plants

AND PRICE LOW.

Can dig any day.

VARIETIES.

Aroma [per], Berlin [imp], Bedar Wood [per], Barton's Eclipse [per], Bibach [imp], Bismark [per], Brandywine [per], Brunette [per], Crescent [per], Clyde [per], Carrie [imp], Capt. Jack [per], Cobden Queen [imp], Clarence [per], Columbian [per], Cumberland [per], Cyclone [per], Darling [per], Delaware [per], Dayton [per], Excelsior [per], Enormous [per], Eleanor [per], Enhance [per], Evans [per], Giant [per], Gandy Bell [per], Gandy [per], Greenville [imp], Glen Mary [per], H. & H., Hall's Favorite [per], Haverland [imp], Hoffman [per], Holland [per], Hersey [per], Howell's [per], Hunn, Imp'd Parker Earle [per], Jesse [per], Kansas Prolific [per], Lady Thompson [per], Lovett [per], Marshall [per], Magoon, Margaret [per], Mitchell's Early [per], Morgan's Favorite [per], Meek's Early [per], Nick Ohmer, [per], Ocean City [per], Pride of Cumberland [per], Paris King, Ruby [per], Reid's Prolific [per], Ridgeway [per], Rio [per], Seaford, or Lloyd [imp], Star [per], Splendid [imp], Saunders [per], Sharpless [per], Sunnyside [imp], Staples [per], Tennessee Prolific [per], Up to Date [per], Young's E. Sunrise [per], Wm. Belt [per], Warfield [imp], Wilson [per], Woolverton [per], Gardner [per]. Plants tied 25 in bunch.

PEACH TREES BY THE THOUSAND OR CARLOAD. . . .

Standing in the nursery row, will be fresh dug—smooth and clean. No cold storage needed here. . . .

VARIETIES.

Amsden Jude, Alexander, Brandywine, Bilyeau's October, Bernard's Early, Bray's R. Ripe, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early, Conet's So. Early, Champion, Chair's Choice, Crosby, Connecticut, Chinese Cling, Eureka, Elberta, Early Rivers, Early Michigan, Fox Seedling, Foster, Fitzgerald, Ford's L. White, Geary's Holden, Greensboro, Gold Drop, Globe, Hill's Chili, Hale's Early, Kalamazoo, Lemon Free, Lewis Lorentz, Lery's Late, Moore's Favorite, McIntosh Morris' White, Mt. Rose, New Prolific, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, Prize, Reeve's Favorite, Stephen's Rare Ripe, Smock, Salway, Snow's Orange, Stump the World, Sneed, Triumph, Thurber, Troth's Early, Wonderful, Wheatland, Wager, Willet, Walker's Variegated-Free, Wilkin's Cling, White Heath Cling, Waterloo.

GRADES.

First class, extra, 5 to 7 feet; first class, 4 to 6 feet; first class, 3 to 4 feet, stalky; first class, 2 to 3 feet, branched; first class, 1½ to 2 feet, first class, June buds, 1½ to 2 feet; first class, June buds, 12 inches up.

PLUM ON PEACH ROOTS.

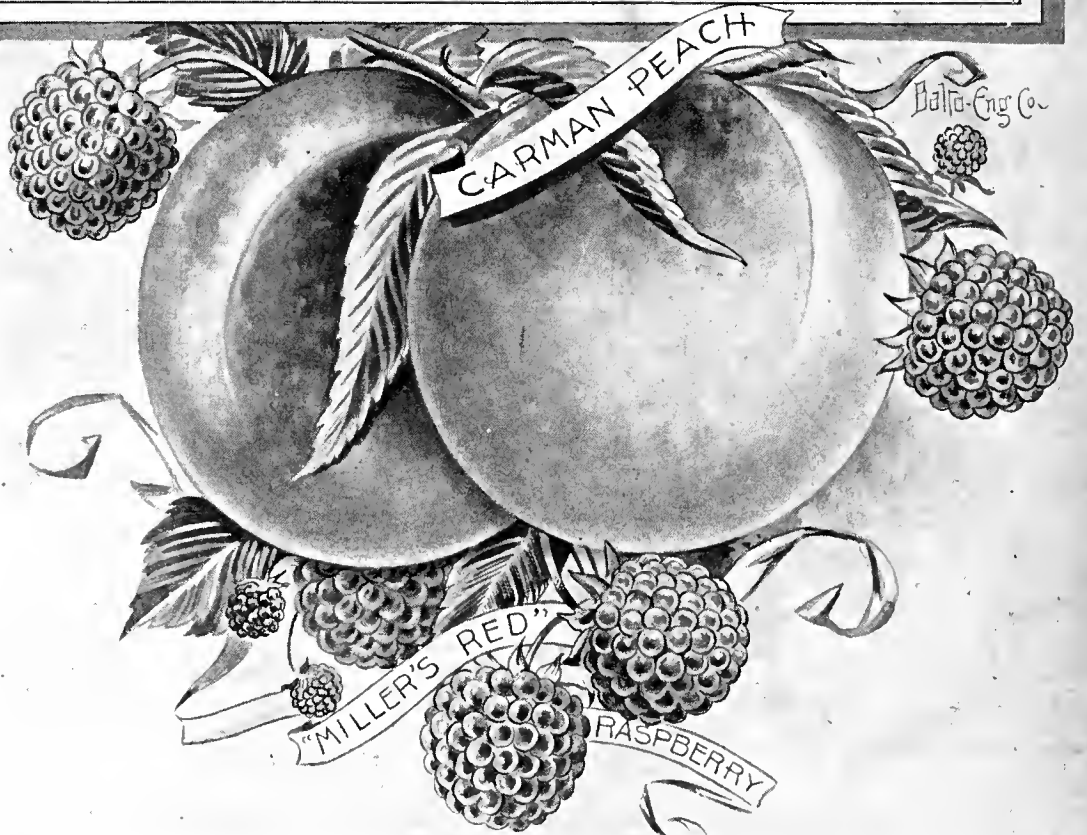
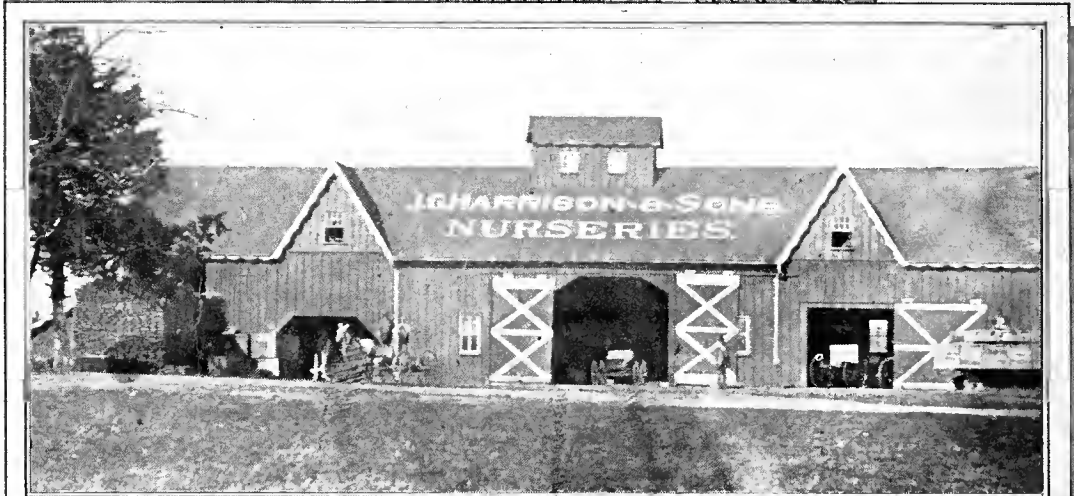
First class, 4 to 6 feet; first class, 3 to 4 feet; first class, 2 to 3 feet; June buds.

APPLE TREES, SMOOTH AND FREE FROM APHIS. . . .

First class extra, ¾ up, 5 to 7 feet; first class, ¾ to ¾, 5 to 6 feet; first class, ½ to ¾, 4 to 5 feet; first class, 3 to 4 feet.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. ONE YEAR, NO. 1. . . SEND FOR SAMPLE.

Columbian Mammoth W. Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal.



MILLER'S RED RASPBERRY PLANTS—the Best Red.

Wholesale Catalogue FREE. Send your list of wants at once.

L I E-12
RECEIVED
☆ APR 15 1899 ☆
U. S. Department of Agriculture



April, 1899.

Nursery Stock

... IN ...

COLD

STORAGE



WE have 31,000 ground surface square feet of frost proof cellars which will average about ten feet high making a capacity of over 300,000 cubic feet for the storage of

TREES, SHRUBS,

ROSES, Etc.

Anticipating a winter of more than ordinary severity this immense space was crowded to its utmost capacity with

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Roses.

Since the freeze the demand for peach has been unprecedented and we have but few more to wholesale, but still have immense stocks of the other items in as bright condition as when dug in the fall.

Under the protecting influence of Lake Erie but little damage was done to nursery stock standing out here, only the tender varieties showing any discoloration. Sixteen below zero was the coldest registered at the Government Signal Station at Cleveland, and it was but two degrees colder here. The vitality of nursery stock has not been impaired in this lake region as it has in the interior away from the protecting influence that a large body of water exerts. Purchasers will serve their best interests and those of their customers by placing their orders with us. Don't forget that we have an immense stock of **Ornamentals** uninjured by the freeze. Those in want of greenhouse plants will please bear in mind that we have forty-four houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ficus, Ferns, Pandanus, Geraniums** and other things too numerous to mention.

~~~~~  
**THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,**

**PAINESVILLE, OHIO.**

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

# THE MOUNT • • HOPE • • NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

## FOR FALL '98 AND SPRING '99.

- 20,000 Kenyon Red Raspberry.
- 20,000 Turner,
- 300,000 Elm, 1 year,
- 25,000 Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft.,
- 75,000 Berberry, 1, 2 and 3 years old,
- 5,000 Picea Pungens, transplanted, 18 to 24 in.
- 10,000 " " " 12 to 18 in.
- 25,000 " " " 8 to 12 in.
- 50,000 " " seedlings, 2 years, 2 to 4 in.
- 50,000 " " " 4 to 6 in.
- 1,000 Paeony, Double Rose.
- 1,000 Paeony, Double Chinese.
- 500 P. L. Birch, 5 to 6 ft.
- 20,000 American and European Mt. Ash, transplanted,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 4 to 5 ft.
- 10,000 Horse Chestnut, transplanted,  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft.

✦ GARDNER & SON, Osage, Iowa.

## APPLE SEEDLINGS FOR SALE.

- |                     |   |                                                     |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Nebraska Grown.     | { | 150,000 No. 1 Straight $\frac{3}{16}$ and all up.   |
|                     |   | 200,000 No. 2 " $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ .  |
|                     |   | 20,000 No. 1 Branched $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up.     |
| Immediate Shipment. |   | 100,000 No. 1 " $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. |
|                     |   | 150,000 No. 3 Straight and Branched.                |

Also a large line of General Stock including Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Etc.

ADDRESS D. S. LAKE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

**FRUIT PLANTS** Vredenburg &  
Company,

AND NURSERY SUPPLIES. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

We offer for Spring 1899 shipment Apple Trees, largely Ben Davis, Jonathan, G. Golden and Wealthy. Also a fine lot of 2 year Cherry Trees, and a nice lot of Elberta Peach Trees, Ohio and Egyptian Raspberry Tips. Large stock of Strawberry Plants, Clyde, Gardner, Brandywine, Gandy and Lovetts. Have a bargain in 3 year Cherry trees for some one. Send us a list of your wants.

Connected  
by Telephone.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

## PRICES LOW—QUALITY HIGH.

PEACH TREES—No. 1  $\frac{9}{16}$  4 to 6 feet. No. 2  $\frac{7}{16}$  3 to 4 feet.

APPLE TREES—2 years  $\frac{3}{4}$  and up; nice stock.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.

QUINCES—2 to 5 feet.

TULIP TREES—5 to 15 feet. Handsome stock.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1873.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

# SURPLUS PEACH

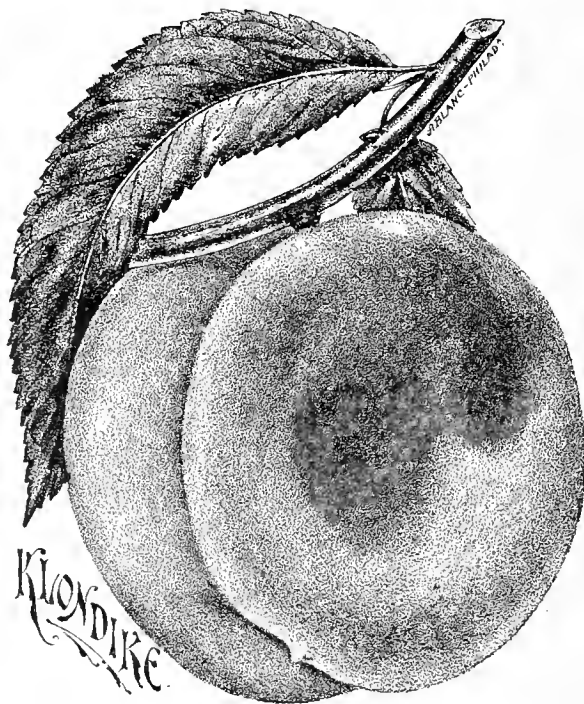
A FEW CAR-LOADS IN GOOD ASSORTMENT,

MOSTLY 1-2 to 9-16 INCH  
4 to 5 FEET HIGH,

INCLUDING

10,000  
ELBERTA

PRICES RIGHT.  
BOXING FREE.  
JUNE PAYMENT.



No Healthier Stock in the State.

Certificate Tacked on Every Box, will go Anywhere.

Immediate Shipment or Until May 1st.

ONCE A PATRON. ALWAYS A PATRON.

Address **J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,**  
**STEWARTSTOWN, PA.**

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# W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries RICHMOND, VA.

Will have a full stock for the trade of fall of '98  
and spring of '99 of . . . . .

Apple, Peach, Standard Pear, Cherry and Ornamentals  
500 bushels of natural Peach Pits crop of '97

**WANTED**—To sell an interest in the Old Dominion Nurseries to  
a thorough practical nurseryman **W. T. HOOD.**

**Phoenix Nursery Co.,** Established 1852.  
600 Acres.  
13 Greenhouses.  
Nurserymen and Florists.  
SUCCESSIONS TO  
SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.  
Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet intro-  
duced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4  
ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea  
and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.  
Send list of wants for prices.  
**P. O. BOX 625. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.**

**FOR SALE.** An opportunity to engage in the Nur-  
sery business in Colorado. The oldest  
established Nursery in Colorado is for sale  
on very liberal terms. Owners have other business interests. No  
great amount of capital required. This is an opportunity of a  
lifetime. For full particulars, address,  
Post Office Box 264, Canon City, Colo.

## High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,  
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,  
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

**JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.**

**F. & F. NURSERIES,**  
SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.  
SURPLUS OF  
PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,  
POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,  
PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

|                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <p>Apple,<br/>Peach,<br/>Standard Pears,<br/>Plum,<br/>Apricots,<br/>Grapes,<br/>Shade Trees,<br/>Evergreens,<br/>Shrubs,</p> | <p><b>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.</b><br/><b>Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,</b><br/>BALTIMORE, MD.<br/><b>FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.</b><br/>50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.<br/>LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p> | <p>Strawberries,<br/>Nut Trees,<br/>Japan Pear Seedlings,<br/>Gooseberries,<br/>Roses,<br/>Raffia,<br/>General Supplies,<br/>&amp;c., &amp;c.,<br/>&amp;c.</p> |
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**Be Quick!**

WE HAVE 500,000 APPLE  
ROOT GRAFTS READY  
FOR SHIPMENT. . . . .

Send for revised list showing numbers and varieties  
unsold to date.

WE HAVE ALSO 50,000  
KIEFFER PEAR GRAFTS—  
ON No. 1 IMPORTED  
ROOTS. . . . .

These are fine and will make fine trees at two  
years old.

Grafts can be shipped on one day's notice. *Be  
quick* with your order before assortment is broken.

**F. W. WATSON & CO.,**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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**SNOWHILL NURSERIES.**

Must be Sold to Clear the Land.

300,000 Peach Trees—One year from bud, in four grades.  
20,000 Japan Plums—One year old.  
20,000 Grape Vines—Two and three years old.  
100,000 Asparagus Roots—Two and three years old

Three Million Strawberry Plants.

Favor us with your list of wants. Our prices will surprise you.  
Descriptive catalogue if requested.

**W. M. PETERS SONS,**  
WESLEY, MD.

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# APPLE SEEDLINGS.

lings, and Osage Hedge Plants.

*SAN JOSE SCALE has never been found in Nebraska.*

**YOUNGERS & CO.,**  
GENEVA, NEBRASKA.

## GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

**T. S. HUBBARD CO.,**  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.

Immense Stock, Warranted True  
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early  
vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

## VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,

100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

in perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

**HIRAM T. JONES,** - - Union County Nurseries,  
ELIZABETH, N. J.

**The Sparta Nurseries** have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both huiap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

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Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

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**LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.**

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ ESTABLISHED 1876 ]

**ALLEN L. WOOD,**

Rochester, N. Y.

**EXTRA FINE  
PLANTS** At . .  
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of  
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-  
BERRIES, Etc.

in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

**CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,**

ANGERS. FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest  
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.

Prices on Application.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.,** NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

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First class stock at reasonable prices, in large or small quantities. Apple grafts made to order. Shade Trees, Forest Seed-

**Red Raspberry and Lucretia Dewberry Plants**

TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Miller, Nick Ohmer Strawberry 5000, Ridway Ruby and 30 other varieties.

Catalogue and Surplus List of all Berry Plants.

**SLAYMAKER & SON, Dover, Del.**

**Honey Locust Hedge,**

Most Ornamental for  
Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.

Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE and plates also.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TRY THEM.

**A. E. WINDSOR,** - - - HAVANA, ILLS.

*Ornamental* . . . . .

LARGE

SMALL

**TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue  
and Price-List free.

**SAMUEL C. MOON,** Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

**NURSERYMEN**

Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads: Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

**L. G. THOMPSON,**

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

**Wabash R. R.**

Offers Unexcelled Service  
to the WEST.

**4** Daily Vestibuled Trains,  
BUFFALO—to—CHICAGO.

**3** Daily Vestibuled Trains,  
—BUFFALO to—  
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

**FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.  
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.  
WABASH DINING CARS.**

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.  
...Address, —————

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287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.

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# PENFIELD NURSERIES

I have still to offer  
10,000 Peach Trees,  
1,200 Cherry Trees,  
500 Plum Trees,  
2,500 Apple Trees.

Also a good assortment of standard and dwarf pears, quinces and small fruits. Send me your list of wants.

EUGENE COVEY, Penfield, N. Y.

## Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

Coreopsis lanceolata, Clematis Davidiana, Dielytras, Day Lilies, Eulalias, Funkia Alba, Hibiscus, Crimson Eye, Heimerocallis Flava, Hollyhocks, Hardy Pinks, Iris, Phlox, Rudbeckia, Golden Glow, Paeonies, Yucca.

### BULBS.

Amaryllis, Callas, Caladiums, Cannas, Gladiolus, Lilies, Maderia Vines, Tuberoses.

Also a fine lot of Deutzia Double White and Pride of Rochester, 3 to 4 feet. Forsythia Fortunei, 3 to 4 feet, Spirea Prunifolia, fall plant, 3 feet, and Honey-suckle, Hall's Japan.

Low Prices Given on Application.

VICK & HILL CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## RHODODENDRONS,

NOT IMPORTED AND THEREFORE HARDY.

Hardy Azaleas, Japanese Maples Magnolias,  
(LIVING GUARANTEED.)

Rare Evergreens, other Trees, new Shrubs, Hedge Plants.

PARSONS & SONS CO., Limited, Flushing, N. Y.

Certificated freedom from scale.

Surplus Stock,

Spring, 1899.

## PEACH TREES.

A nice clean even grade, stocky (not switches) 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 5 ft.

Elberta, Bilgens, Crawfords, and 30 other leading sorts, by single 100, or bulk in car lots. Asparagus Roots. Large quantity Barr's and Moore's X-bred, Raspberry Plants, Marlboro, Golden Queen, Gregg, &c. Norway Spruce, bushy, 3 ft., 4 ft., 5 ft. to 7 ft. Am. Arbor Vitæ, bushy, 3 ft., 4 ft., 5 ft. Norway Maples, transp., 2 and 3 ft., 8 to 9, and 10 ft. Carolina Poplars, 6 ft. to 25 ft., 1/2 inch to 5 inch. Cal. White Birch, 12 to 14 ft. Cal. Privet. 1 and 2 years; fine plants.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, Prop., Malvern, Pa.

C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.

Specialty—SMALL EVERGREENS.

Especially fine Stock, Arbor Vitæ, Juniper, Pines, Pungens, Spruce, &c.

SEE MY PRICES.

We Offer at Rates that will secure your Order:

400 SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, 2 ft.  
2,000 QUINCE—Meeches, Champion and Orange; extra size.  
20,000 PLUMS—2 yr.; Lombard, Shippers, Guai, Pond, Abundance, etc.  
10,000 STANDARD PEAR—Leading sorts.  
10,000 DWARF PEAR—Mostly Duchess.  
1,000 WEALTHY APPLE—3-4 in.; 4 yr.  
100,000 GRAPE VINES—1, 2 and 3 yrs. Concord, Worden, Ives, Pocklington and Woodruff Red.  
BLACKBERRIES—5,000 Snyder; fine R. C. Plants.  
RASPBERRIES—Cuthbert, Thompson's E. and Hansel.  
CURRANTS—Victoria and Black Naples.

W. B. GOLE, Painesville, Ohio.

Everything in

## SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Catalogue and Price List ..Free..

## PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,  
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

## Strawberry Plants.

MILLIONS OF THEM.

The Largest Stock of Carrie, Earliest, Excelsior and Clyde, in the United States.

Prices the lowest. Also a large stock of Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants and Gooseberries.

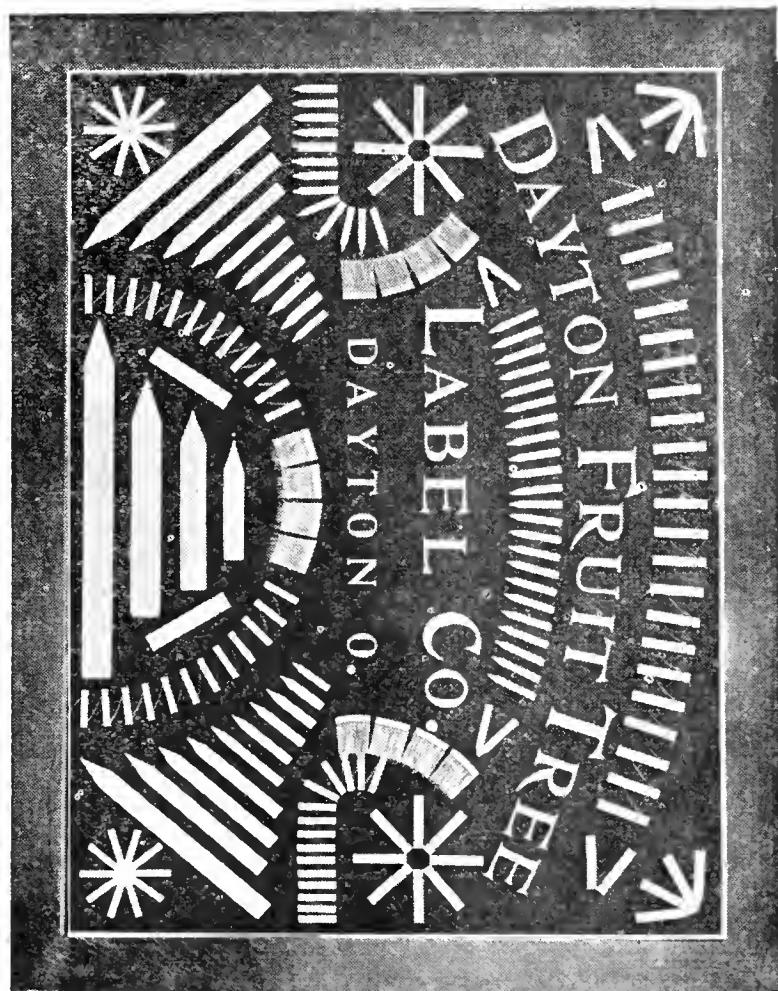
Be sure to get my prices before buying elsewhere. All stock certified and guaranteed true to name. List free.

Address, P. D. BERRY, Dayton Ohio.

## Tree and Plant Labels.

Plain, Painted, Printed, Notched, Bored, Copper Wired, Iron Wired, Nursery Stakes. Send for Samples and Prices.

Manufactured by WOODEN GOODS CO.,  
83 Western Ave., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.



## The Popular CAROLINA POPLAR.

Just the tree for city planting—Thrives where others fail—Resists smoke and gas as the salamander does fire. 75,000 of them, beautiful trees 6 to 8, 8 to 10, 10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Immense stock of all other Shade Trees, Shrubs and Roses. Hundreds of thousands of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Plants, Seeds, Valuable Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. Write us your wants if you would procure the best at bottom prices.

45th YEAR. 44 GREENHOUSES. 1,000 ACRES.  
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 534 PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

Evergreen and

Forest Tree Seedlings.



ORNAMENTAL TREES,  
SHRUBS, Etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. DOUGLAS' SONS,

Waukegan Nurseries,

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



## NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphia, Acaia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of Fruit Tree Stocks, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

**Transon Brothers Nurseries**

BARBIER & CO., SUCCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List apply to

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

## Willowdale Nurseries

We offer for the spring trade a general assortment of Peach, in different sizes, carefully graded, and at low prices. Plums, European and Asiatic. Standard Pears, including Keiffer which we can supply in caliper from ½ inch to 1½ inch. First class Apple, mostly Wealthy, Wagener, Winesap, Stark, R. I. Greening, Northern Spy, King, Ewalt, Ben Davis, Baldwin. Currants and Gooseberries, extra fine at bargains. English Walnuts, in sizes from 4 to 9 ft., smooth and straight. Osage Orange, as fine as can be grown, both two year and one year, at very low prices. A general assortment of Ornamentals, both in Deciduous and Evergreen trees, many of which can be supplied in extra sizes.

Norway Maples, Sugar Maples, and American Arbor Vitæ in suitable sizes for planting in Nursery rows. Correspondence solicited.

**RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Willowdale, Pa.**

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### ...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

**SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,**

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

## BREWER & STANNARD

OTTAWA, KANSAS,

Offer to the trade a large and complete assortment of

## NURSERY STOCK.



APPLE,

PEAR, Standard and Dwarf,

CHERRY,

PLUMS, Japan and European,

PEACH,

APRICOT.



Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants,

Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings,

Forest seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens,

18 inches to 3 feet.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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# HARDY LOW-BUDDED ROSES. *At Lower Prices than ever before Offered.*

*Tree Roses, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Clematis, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora, Snowballs, &c., from*

## THE BOSKOOP HOLLAND NURSERY ASSOCIATION.

Send an estimate of your wants for March or April importation, stating quantity.

C. H. JOOSTEN, Importer, - 193 Greenwich St., New York.

## CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.

INSIST ON OUR SEALS AND THUS INSURE AGAINST IMPOSITION.

The Largest Stock of other First-Class Grape Vines. Extra Fine Stock of Gooseberries, Currants, Blackberries, &c. Let us Know your Wants.

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Having purchased the entire stock of the Elgin Nurseries at Elgin, Ill., I intend my patrons shall share with me in the benefits of this immense purchase. I have not counted them, simply made a rough estimate, but am safe in saying there is over three million including hundreds of thousands of Picea Pungens, Douglas Spruce, Pinus Ponderosa and Engelmanni Spruce. If you want to stock up with the best selling evergreens correspond with me or come and make selection—part of the land must be cleared.

**D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist,**  
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## OBTAIN *List and prices of our immense stock of HIGH GRADE ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS,*

And thus secure unsurpassed service in filling your orders. You will never have cause to regret it.

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## MUST BE SOLD TO CLEAR GROUND

A large and very complete line of HOME GROWN ROSES, both Std. and Dwf. 100 varieties. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, California Privet, all grades. Currants and Gooseberries, large stock. Special quotations.

50,000 Evergreens, of all grades, at prices that cannot be duplicated in America. Also all grades of Fruit Trees of the following:

Cherries—Sour and sweet, full assortment.

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Prunes (20,000)—Very heavy—extra fine—must be sold.

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Std. and Dwf. Pears—2 year old, extra fine.

25,000 Peaches as fine as ever grew, in three grades.

We expect to make an extra push on all of this stock the coming season, and will soon issue our Trade List with a schedule of prices that will surprise you. In the meantime we solicit any correspondence that you would wish to make regarding the above stock. Address—

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Surplus Stock of STD. and DWF. PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEACHES, STD. APPLES, MEDIUM GRADE.

Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Roses—fine grade of stock. Write for prices with list of wants.

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A Compilation of the Acts Passed by Nineteen States of the Union.  
Complete Record of all Legislation Affecting Nursery Interests.  
Federal, State and Canadian Laws Governing the  
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The only thoroughly up-to-date compilation of these laws, arranged with special reference to the needs of the Nurserymen. A necessity in every nursery office in these days of restrictive legislation. Gives full information regarding certificates to be attached to stock, inspection, penalties, etc.

Price Reduced to 15 Cents During April.

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ESTABLISHED 1839.

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APPLES { Ontario,  
Orange Pippin.  
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General Variety. PEARS { Keifer.  
Koonce.  
Magnolia.  
Gen'l Variety

CHERRIES { Richmond,  
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English Morello.  
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PLUMS { Wickson,  
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PEACHES { Triumph.  
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Gooseberries, Currants, Etc.

FOR PARKS and STREETS { Silver Maple,  
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Also a General Line of Nursery Stock.

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Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1898 and Spring 1899, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

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Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,  
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Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

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COLUMBIAN . . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries. and a full  
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PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.  
Our Catalogue will save you money.

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**S**PECIAL attention is called to my  
Fine Large Stock of

**NORWAY**  
— **AND** —  
**SUGAR MAPLES,**  
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**AND TRIPETALA,**  
**OSAGE ORANGE,**  
One and two years.  
**AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE,**  
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**AND**  
**NORWAY SPRUCE.**

Also a full line of Nursery Stock.

Please address

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## For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

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*Sweet and Sour Cherries,*  
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Headquarters for new varieties of fruit.  
Submit a list of wants and get our price.

**New!**

Plums • • • Peaches • • •  
Empire, Wickson "Japan," Fitzgerald, Triumph.

From Anywhere **East**

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**The Great Rock Island Route**

IS THE BEST LINE.

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Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

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should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

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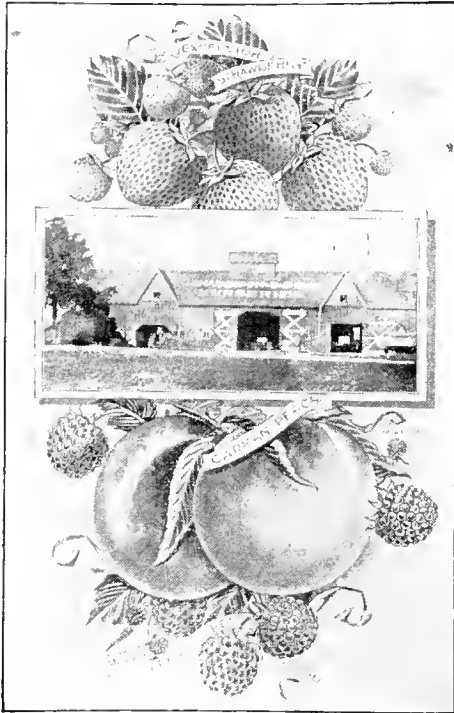


# Strawberry Plants.

Fresh Dug when Ordered. No Cellared Stock—Clean Grown on New Land,  
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**PRICE IS EXTREMELY LOW.**

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| Brandywine [per],       | Evans [per],           |
| Brunette [per],         | Giant [per],           |
| Crescent [per],         | Gardner [per],         |
| Clyde [per],            | Gandy Belle [per],     |
| Carrie [imp],           | Gandy [per],           |
| Capt. Jack [per],       | Greenville [imp],      |
| Cobden Queen [imp],     | Glen Mary [per],       |
| Clarence [per],         | H. & H.                |
| Columbian [per],        | Hall's Favorite [per], |
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| Hunn,                      | Ridgeway [per],           |
| Imp'd Parker Earle [per],  | Rio [per],                |
| Jesse [per],               | Seaford, or Lloyd [imp],  |
| Kansas Prolific [per],     | Star [per],               |
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| Lovett [per],              | Saunders [per],           |
| Marshall [per],            | Sharpless [per],          |
| Magoon,                    | Sunnyside [imp],          |
| Margaret [per],            | Staples [per],            |
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| Morgan's Favorite [per],   | Up to Date [per],         |
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Plants Tied 25 in Bunch at Dozen Rates; 50 at 100 Rate.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mam-  
mouth, Conover's Colossal.

— SEND FOR SAMPLE —

## PEACH TREES.

Only a few thousand left, principally 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and June Budded.

## APPLE TREES.

Baldwin, Mammoth B. Twig, Grimes' Golden, 5 to 6 ft. 3-4.

Also in 5-8 Grade we have Baldwin, M B. Twig, Grimes' Golden, Wine Sap,  
Ben Davis, Maiden's Blush.

In one year Trees we have a general list.

## FIVE HUNDRED CHERRY.

# J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

SEND LIST OF  
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May, 1899.





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... IN ...

## COLD

## STORAGE



WE have 31,000 ground surface square feet of frost proof cellars which will average about ten feet high making a capacity of over 300,000 cubic feet for the storage of

TREES, SHRUBS,  
ROSES, Etc.

Anticipating a winter of more than ordinary severity this immense space was crowded to its utmost capacity with

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,  
Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubs and Roses.

Since the freeze the demand for peach has been unprecedented and we have but few more to wholesale, but still have immense stocks of the other items in as bright condition as when dug in the fall.

Under the protecting influence of Lake Erie but little damage was done to nursery stock standing out here, only the tender varieties showing any discoloration. Sixteen below zero was the coldest registered at the Government Signal Station at Cleveland, and it was but two degrees colder here. The vitality of nursery stock has not been impaired in this lake region as it has in the interior away from the protecting influence that a large body of water exerts. Purchasers will serve their best interests and those of their customers by placing their orders with us. Don't forget that we have an immense stock of **Ornamentals** uninjured by the freeze. Those in want of greenhouse plants will please bear in mind that we have forty-four houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ficus, Ferns, Pandanus, Geraniums** and other things too numerous to mention.

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THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

We offer for Spring 1899 shipment Apple Trees, largely Ben Davis, Jonathan, G. Golden and Wealthy. Also a fine lot of 2 year Cherry Trees, and a nice lot of Elberta Peach Trees, Ohio and Egyptian Raspberry Tips. Large stock of Strawberry Plants, Clyde, Gardner, Brandywine, Gandy and Lovetts. Have a bargain in 3 year Cherry trees for some one. Send us a list of your wants.

Connected by Telephone.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

APPLE SEEDLINGS FOR SALE.

Nebraska Grown.	{	150,000 No. 1 Straight $\frac{3}{16}$ and all up.
		200,000 No. 2 " $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$.
		20,000 No. 1 Branched $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and up.
		100,000 No. 1 " $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
		150,000 No. 3 Straight and Branched.

Also a large line of General Stock including Apple, Cherry, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Etc.

ADDRESS D. S. LAKE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

FRUIT PLANTS Vredenburg &
Company,

AND NURSERY SUPPLIES. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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FOR 1899-1900

Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra heavy stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties.

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale Only.) Newark, New York.

TRADE



MARK.

Japanese Nursery Stock, SEEDS, Etc.

Trade List free on application.

Orders are booked now for Fall and Spring delivery. Prices f. o. b. New York, duty paid.

SUZUKI & IIDA,
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NURSERIES:

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W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries RICHMOND, VA.

Will have a full stock for the trade of fall of '98
and spring of '99 of

Apple, Peach, Standard Pear, Cherry and Ornamentals.
500 bushels of natural Peach Pits crop of '97.

WANTED—To sell an interest in the Old Dominion Nurseries to
a thorough practical nurseryman. W. T. HOOD.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
SUCCESSORS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Nurserymen and Florists.
Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.
Send list of wants for prices.
P. O. BOX 625. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PEIRSON BROS., WATERLOO, N. Y.

Surplus Stock of STD. and DWF. PEARS, CHERRIES,
PLUMS, PEACHES, STD. APPLES, MEDIUM GRADE.


Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Roses—fine grade of
stock. Write for prices with list of wants.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES, 
SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OF
PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,
POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,
PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
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Be Quick!

WE HAVE 500,000 APPLE
ROOT GRAFTS READY
FOR SHIPMENT.

Send for revised list showing numbers and varieties
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WE HAVE ALSO 50,000
KIEFFER PEAR GRAFTS—
ON No. 1 IMPORTED
ROOTS.

These are fine and will make fine trees at two
years old.

Grafts can be shipped on one day's notice. *Be
quick* with your order before assortment is broken.

F. W. WATSON & CO.,
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SNOWHILL NURSERIES.

Must be Sold to Clear the Land.

300,000 Peach Trees—One year from bud, in four grades.

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20,000 Grape Vines—Two and three years old.

100,000 Asparagus Roots—Two and three years old

Three Million Strawberry Plants.

Favor us with your list of wants. Our prices will surprise you.
Descriptive catalogue if requested.

W. M. PETERS SONS,
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The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,
100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

in perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

HIRAM T. JONES, - - Union County Nurseries,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

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LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES, BLACK-

BERRIES, Etc.

in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

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NURSERY FOR RENT.

Eighteen years established. Two miles from depot, town of a thousand people. Rich farming country, orchards and small fruits. Will lease for five or eight years on favorable terms to the right man. Just the chance for a young man who is short on capital, but long on industry and energy.

Reason for renting, must move my family to a school town. Write for particulars.

THE NURSERY, Marcus, Iowa.

Honey Locust Hedge,

Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.

Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE and plates also.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TRY THEM.

A. E. WINDSOR, - - - HAVANA, ILLS.

Ornamental

LARGE TREES
SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN

Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

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Offers Unexcelled Service
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4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
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Offer to the trade a large and complete assortment of

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APPLE,
PEAR, Standard and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European,
PEACH,
APRICOT.



Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants,
Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings,
Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens,
18 inches to 3 feet.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar
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Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White
Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech,
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Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New Ameri-
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ing Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor
Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of
Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, CURRANTS and
GOOSEBERRIES extensively grown. Better
stock never grew.

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BATAVIA NURSERIES,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

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ESTABLISHED 1780

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France.

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large
quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS,
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
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Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,
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200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

MILLER, LOUDON and
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TRIUMPH,
GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond
with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of _____

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman
Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California,
the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout
the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

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305 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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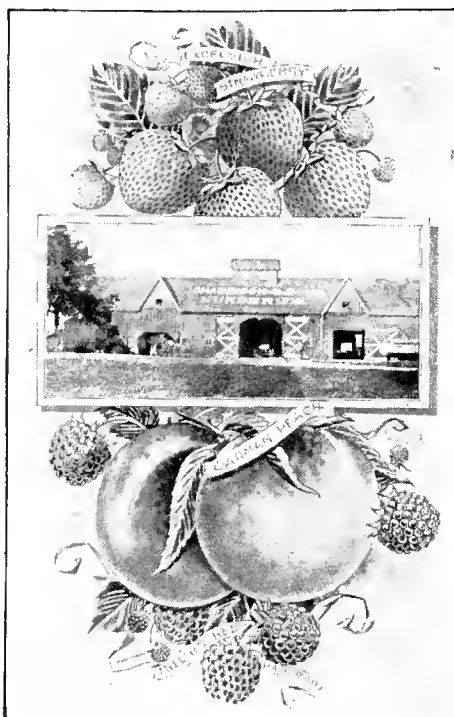
We Want a First-Class Foreman who Understands Handling Trees.

Strawberry Plants.

Fresh Dug when Ordered. No Cellared Stock—Clean Grown on New Land, and Free from Aphis.

PRICE IS EXTREMELY LOW

Aroma [per],	Delaware [per],
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Bismark [per],	Enhance [per],
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Brimette [per],	Giant [per],
Crescent [per],	Gardner [per],
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Carrie [imp],	Gandy [per],
Capt. Jack [per],	Greenville [imp],
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Imp'd Parker Earle [per],	Rio [per],
Jesse [per],	Seaford, or Lloyd [imp],
Kansas Prolific [per],	Star [per],
Lady Thompson [per],	Splendid [imp],
Lovett [per],	Samders [per],
Marshall [per],	Sharpless [per],
Magoon,	Sunnyside [imp],
Margaret [per],	Staples [per],
Mitchel's Early [per],	Tennessee Prolific [per],
Morgan's Favorite [per],	Up to Date [per],
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Plants Tied 25 in Bunch at Dozen Rates; 50 at 100 Rate.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal.

— SEND FOR SAMPLE —

PEACH TREES.

Only a few thousand left, principally 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and June Budded.

APPLE TREES.

Baldwin, Mammoth B. Twig, Grimes' Golden, 5 to 6 ft. 3-4.

Also in 5-8 Grade we have Baldwin, M. B. Twig, Grimes' Golden, Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Maiden's Blush.

In one year Trees we have a general list.

FIVE HUNDRED CHERRY.

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June, 1899.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in 'Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia**.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department.

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT •• HOPE •• NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES

(Established 1795.)
ANGERS, (M. & L.) FRANCE.

GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST and ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Camellias, Clematis, Coniferæ, Lilacs, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

Prices, catalogues and all other information can be obtained by addressing

AUG. RHOTERT,

SOLE AGENT,
26 Barclay Street, (P. O. Box 2250) New York.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

We offer for Spring 1899 shipment Apple Trees, largely Ben Davis, Jonathan, G. Golden and Wealthy. Also a fine lot of 2 year Cherry Trees, and a nice lot of Elberta Peach Trees, Ohio and Egyptian Raspberry Tips. Large stock of Strawberry Plants, Clyde, Gardner, Brandywine, Gandy and Lovetts. Have a bargain in 3 year Cherry trees for some one. Send us a list of your wants.

Connected
by Telephone.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

FOR 1899-1900

Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra heavy stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.


CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties.

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale Only) Newark, New York.



TRADE MARK.

Japanese Nursery Stock, SEEDS, Etc.

Trade List free on application.

Orders are booked now for Fall and Spring delivery. Prices f. o. b. New York, duty paid.

SUZUKI & IIDA,

BROADWAY, New York,

NURSERIES:

3 Nakamura, YOKOHAMA, Japan.

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L. A. BERCKMANS.
P. J. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
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FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

10,000 Keiffer Pears—Extra good Stock—Boxes at Cost.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½, branched. Get our prices.

10,000 Standard Pears.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet.

Special offer to close out stock.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Ornamental Department.

100,000 Amoor Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.
50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stands 15 degrees below zero.
10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.
Two Acres in Cana.

Biota Aurea Nana.

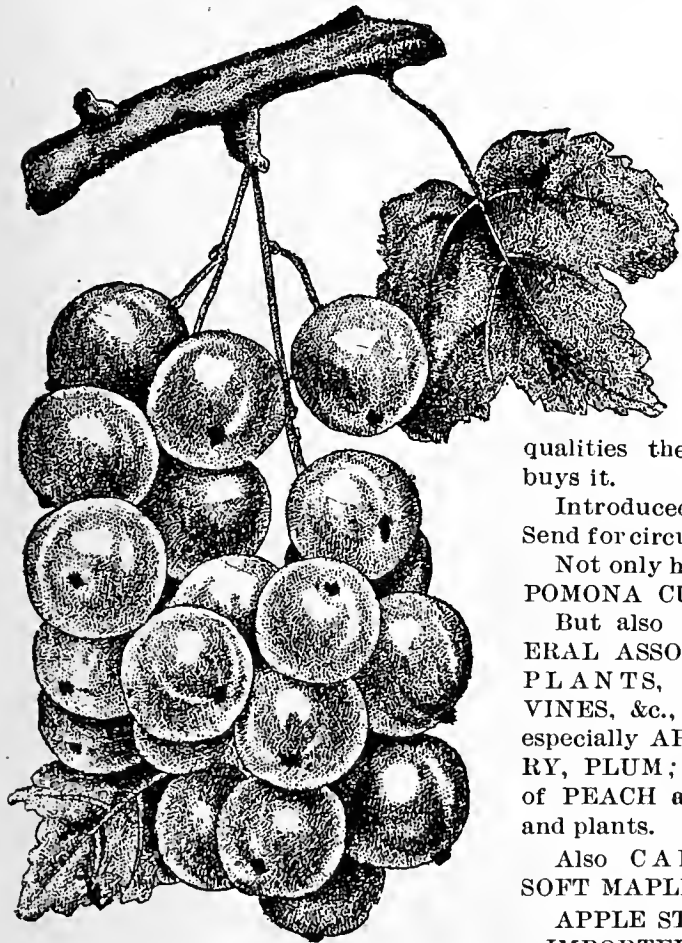
Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Specimens were on exhibition at the Nurseryman's Association at Omaha. We have a stock of 14,000 plants; prices low.
Broad Leaved Evergreens, Cedrus Deodora, Retinosporas, and other rare coniferæ.

Greenhouse Department.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.
Ficus, Decorative Plants, Crotons, Bedding Plants, 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, etc.

Send for trade list and descriptive catalogue.

THE POMONA CURRANT.



The BEST SPECIALTY for the AGENTS for 1897 and 1898.

WHY? Because it is the best MONEY MAKER for the people to plant.

It is BEST in QUALITY.

Its returns come in the quickest and surest.

These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it.

Introduced and for sale by us. Send for circulars, plates, terms, &c.

Not only have we a good stock of POMONA CURRANTS,

But also a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT of TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS, VINES, &c., in CAR-LOAD LOTS, especially APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM; with good assortment of PEACH and other fruit trees and plants.

Also CAROLINA POPLAR
SOFT MAPLE, ELM, &c.

APPLE STOCKS.

IMPORTED FRENCH PEARS

MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN and QUINCE stocks.

SEE TRADE LIST.

ORDER SPADES EARLY.

A limited quantity of Natural PEACH PITS to offer.

Address, ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

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THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

PEACH TREES at BAIRD'S Nurseries
by the 1000 or CAR
LOAD.

We grow trees for quality rather than quantity. Our customers say they give good satisfaction. If you want good trees, true to name, lower than such stock can be grown at a profit, write us how many and varieties wanted. We shall not continue this sort of business indefinitely,

ALSO

Peach and Japan Plum Buds in large assortment.

Send list for prices to

D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.

“NICKS” The Queen of Grapes.
The new Concord of the
20th Century.

Conquers the land on its merits. Silver Medal at Omaha Exposition. Sold under seal and contract only.

HENRY WALLIS, Proprietor.
WELLSTON, St. Louis Co., Mo.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.
ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

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OTTAWA, KANSAS,

Offer to the trade a large and complete assortment of

NURSERY STOCK.



APPLE,
PEAR, Standard and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European,
PEACH,
APRICOT.



Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants,
Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings,
Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens,
18 inches to 3 feet.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

Surplus for Fall, 1899—Spring, 1900.

FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years,
Plum, European and Japans, Std Pear, Kieffer and others,
Peach, leading sorts, Gooseberry, Downing & Houghton,
H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons,
Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,
Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,
Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We will also have our usual supply of

Apple Seedlings and other Stocks,

graded up to high standard, for shipment from either
Troy, Ohio, or Topeka, Kansas.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

GEO. PETERS & CO.,
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ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, | 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, | 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,
and a full
assortment of
Raspberries.
Wickson, Red June and Giant
PLUMS. AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., CHATENAY SEINE, FRANCE.
Growers and Exporters, has to offer, **FRENCH NURSEKY STOCKS,**
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals.

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings.
All grown specially for the American trade.

PEAR AND CRAB APPLE SEED.

The most complete assortment of **Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.**
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

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AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.



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W. T. HOOD & CO., Old Dominion Nurseries RICHMOND, VA.

Will have a full stock for the trade of fall of '98
and spring of '99 of

Apple, Peach, Standard Pear, Cherry and Ornamentals.
500 bushels of natural Peach Pits crop of '97.

WANTED—To sell an interest in the Old Dominion Nurseries to
a thorough practical nurseryman. W T. HOOD.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
600 Acres.
13 Greenhouses.
SUCCESSIONS TO
SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Nurserymen and Florists.

Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.

Send list of wants for prices.
P. O. BOX 625.

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P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen, USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myro-
bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small
Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest
stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quota-
tions before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for
U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OF

PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,

PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.</p>
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APPLE SEEDLINGS

FOR THE

Fall of 1899 and Winter
of 1900.

Will make special prices on large
early orders.

ALL GRADES.

F. W. WATSON & Co.,
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W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

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Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

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The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER.
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,
100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

in perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

HIRAM T. JONES, - - Union County Nurseries,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,
Rochester, N. Y.

**EXTRA FINE
PLANTS**

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
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NURSERY FOR RENT.

Eighteen years established. Two miles from depot, town of a thousand people. Rich farming country, orchards and small fruits. Will lease for five or eight years on favorable terms to the right man. Just the chance for a young man who is short on capital, but long on industry and energy.

Reason for renting, must move my family to a school town. Write for particulars.

THE NURSERY, Marcus, Iowa.

Honey Locust Hedge, Most Ornamental for
Parks and Lawns.
Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.

Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE and plates also.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TRY THEM.

A. E. WINDSOR, - - - - HAVANA, ILLS.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service
to the WEST.

4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO—to—CHICAGO.

3 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
—BUFFALO to—
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

**FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.**

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
...Address,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, **R. F. KELLEY,**
N. Y. S. P. A., G. A. P. D.,
287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



Headquarters

of the American Association of
Nurserymen, 24th Annual Con-
vention, June 14th and 15th, '99,

The Chicago Beach

GEO. B. ROSS, Manager.

On the Lake Shore, Fronting Fifty-First
Street Boulevard, Chicago.



Rates, \$2.00 per Day and Upwards.

Ten minutes from the heart of the busi-
ness and amusement center.

A seaside resort combined with all the
advantages of a great city.

Equally desirable for resident, transient
and tourist.

Demonstrated to be the most comfortable
and pleasant residential hotel the year around
in the city.

Surrounded by Lake Michigan.

A thousand feet of broad veranda swept
by cooling breezes.



—SEND FOR SOUVENIR BOOKLET—

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar
and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy
Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White
Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech,
Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New Ameri-
can Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weep-
ing Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor
Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of
Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, CURRANTS and
GOOSEBERRIES extensively grown. Better
stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE

BATAVIA NURSERIES,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

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From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman
Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California,
the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout
the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A.,

Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,

305 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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**BUDS****BUDS****BUDS**

Of the Famous New Peaches, Carman, Waddell, Mathews Beauty, Haulderbaum, Francis, Beauty (b), Delaware, Emma, Klondike and Denton.

Prices are very Low and Buds will be Cut by Competent Men.

OUR BUDDED LIST IS 1,038,022.

General List of Varieties

PEACH

Alexander
Amsden June
Barnard's Early
Bilyeu's L. Oct.
Bokara No. 3
Brandywine
Bray's Rarripe
Crawford Late
Crawford Early
Cone't So. Early
Champion
Chair's Choice
Crosbey
Connecticut
Chinese Cling
Elberta
Early Rivers
Early Heath
Early Michigan

APPLE BUDS

List of Varieties

Baldwin
Ben Davis
Bellflower
Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Early Colton
Fallwater
Grimes Golden
Gravenstine
G. G. Pippin
Haines
King Thompsonson
Limber Twig
Maiden's Blush
Mammoth Black Twig
Northern Spy
North West'n Greening
Paragon
Red Astrachan
Rome Beauty
Rhode Island Greening
Stark
Smith's Cider
Summer King
Summer Rambo
Winter Rambo
Wine Sap
Wealthy
Yellow Transparent
York Imperial

CRAB

Hyslop
Transcendent

**NO SCALE
NO YELLOWS
HAVE BEEN FOUND
IN OUR COUNTY.**

1899

BERLIN, MD.

REFERENCES
R.C. DUN & CO. or any bank
or merchant in town

General List of Varieties

PEACH

Fox Seedling
Foster
Fitzgerald
Ford's Late White
Francis
Geary's Holdon
Greensboro
Gold Drop
Globe
Hill's Chili
Hale's Early
Kalamazoo
Lemon Free
Lewis
Lorentz
Levey's Late
Moore's Favorite
Magnum Bonum
McIntosh
Morris White
Mt. Rose
New Prolific
Old Mixon Cling
Old Mixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Stephen's R. R.
Smock
Salway
Snow's Orange
Stump the World
Sneed
Triumph
Troth's Early
Wonderful
Wheatland
Wager
Willett
Walkers's Var. Free
Wilkin's Cling
White Heath Cling
Water Loo
Yellow St. John

PLUMS

Abundance
Burbank
Berckman
Chabott
German Prune
Hale
Normand
Ogon
Red June
Satsuma
Shipper's Pride
Tage
Wickson
Willard
Wild Goose
Shropshire Damson

We want your list of wants and prices will be quoted promptly on what you may need.

READY TO CONTRACT FOR JUNE BUDDING.

Our planting of Peach Seed last Fall was about 60 Acres, and there should be about a **million and a half** Seedlings all on land that was never before in peach. We have yet to see as large a block of budded Trees and Seedlings elsewhere.

WANTED A FOREMAN.

Will be represented at Nurserymen's Convention at Chicago by
ORLANDO HARRISON.

1899
1
U.S.



July, 1899.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

10,000 Keiffer Pears—Extra good Stock—Boxes at Cost.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½, branched. Get our prices.

10,000 Standard Pears.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet.

Special offer to close out stock.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Ornamental Department.

100,000 Amoor Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.
50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stands 15 degrees below zero.
10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.
Two Acres in Canna.

Biota urea Nana.

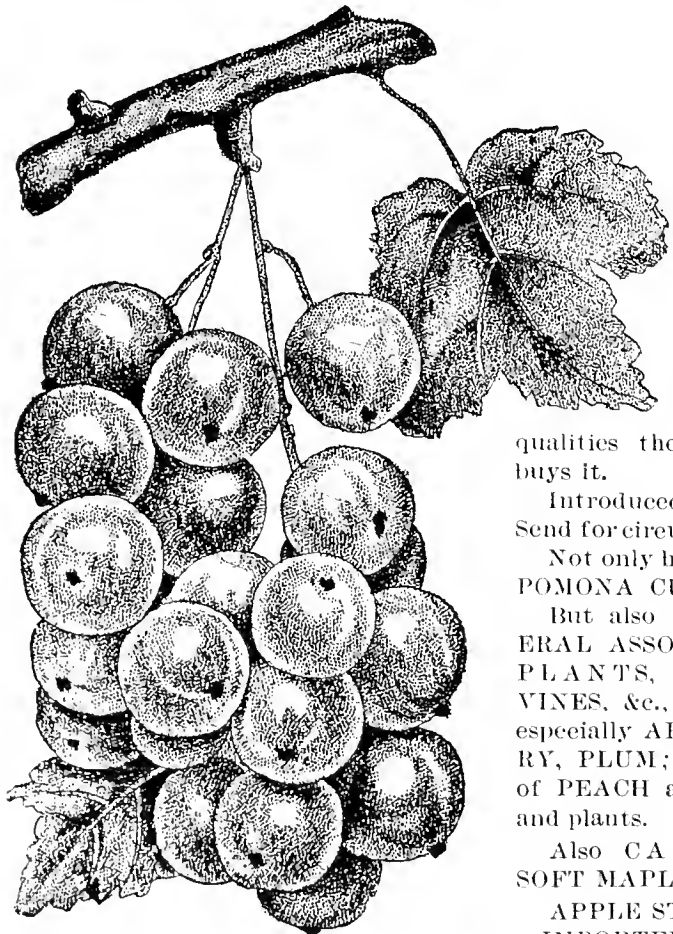
Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Specimens were on exhibition at the Nurseryman's Association at Omaha. We have a stock of 14,000 plants; prices low.
Broad Leaved Evergreens, Cedrus Deodora, Retinosporas, and other rare conifers.

Greenhouse Department.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.
Ficus, Decorative Plants, Crotons, Bedding Plants, 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, etc.

Send for trade list and descriptive catalogue.

THE POMONA CURRANT.



The BEST SPECIALTY for the AGENTS for 1897 and 1898.

WHY? Because it is the best MONEY MAKER for the people to plant.

It is BEST in QUALITY.

Its returns come in the quickest and surest.

These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it.

Introduced and for sale by us. Send for circulars, plates, terms, &c.

Not only have we a good stock of POMONA CURRANTS.

But also a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS, VINES, &c., in CAR-LOAD LOTS, especially APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM; with good assortment of PEACH and other fruit trees and plants.

Also CAROLINA POPLAR, SOFT MAPLE, ELM, &c.

APPLE STOCKS.

IMPORTED FRENCH PEARS

MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN and QUINCE stocks.

SEE TRADE LIST.

ORDER SPADES EARLY.

A limited quantity of Natural PEACH PITS to offer.

Address, ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus. Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA, NEW YORK.

Apple, Peach and Japan Plum Trees.

Louden and Miller Red Raspberry.

BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - Bridgeton, N. J.

HALE PLUM BUDS,

GROWN AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Write for Lowest Prices.

WHITING NURSERY CO.,

457 Blue Hill Ave.,

BOSTON, MASS.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in 'Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top Rose Acacia.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES

Established 1795.)
ANGERS, (M. & L.) FRANCE.
GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF
FRUIT, FOREST and ORNAMENTAL STOCK
Camellias, Clematis, Coniferæ, Lilacs, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.
Prices, catalogues and all other information can be obtained by addressing
AUG. RHOTERT,
SOLE AGENT,
26 Barclay Street, (P. O. Box 2250) New York.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

We offer for Spring 1899 shipment Apple Trees, largely Ben Davis, Jonathan, G. Golden and Wealthy. Also a fine lot of 2 year Cherry Trees, and a nice lot of Elberta Peach Trees, Ohio and Egyptian Raspberry Tips. Large stock of Strawberry Plants, Clyde, Gardner, Brandywine, Gandy and Lovetts. Have a bargain in 3 year Cherry trees for some one. Send us a list of your wants.

Connected
by Telephone.

H. M. Simpson & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.

FOR 1899-1900

Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra heavy stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest

stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

CLEMATIS


J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are

acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties.

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale only.) Newark, New York.



TRADE MARK.

Japanese Nursery Stock, SEEDS, Etc.

Trade List free on application.
Orders are booked now for Fall and Spring delivery. Prices f. o. b. New York, duty paid.

SUZUKI & IIDA,

BROADWAY, New York.

NURSERIES:
3 Nakamura, YOKOHAMA, Japan.

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Surplus for Fall, 1899—Spring, 1900.

FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years,
Plum, European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others,
Peach, leading sorts, Gooseberry, Downing & Poughton,
H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons,
Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,
Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,
Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We will also have our usual supply of

Apple Seedlings and other Stocks,

graded up to high standard, for shipment from either
Troy, Ohio, or Topeka, Kansas.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

GEO. PETERS & CO.,
TROY, OHIO.

A Demand for Cherry

is found to arise, by reason of scarcity throughout the country: **MAHALEB** or **MAZZARD**? Which shall be used as a stock? This was discussed at Chicago; but whatever the answer there, it may be Hobson's choice, for Mahaleb will again be scarce and Mazzard will have to take its place largely.

OUR OFFER:

We will have a good supply of Mazzard Stocks and Seeds and a fair lot of Mahaleb. Better to order early. Price on application.

RAFFIA, MANETTI ROSE, NATURAL PEACH,
MYROBOLAN PLUM STOCKS AND SEEDS.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS,

Seed Department.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

1899

...FRENCH STOCKS...

1900

COLOMBE BROS.,

USSY, FRANCE,

Offer this season Fruit and Ornamental Stocks in large and small quantities, well graded and at lowest prices. Send lists and order now and secure full assortments and sizes wanted.

FRED'K W. KELSEY,

Sole Agent for the U. S. and Canada,

No. 150 Broadway, New York.

25 Valuable Plate Books for Sale.

Leather bound on end. About 125 plates in each. Roses and Ornamentals exclusively. Made for town and city work. Address

"PLATE BOOKS,"
care National Nurseryman.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS**, **ROSES**, **SHRUBS**, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

MILLER, LOUDON and
COLUMBIAN . .

TRIUMPH,
GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

PLUMS.

Peaches

AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,

BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., CHATENAY SEINE, FRANCE

Growers and Exporters,
has to offer,

FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS,
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals.

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings.
All grown specially for the American trade.

PEAR AND CRAB APPLE SEED.

The most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., 1 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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DIRECTORY FOR 1899,

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1336 names of new concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants in the United States and Canada. Price, \$2.00.

AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

THE

WILLIAM STREET NURSERIES

Offer for Fall 1899 and Spring 1900

Apples, Std. and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums.
European and Japan; Peaches, Quinces,
Ornamentals, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

Send your want list to us before placing your order. We will please you not only in price and quality of stock, but also with satisfactory dealings in every respect.

J. RICE & SONS,

GENEVA, N. Y.

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The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators.

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,
100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

in perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

HIRAM T. JONES, - - Union County Nurseries,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms. **Z. K. JEWETT & CO.,** Sparta, Wis.

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Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE
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A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

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ALLEN L. WOOD,
Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS At . . . Wholesale.
The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
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in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
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Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
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Canadian Nursery for Sale.

Our entire well assorted stock and good will of business, situated in the best section in Canada. For reliability we have a name second to none. No need to purchase land, same can be leased. Splendid chance for some large firm to open branch in Canada. One of the best fields in America for selling stock. For particulars, address

THE GRIMSBY NURSERY,
GRIMSBY, ONTARIO.

Honey Locust Hedge, Most Ornamental for
Parks and Lawns.
Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.

Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE and plates also.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TRY THEM.

A. E. WINDSOR, - - - HAVANA, ILLS.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

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NURSEYRYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No
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L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.



Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service
to the WEST.

4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO—to—CHICAGO.

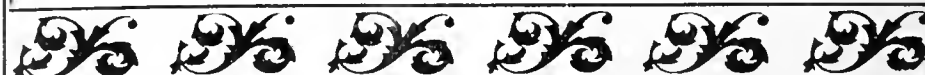
3 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO to—
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
...Address, _____

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St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, **R. F. KELLEY,**
N. Y. S. P. A., G. A. P. D.,
287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.



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Only good labels are imitated.

If you have not used our Labels it may pay you to write for samples and prices.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company,
DAYTON, OHIO.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, **CURRENTS** and **GOOSEBERRIES** extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

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BATAVIA NURSERIES,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

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BREWER & STANNARD,
OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, *Std. and Dwarf,*
CHERRY,
PLUMS, *Japan and European*
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



J. G. HARRISON.

ORLANDO HARRISON.

GEORGE A. HARRISON.

BUDS.

BUDS.

BUDS.



Peach Trees by the 1,000 or Car Load Lots.



BUDS

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BUDS



Of the Famous New Peaches, Carman, Waddell, Mathews Beauty, Haulderbaum, Frances, Beauty (b), Delaware, Emma, Klondike and Denton.

Prices are very Low and Buds will be Cut by Competent Men.

General List of Varieties

PEACH

Alexander
Amsden June
Barnard's Early
Bilyeu's L. Oct.
Bokara No. 3
Brandywine
Bray's Rarieripe
Crawford Late
Crawford Early
Cone't So. Early
Champion
Chair's Choice
Crosbey
Connecticut
Chinese Cling
Elberta
Early Rivers
Early Heath
Early Michigan

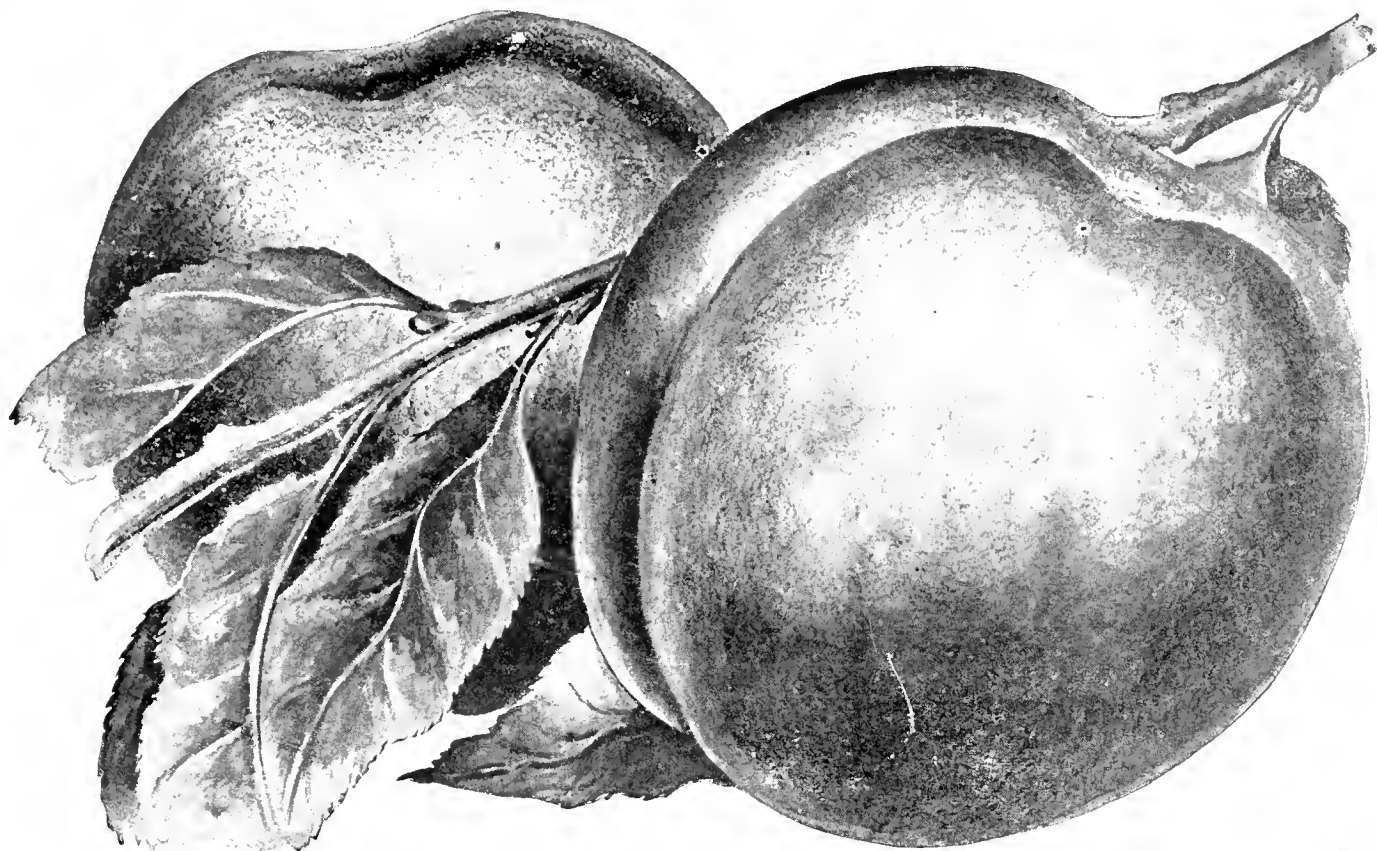
Apple Buds

List of Varieties

Baldwin
Ben Davis
Bellflower
Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Early Colton
Fallwater
Grimes Golden
Gravenstine
G. G. Pippin
Haines
King Thompsonson
Limber Twig
Maiden's Blush
Mammoth Black Twig
Northern Spy
North West'n Greening
Paragon
Red Astrachan
Rome Beauty
Rhode Island Greening
Stark
Smith's Cider
Summer King
Summer Rambo
Winter Rambo
Wine Sap
Wealthy
Yellow Transparent
York Imperial

CRAB

Hyslop
Transcendent



DELAWARE.

This valuable peach comes from the little Diamond State, which is noted for growing the first fine peach to supply the northern markets, and the growers are of life-time experience, and they know a good peach when they see it. For twenty-five years there has been a vacancy in supplying the market with a large peach to ripen with the earliest and of good shipping qualities. Now, we have in the Delaware a beautiful white peach of good color, bright red on one side and as large as Mountain Rose, ripening with Hale's Early and Troth's Early.

This variety has been thoroughly tested and pronounced by some of the best growers to be a variety distinct from others of the season and is destined to stay. In quality it is the very best and for shipping it ranks first, as it is not like the extra early varieties from the South that do well there but do not do well on the peninsula. This is a variety that will suit the planter in a general way over various sections of the country better than any other of its season that we know of. The tree is a beautiful grower and leaves are long and pointed, and shows every sign of health.

This variety is no longer an experiment but will be planted in some of the largest commercial orchards in the country. Figure out the difference you would make at shipping peaches at the season of Troth's Early if they were of the size and quality of Mountain Rose. Every one interested in peaches should keep an eye on this valuable variety.

We want your List of Wants and prices will be quoted promptly on what you may need.

General List of Varieties

PEACH

Fox Seedling
Foster
Fitzgerald
Ford's Late White
Frances
Geary's Holdon
Greensboro
Gold Drop
Globe
Hill's Chili
Hale's Early
Kalamazoo
Lemon Free
Lewis
Lorentz
Levey's Late
Moore's Favorite
Magnum Bonum
McIntosh
Morris White
Mt. Rose
New Prolific
Old Mixon Cling
Old Mixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Stephen's R. R.
Smock

Salway
Snow's Orange
Stump the World
Sneed
Triumph
Troth's Early
Wonderful
Wheatland
Wager
Willett
Walkers's Var. Free
Wilkin's Cling
White Heath Cling
Water Loo
Yellow St. John

PLUMS

Abundance
Burbank
Berckman
Chabott
German Prune
Hale
Normand
Ogon
Red June
Satsuma
Shipper's Pride
Tage
Wickson
Willard
Wild Goose
Shropshire Damson

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

BERLIN, MD.

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August, 1899.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in 'Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia**.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department.

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES

Established 1795.
ANGERS, (M. & L.) FRANCE.
GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST and ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Camellias, Clematis, Coniferæ, Lilacs, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

Prices, catalogues and all other information can be obtained by addressing

AUG. RHOTERT,

SOLE AGENT,
26 Barclay Street, (P. O. Box 2250) New York.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(Established in 1851.)

We offer to the trade for Fall of 1899 the following No. 1 stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.

Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, York Imperial, Gano, Wealthy, and a few other leading sorts.

PEACH, 1 yr.

Heavy on Elberta, Heath Cling and Champion.
Snyder Blackberry, root cuttings.
Our stock was not injured by the cold winter.
Correspondence solicited.
Long distance telephone connection.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
VINCENNES, IND.

FOR 1899-1900

Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra heavy stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties.

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale only.) Newark, New York.

THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN

Morris Nurseries

Offer a complete stock of the most important varieties of fruit and ornamental trees to dealers and nurserymen. Dealers who do not find it convenient to come to the nursery, can send their orders and have them packed with great care by competent help for a moderate charge.

Specialties for Next Fall and Spring:

Norway and Silver Maples,
Irish Junipers,
Am. Arbor Vitas.

GEORGE ACHELIS,

Chester County. WEST CHESTER, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Surplus for Fall, 1899—Spring, 1900.

FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years,
Plum, European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others,
Peach, leading sorts, Gooseberry, Downing & Houghton,
H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons,
Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,
Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,
Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We will also have our usual supply of

Apple Seedlings and other Stocks,

graded up to high standard, for shipment from either
Troy, Ohio, or Topeka, Kansas.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

GEO. PETERS & CO.,
TROY, OHIO.

What About Peach Seed?

Rather scarce,
is it not?

Better Write Us Immediately

as we shall have a fair supply of
this year's crop. But it won't
last long.

Latest importation of **Raffia** just arrived.
Prices a little lower than previous shipment.
New crop **Mazzard Cherry Seed** now
ready.

Thomas Meehan & Sons,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

1899

...FRENCH STOCKS...

1900

COLOMBE BROS.,
USSY, FRANCE,

Offer this season Fruit and Ornamental Stocks in large and small
quantities, well graded and at lowest prices. Send lists and order now
and secure full assortments and sizes wanted.

FRED'K W. KELSEY,

Sole Agent for the U. S. and Canada, No. 150 Broadway, New York

DEWEY CLING PEACH.

THE New White Cling Peach from Missouri, which won a silver
medal at Omaha Exposition, 1898. The exclusive right to
propagate this new and valuable peach in the territory east of
the Rocky Mountains is for sale by the owner. For terms, description,
etc., address

H. W. JENKINS,
BOONVILLE, MO.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large
quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS,**
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,
given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN . . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond
with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., CHATENAY SEINE,
FRANCE

Growers and Exporters, has to offer, **FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS,**

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals.

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings.
All grown specially for the American trade.

PEAR AND CRAB APPLE SEED.

The most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., 1 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY'S

DIRECTORY FOR 1899,

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1336 names of new
concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the
names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
in the United States and Canada. Price, \$2.00.

AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill, U. S. A.

THE WILLIAM STREET NURSERIES

Offer for Fall 1899 and Spring 1900

Apples, Std. and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums.
European and Japan; Peaches, Quinces,
Ornamentals, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

Send your want list to us before placing your order. We will please you
not only in price and quality of stock, but also with satisfactory dealings in
every respect.

J. RICE & SONS,
GENEVA, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1864-1899.

University Avenue Nurseries,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS.

Offer for Fall of 1899:

Bismarck and a full stock of other apples.

Abundance, Burbank, Monarch, and other plums.

Lincoln Coreless, and other pears, standard and dwarf.

Fuller's, Bogart, Reas' Mammoth, and other quinces.

Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Columbian and other raspberries.

A large stock of XX Diamond Grape, and other vines—strong retailing plants—Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Pæonies, Tree Althea—fine plants—Tree Lilac, Tree Hydrangeas, Weeping Lilac, Altheas, Hydrangeas, Weigela Variegata, Tree Pæonies, etc.

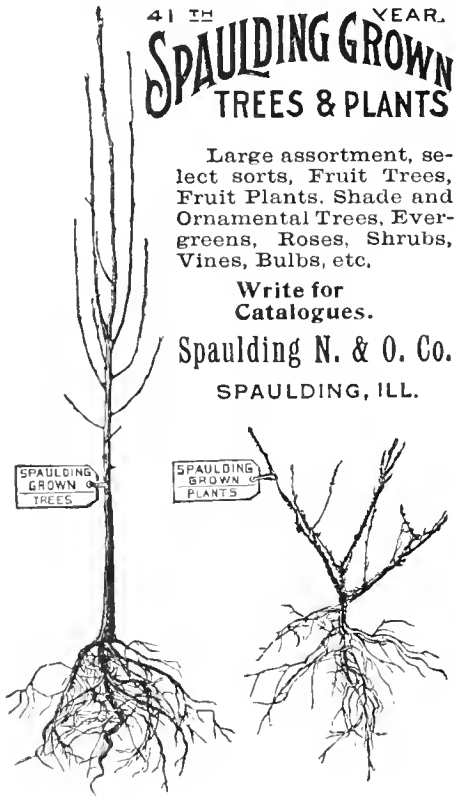
Golden Glows, large, strong plants, for retailing at one-half price.

Clematis—a choice lot, Dutch Pipe, Honeysuckles, etc.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR WANTS.



41TH YEAR.
SPAULDING GROWN
TREES & PLANTS

Large assortment, select sorts, Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, etc.

Write for Catalogues.

Spaulding N. & O. Co.
SPAULDING, ILL.

Apple,
Cherry,

Get
O-U-R
Prices.

Std. and Dwf. Pear
PLUM,
APRICOT, QUINCE.

Glove Pruned Trees
Smooth bodies, Heads right, Grade right.
Special offers for the Trade.

BLACKBERRY and Other Small
Fruit Plants.

CAR. POPLAR,
H. P. Roses and Ornamentals.
SCIONS, CUTTINGS,

Cordage
Burlaps

GET OUR PRICES.

Apple, Peach,
Plum,
Apricot,
Carolina Poplar,
White Ash,
Soft Maple,

... IN CAR LOTS ...

For Fall of 1899

Fine stock; bottom prices,
Special inducements for early orders.

James Truitt & Sons,

CHANUTE, KANS.

WE OFFER PEACH TREES IN CAR LOTS

Low prices quoted for early Fall shipments.

We also offer Apple and Japan Plums on peach.
Careful and experienced grading and packing.

JOHN PETERS & CO.,

URIAH, CUMBERLAND CO., PA.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,

POMONA NURSERIES.

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

WE SHALL OFFER IN FALL

One Year Trees and Dormant Buds

— OF —

...BURBANK'S NEW PLUMS.

America, Bartlett, Climax,

Chalco, Shiro, Sultan.

W. A. WATSON & CO.

NORMAL, ILL.

FRUIT PLATES

Vredenburg &
Company,

AND NURSERY SUPPLIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Everything in

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Catalogue and Price List ..Free..

WANTED.

A party with little capital who has had experience in running agents, to start a retail Nursery business. Address with reference, D. H. PATTY, Geneva, N. Y.

N. B.—I have in surplus for fall, a large stock of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Kilmarnock Willows, etc., etc. If you are in need of any of the above stock let me quote you prices, I will save you money.

D. H. PATTY, Geneva, N. Y.

The Kissing Bug

your season's supply of labels. If you favor us with your orders, they will have prompt attention.

may or may not be a myth. We venture no opinion in regard to it, but we know that it is time for you to be looking for

BENJAMIN CHASE, Derry, N. H.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
 600 Acres.
 13 Greenhouses.
 SUCCESSIONS TO SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. **Nurseriesmen and Florists.**

Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.

Send list of wants for prices.
 P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myro-
 bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small
 Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest
 stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quota-
 tions before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for
 U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
 SURPLUS OF

PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,

PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.</p>
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**APPLE
 SEEDLINGS**

FOR THE

Fall of 1899 and Winter
 of 1900.

Will make special prices on large
 early orders.

ALL GRADES.

F. W. WATSON & Co.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

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When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

A. BERCKMANS.
P. J. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

P J BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

10,000 Keiffer Pears—Extra good Stock—Boxes at Cost.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½, branched. Get our prices.

10,000 Standard Pears.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet.

Special offer to close out stock.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Ornamental Department.

100,000 Amoor Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.
50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stands 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.
Two Acres in Canna.

Biota urea Nana.

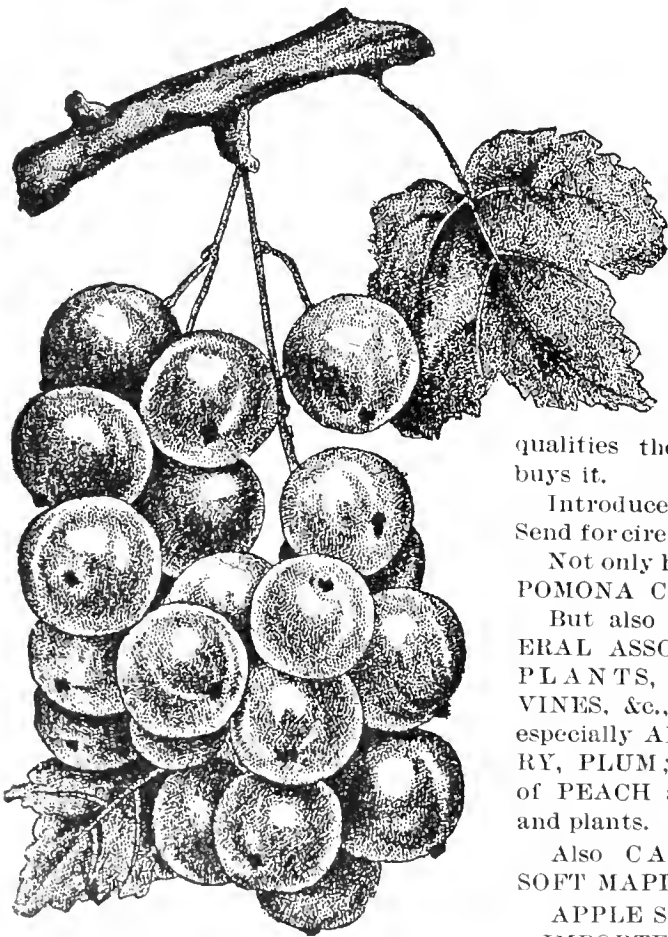
Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Specimens were on exhibition at the Nurseryman's Association at Omaha. We have a stock of 14,000 plants; prices low.
Broad Leaved Evergreens, Cedrus Deodora, Retinosporas, and other rare conifers.

Greenhouse Department.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.
Ficus, Decorative Plants, Crotons, Bedding Plants, 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, etc.

Send for trade list and descriptive catalogue.

THE POMONA CURRANT.



The BEST SPECIALTY for the AGENTS for 1897 and 1898.

WHY? Because it is the best MONEY MAKER for the people to plant.

It is BEST in QUALITY.

Its returns come in the quickest and surest.

These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it.

Introduced and for sale by us. Send for circulars, plates, terms, &c.

Not only have we a good stock of POMONA CURRANTS,

But also a COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENT of TREES, PLANTS, ORNAMENTALS, VINES, &c., in CAR-LOAD LOTS, especially APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM; with good assortment of PEACH and other fruit trees and plants.

Also CAROLINA POPLAR, SOFT MAPLE, ELM, &c.

APPLE STOCKS.

IMPORTED FRENCH PEARS

MAHALEB, MYROBOLAN and QUINCE stocks.

SEE TRADE LIST.

ORDER SPADES EARLY.

A limited quantity of Natural PEACH PITs to offer.

Address, ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, MARION CO., INDIANA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbie, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

Apple, Peach and Japan Plum Trees.

Louden and Miller Red Raspberry.

BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - Bridgeton, N.J.

HALE PLUM BUDS,

GROWN AT GENEVA, N. Y.

Write for Lowest Prices.

WHITING NURSERY CO.,

457 Blue Hill Ave., BOSTON, MASS.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Amount ...You Pay



OR a thing is important, but what you get in return for your money is **TEN TIMES** more important.

Our Printed and Wired Labels are unequaled, but imitated. Being imitated only proves their supremacy.

Only good labels are imitated.

If you have not used our Labels it may pay you to write for samples and prices.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company,

DAYTON, OHIO.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE

BATAVIA NURSERIES,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, *Std. and Dwarf,*
CHERRY,
PLUMS, *Japan and European*
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,

305 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



J. G. HARRISON.
BUDS.

ORLANDO HARRISON.
BUDS.

GEORGE A. HARRISON
BUDS.



Peach Trees by the 1,000 or Car Load Lots.



BUDS

BUDS

BUDS



Of the Famous New Peaches, Carman, Waddell, Mathews Beauty, Haulderbaum, Frances, Beauty (b), Delaware, Emma, Klondike and Denton.

Prices are very Low and Buds will be Cut by Competent Men.

General List of Varieties

PEACH

Alexander
Amsden June
Barnard's Early
Bilyeu's L. Oct.
Bokara No. 3
Brandywine
Bray's Rareripe
Crawford Late
Crawford Early
Cone't So. Early
Champion
Chair's Choice
Crosbey
Connecticut
Chinese Cling
Elberta
Early Rivers
Early Heath
Early Michigan

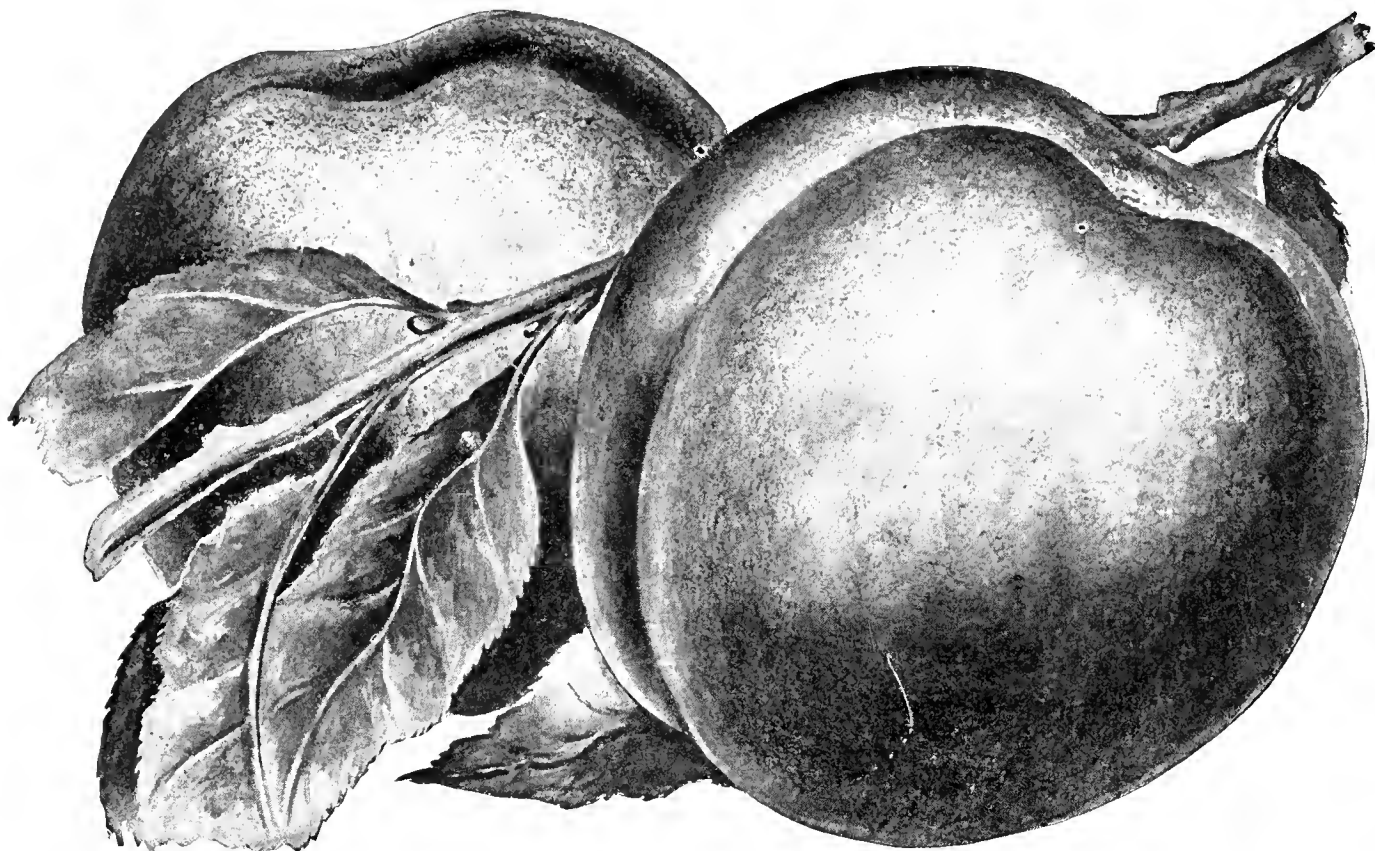
Apple Buds

List of Varieties

Baldwin
Ben Davis
Bellflower
Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Early Colton
Fallwater
Grimes Golden
Gravenstine
G. G. Pippin
Haines
King Thompsonson
Limber Twig
Maiden's Blush
Mammoth Black Twig
Northern Spy
North West'n Greening
Paragon
Red Astrachan
Rome Beauty
Rhode Island Greening
Stark
Smith's Cider
Summer King
Summer Rambo
Winter Rambo
Wine Sap
Wealthy
Yellow Transparent
York Imperial

CRAB

Hyslop
Transeendent



DELAWARE.

This valuable peach comes from the little Diamond State, which is noted for growing the first fine peach to supply the northern markets, and the growers are of life-time experience, and they know a good peach when they see it. For twenty-five years there has been a vacancy in supplying the market with a large peach to ripen with the earliest and of good shipping qualities. Now, we have in the Delaware a beautiful white peach of good color, bright red on one side and as large as Mountain Rose, ripening with Hale's Early and Troth's Early.

This variety has been thoroughly tested and pronounced by some of the best growers to be a variety distinct from others of the season and is destined to stay. In quality it is the very best and for shipping it ranks first, as it is not like the extra early varieties from the South that do well there but do not do well on the peninsula. This is a variety that will suit the planter in a general way over various sections of the country better than any other of its season that we know of. The tree is a beautiful grower and leaves are long and pointed, and shows every sign of health.

This variety is no longer an experiment but will be planted in some of the largest commercial orchards in the country. Figure out the difference you would make at shipping peaches at the season of Troth's Early if they were of the size and quality of Mountain Rose. Every one interested in peaches should keep an eye on this valuable variety.

General List of Varieties

PEACH

Fox Seedling
Foster
Fitzgerald
Ford's Late White
Frances
Geary's Holdon
Greensboro
Gold Drop
Globe
Hill's Chili
Hale's Early
Kalamazoo
Lemon Free
Lewis
Lorentz
Levey's Late
Moore's Favorite
Magnum Bonum
McIntosh
Morris White
Mt. Rose
New Prolific
Old Mixon Cling
Old Mixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Stephen's R. R.
Smock

Salway
Snow's Orange
Stump the World
Sneed
Triumph
Troth's Early
Wonderful
Wheatland
Wager
Willett
Walkers's Var. Free
Wilkin's Cling
White Heath Cling
Water Loo
Yellow St. John

PLUMS

Abundance
Burbank
Berekman
Chabott
German Prune
Hale
Normand
Ogon
Red June
Satsuma
Shipper's Pride
Tage
Wickson
Willard
Wild Goose
Shropshire Damson

We want your List of Wants and prices will be quoted promptly on what you may need.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

BERLIN, MD.



GRANT DIVISION OF STATISTICS
★ SEP 7 1899 ★
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

September, 1899.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acres in Canna.

BIOTA AUREA NANA.

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for Fall of 1899 and
Spring of 1900—

APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY
AND PLUM TREES.

1 yr KEIFFER PEAR.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

KEIFFER AND JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING.
OSAGE, CATALPA, BOX ELDER,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.



Albertson & Hobbs,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

OFFER FOR FALL 1899
AND SPRING 1900.

In car load lots, assorted car load lots, or smaller quantities.

Standard Pears—Complete assortment, including liberal portion Keiffer, Bartlett, Henry, Arnold, etc.

Dwarf Pears—Complete assortment.

Plums—European, Japan and native, assorted.

Cherry—Assorted.

Carolina Poplar—All sizes; extra fine young stock.

Norway, Silver and Rock Maples.

Weir's Cut Leaved and Schwedlerii Maple.

American Elms, Weeping Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Hardy Shrubs—Good assortment; also Evergreens, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, etc.

Apple Seedlings and Imported Seedlings, Peach Pits, supplies, etc. (Prices on application.)

SEE TRADE LIST FALL 1899.

Spade and supply orders should be sent in early.

TRADE



MARK.

Japanese Nursery Stock, SEEDS, Etc.

Orders are booked now for Fall and Spring delivery. Safe arrival guaranteed. Price f. o. b. New York, duty paid.

SPECIALTIES:

Japan Maples, Citrus Trifoliata Stocks and Seeds.
Japan Pear Stocks and Seeds, Etc.

Trade List Free on Application.

SUZUKI & IIDA,

11 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

3 Nakamura,

YOKOHAMA.

SOLE AGENTS OF THE
YOKOHAMA NURSERY CO.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in **Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.**

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in **Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash**, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia**.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department.

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES

Established 1795.)
ANGERS, (M. & L.) FRANCE.
GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF
FRUIT, FOREST and ORNAMENTAL STOCK
Camellias, Clematis, Coniferæ, Lilacs, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.
Prices, catalogues and all other information can be obtained by addressing
AUG. RHOTERT,
SOLE AGENT,
26 Barclay Street, (P. O. Box 2250) New York.

KNOX NURSERIES

(Established in 1851.)

We offer to the trade for Fall of 1899 the following No. 1 stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.

Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, York Imperial, Gano, Wealthy, and a few other leading sorts.

PEACH, 1 yr.

Heavy on Elberta, Heath Cling and Champion.
Snyder Blackberry, root cuttings.
Our stock was not injured by the cold winter.
Correspondence solicited.
Long distance telephone connection.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
VINCENNES, IND.

Surprising, to say the least!

That is what is said regarding the lowness of our prices upon the following items. They consist partly of stock which is on land that must be cleared this season on account of expiration of leases and partly of varieties in which we have unusually heavy stocks that we desire to reduce quickly. **The grade and quality of the stock is of the finest.** We could furnish none better at any price.

PENZANCE HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

Amy Robsart, rose.	Lady Penzance, copper.
Anne of Gierstein, crimson.	Lord Penzance, fawn.
Brenda, blush-white.	Rose Bradwardine, pink.

CLEMATIS, 2 yrs., field-grown, XXX.

(Write for prices stating assortment and quantities).

Henryii, white.	Madame Ed. Andre, red.
Jackmanni, purple.	Ramona, sky-blue, large and fine.
	Madame Baron Veillard, pink.

ORNAMENTALS.

On land that must be cleared; fine stock.

Altheas, (Dbl. purple, dbl. red, dbl. white, single purple, variegated)
Berberry, Common (Vulgaris).
Deutzias, 2-3 ft. (Crenata, Crenata flore pleno, Crenata fl. pl. alba.)
Halesia Tetraptera (Silver Bell), 3-4 ft. Honeysuckle, White
Tart'n, 3-4 ft.
Pæonias, pink and rose colored; large roots.
Snowball, Japan. 18-24 in. and 12-18 in.
Spireas, Billardii (3-4 ft.), Douglassi and Prunifolia, 2-3 ft.
" Bumalda, Callosa Alba, Thumbergii, 18 in.
Tree Pæonies, Banksii, 3 yr. Wisteria, purple, 3 yrs. XXX.
Norway Spruce, 18-24 in., 12-18 in. and 6-12 in.
Euonymus Europea, 6-8 ft. Mt. Ash, Oak Leaved, 8-10 ft. and 6-8 ft.

Rhubarb, Myatts Linnaeus, XXX.

Gooseberries, 2 yr. strong—Houghton and Smith's Improved.
Currants, 2 yr. strong—La Versailles, No. Star, Cherry and White Grape.
Dwarf Pears, No. 1 and Medium.

Bartlett	Clapp's Favorite.	Flemish Beauty.
Beurre de Anjou.	Duchess d' Angouleme.	Seckel.

Our new trade list contains our complete assortment. Sent on request.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK.

THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN

Morris Nurseries

Offer a complete stock of the most important varieties of fruit and ornamental trees to dealers and nurserymen. Dealers who do not find it convenient to come to the nursery, can send their orders and have them packed with great care by competent help for a moderate charge.

❀

Specialties for Next Fall and Spring:

**Norway and Silver Maples,
Irish Junipers,
Am. Arbor Vitas.**

❀

GEORGE ACHELIS,
Chseter County. WEST CHESTER, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
 600 Acres.
 13 Greenhouses.
 SUCCESSIONS TO
 SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. **Nursermen and Florists.**

Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.

Send list of wants for prices.
 P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myro-
 bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small
 Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest
 stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quota-
 tions before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for
 U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices,

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
 SURPLUS OF

PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,

PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
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**APPLE
 SEEDLINGS**

FOR THE

Fall of 1899 and Winter
 of 1900.

Will make special prices on large
 early orders.

ALL GRADES.

F. W. WATSON & Co.,
 TOPEKA, KAN.

Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants. representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

What
About
Peach
Seed?

Rather
Scarce,
Is it Not?

Better Write Us Immediately

As we shall have a fair supply of **NATURALS**,
this year's crop. But it won't last long.

Latest Importation of **RAFFIA** just Arrived.

Prices a little lower than previous shipment.

New crop Mazzard Cherry seed
now ready.

Thos. Meehan & Sons,

GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.

NOTICE.

For your wants in Peach, Plum on Plum one year,
and dormant budded Plum on Plum, write

A. PULLEN, MILFORD, DELAWARE.

Apple, Peach and Japan Plum Trees.

Louden and Miller Red Raspberry.

BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - Bridgeton, N. J.

Everbearing Mulberries

Hicks, Russian, Downing,
White English, New American and Ornamental sorts.

ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.

FREIGHT PAID TO Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Meridan,
New Orleans or any other point where the rate does not exceed 60 cents per
hundred pounds.

Stock Right. Grades Right. Prices Right. Write for List.

CAROLINA NURSERY COMPANY, Selma, N. C.

J. W. ADAMS & CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

GROW FOR THE TRADE.

Hydrangea Pan. Gr.—Many thousand, all sizes.

Viburnum Plicatum— “ “ “

Japan Ivy—One, two and three years strong.

Schwedler's Maple—Beautiful trees, 6 to 10 feet.

Silver and Sugar Maples—20,000 trees. all sizes.

Thurlow Willow, Poplar Prichocorpa, Tulip, etc.

Retinosporas, and other choice Evergreens, and

A full line of Shrubs, 3000 Pæonies, 2000 Iris, all shades.

Walter Pease; Borgeat; Wilder Currant, new fruits.

3000 choice Carnations. Extra strong Wisterias.

Clean, thrifty and healthy in every respect. Our Half Century Catalogue
sent free.

Norway Maple—2½ to 3 ft.

Norway Maple—8 to 9 ft.

White Birch—Extra Size.

Cal. Privet—2 years.; fine.

Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.; fine.

Carolina Poplars—12 ft.

Carolina Poplars—Extra size.

Osage Orange—1 yr. : cheap.

Am. Arborvitæ—5 to 6 ft.; fine.

Peach Trees—5 to 7 ft.

Trees in quantities at low prices.

MALVERN NURSERIES, Malvern, Pa.

J. A. ROBERTS, Prop.

NEW CANAAN NURSERIES.

We have to offer for the Fall and Spring Trade the

**Largest Stock of Maples, Elms,
Chestnuts, etc., in the Country.**

Also 50,000 October Purple Plum, 1 and 2 years old; 30,000 Green Mountain Grape Vines from 1 to 3 years old; 5,000 Japanese Maples, 18 to 36 inches high. Currants in large quantities, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock. Orders solicited. Address

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Stock for Fall of 1899.

Am. Basswood,
High Bush Cranberry,
Cherry,
White Birch.

Am. Mountain Ash,
Black Ash,
Black or Sweet Birch,
Sugar Maple:

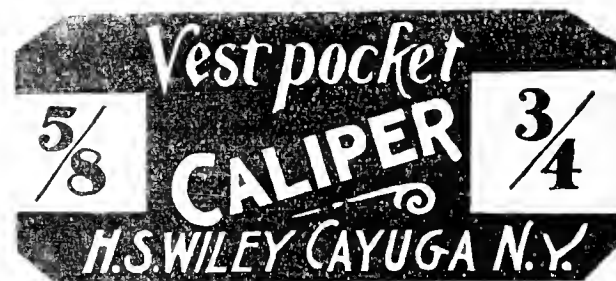
Five, up to 6 feet.

Many other varieties. Let us know your wants. Large stock of
Evergreen, both seedling and transplanted.

Evergreen Nursery Co.,

Former address: Evergreen, Wis.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.



Most convenient and
practical

GALIPER

ever offered. Endorsed
by the trade generally.
Best metal, never has to
be adjusted. 15 cents
will put one in your
pocket.

H. S. WILEY, - Cayuga, N. Y.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Also a fine stock of Yellow Rambler Roses. Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

WANTED.

Experienced nurseryman, with \$3000.00 to \$5000.00 capital to
take charge of growing for successful Central-West nursery. Must be
a man of unquestionable character and reliability. To such, a pleasant
home, profitable investment and permanent employment can be
secured. Address,

"INVESTMENT,"

Care of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

Position Wanted

In a nursery office, by a woman who has had several years' ex-
perience in book-keeping and general nursery office work, and who
is a stenographer. Address "F," care of NATIONAL NURSERYMAN.

H. P. MOSS AND CLIMBING ROSES

10,000 Gen. Jacqueminot, 5,000 Paul Neyron, 3,000 La France and other leading
varieties, 2 ft. and up. Own roots.

CLEMATIS.

All the leading varieties in heavy 2 year, field grown plants. Write for prices.

GEORGE BROTHERS, EAST PENFIELD, N. Y.

1864-1899.

University Avenue Nurseries,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS.

Offer for Fall of 1899:

Bismarck and a full stock of other apples.
Abundance, Burbank, Monarch, and other plums.
Lincoln Coreless, and other pears, standard and dwarf:
Fuller's, Bogart, Reas' Mammoth, and other quinces.
Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Columbian and other raspberries.

A large stock of XX Diamond Grape, and other vines—strong retailing plants—Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Pæonies, Tree Althea—fine plants—Tree Lilac, Tree Hydrangeas, Weeping Lilac, Altheas, Hydrangeas, Weigela Variegata, Tree Pæonies, etc.

Golden Glows, large, strong plants, for retailing at one-half price.

Clematis—a choice lot, Dutch Pipe, Honeysuckles, etc.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR WANTS.



41TH YEAR.
**SPAULDING GROWN
TREES & PLANTS**

Large assortment, select sorts, Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, etc.

Write for Catalogues.

Spaulding N. & O. Co.
SPAULDING, ILL.

**Apple,
Cherry,**

Get
O-U-R
Prices.

**Std. and Dwf. Pear
PLUM,
APRICOT, QUINCE.**

Glove Pruned Trees
Smooth bodies. Heads right, Grade right.
Special offers for the Trade.

**BLACKBERRY and Other Small
Fruit Plants.**

C. R. POPL R,
H. P. Roses and Ornamentals.
SCIONS, CUTTINGS,

**Cordage
Burlaps**

GET OUR PRICES.

**Apple, Peach,
Plum,
Apricot,
Carolina Poplar,
White Ash,
Soft Maple,**

... IN CAR LOTS ...

For Fall of 1899

Fine stock; bottom prices,
Special inducements for early orders.

James Truitt & Sons,
CHANUTE, KANS.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr.
Paeonies. Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.
Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful COLO BLUE SPRUCE.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America Apple and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,
POMONA NURSERIES. MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

40th YEAR.

Rosedale Nurseries,

Stanley H. Watson, Proprietor, BRENHAM, Washington Co., TEXAS.

Southern Fruits and Ornamentals. Figs, Japanese Persimmons, Pecans, Pomegranates, Cape Jessamines, Rosedale Hybrid Arbor Vitae, etc.

FOREMAN WANTED NOVEMBER 1ST.

Everything in

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Catalogue and Price List ..Free..

WANTED.

A party with little capital who has had experience in running agents, to start a retail Nursery business. Address with reference, D. H. PATTY, Geneva, N. Y.

N. B.—I have in surplus for fall, a large stock of **Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Kilmarnock Willows, etc., etc.** If you are in need of any of the above stock let me quote you prices, I will save you money.
D. H. PATTY, Geneva, N. Y.

THE MAN BEHIND THE TREES

Is as important a personage as "the man behind the gun," if you desire your purchases true to the label.
Busy times ahead; better get in your label order early and avoid the rush.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,

100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

in perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

HIRAM T. JONES, - - Union County Nurseries,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both bulap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,
Rochester, N. Y.

**EXTRA FINE
PLANTS**

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"

Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

Honey Locust Hedge, Most Ornamental for
Parks and Lawns.
Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.

Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE and plates also.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TRY THEM.

A. E. WINDSOR, - - - - HAVANA, ILLS.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service
to the WEST.

4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO—to—CHICAGO.

3 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
—BUFFALO to—
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
...Address, _____

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, **R. F. KELLEY,**
N. Y. S. P. A., **G. A. P. D.,**
287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The AmountYou Pay



OR a thing is important, but what you get in return for your money is **TEN TIMES** more important.

Our Printed and Wired Labels are unequaled, but imitated. Being imitated only proves their supremacy.

Only good labels are imitated.

If you have not used our Labels it may pay you to write for samples and prices.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company,
DAYTON, OHIO.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut-Leaved Birch, Purpled Leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra Size, 6 to 20 feet, 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, and a great variety of Shrubs and Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, **CURRENTS** and **GOOSEBERRIES** extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE
BATAVIA NURSERIES,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD,
OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, *Std. and Dwarf,*
CHERRY,
PLUMS, *Japan and European*
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of _____

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

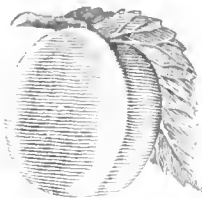
Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout
the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., **Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,**
305 Broadway, **NEW YORK.** **CHICAGO, ILL.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



CARMAN.

Earlier than Elberta; skin tough a good shipper. Consult our budded list of Peach Trees (over 1,200,000) 60 varieties; Asparagus, Strawberry Plants, Plum and Apple Trees. Send for catalogue. HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

**TREES BY THE 1000
or CAR LOAD.**

PEACH

Trees are a specialty with us and no other firm in the U.S. can show more or finer. Strawberry Plants by the million—70 varieties. Asparagus Roots, Plums. Write for catalogue.



*General
List
of
Varieties.*

PEACH.

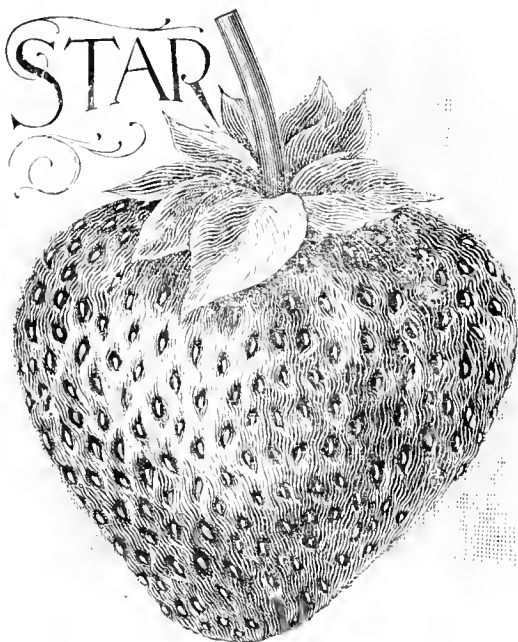
Alexander
Amsden June
Barnard's Early
Bilyeu's L. Oct.
Bokara No. 3
Brandywine
Bray's Rareripe
Crawford Late
Crawford Early
Cone't So. Early
Champion
Chair's Choice
Crosbey
Connecticut
Chinese Cling
Elberta
Early Rivers
Early Heath
Early Michigan
Fox Seedling
Foster
Fitzgerald
Ford's Late White
Frances
Geary's Holdon
Greensboro
Gold Drop
Globe
Hill's Chili
Hale's Early
Kalamazoo
Lemon Free
Lewis
Lorentz
Levey's Late
Moore's Favorite
Magnum Bonum
McIntosh
Morris White
Mt. Rose
New Prolific

BUDS • BUDS • BUDS

Of the Famous New Peaches, Carman, Waddell, Mathews Beauty, Haulderbaum, Frances, Beauty(b), Delaware, Emma, Klondike and Denton.

PRICES ARE VERY LOW AND BUDS WILL BE CUT BY COMPETENT MEN.

*Our
75
Varieties
of
Strawberry
Plants,
ready to
Ship
September
15th.*

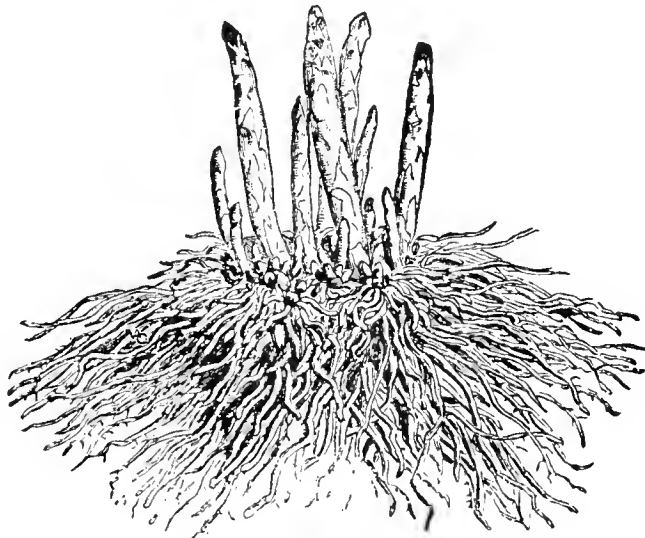


*APPLE
TREES,
Good
Assort-
ment,
Two
Year.*



Get Our Prices all from New Beds

*30 Acres
Planted
to
Roots
and they
are
making
a
good
Growth.*



*Have
only
1 Year
Roots
to Offer
the
Trade—
Stocky,
Well-
Grown.*

J. G. Harrison & Sons

BERLIN, MD.

*General
List
of
Varieties.*

PEACH.

Old Mixon Cling
Old Mixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Stephen's R. R.
Smock
Salway
Snow's Orange
Stump the World
Sneed
Triumph
Troth's Early
Wonderful
Wheatland
Wager
Willett
Walkers's Var. Free
Wilkin's Cling
White Heath Cling
Water Loo
Yellow St. John

PLUMS.

Abundance
Burbank
Berekman
Chabott
German Prune
Hale
Normand
Ogon
Red June
Satsuma
Shipper's Pride
Tage
Wickson
Willard
Wild Goose
Shropshire Damson

TRY

EXCELSIOR



Strawberry. Immensely productive and earlier than Hoffman. A seedling of Wilson, pollinized by Hoffman, plant and fruit both showing larger and finer than Wilson. Seventy other varieties. Columbian Asparagus roots; Peach, Apple and Pear trees. Write for Catalogue, etc. Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md.

We want your List of Wants.

COLUMBIAN WHITE



Shoots white, remaining so as long as fit for use; robust and vigorous. Nick Olmer, largest new Strawberry; 70 varieties. Miller's Red Raspberry, the finest. Consult our budded list of peach trees—over 1,200,000 for sale. Catalogue free. HARRISON'S NURSERIES, Berlin, Md.

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OCT 7 1899
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



October, 1899.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acres in Camma.

BIOTA AUREA NANA.

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for Fall of 1899 and
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY
AND PLUM TREES.

1 yr. KIEFFER PEAR.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

KIEFFER AND JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING.

OSAGE, CATALPA, BOX ELDER,

RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT

MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Albertson & Hobbs,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

OFFER FOR FALL 1899
AND SPRING 1900.

In car load lots, assorted car load lots, or smaller quantities.

Standard Pears—Complete assortment, including liberal portion Keiffer, Bartlett, Henry, Arnold, etc.

Dwarf Pears—Complete assortment.

Plums—European, Japan and native, assorted.

Cherry—Assorted.

Carolina Poplar—All sizes; extra fine young stock.

Norway, Silver and Rock Maples.

Weir's Cut Leaved and Schwedlerii Maple.

American Elms, Weeping Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Hardy Shrubs—Good assortment; also Evergreens, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, etc.

Apple Seedlings and Imported Seedlings, Peach Pits, supplies, etc. (Prices on application.)

SEE TRADE LIST FALL 1899.

Spade and supply orders should be sent in early.

TRADE



MARK.

Japanese Nursery Stock, SEEDS, Etc.

Orders are booked now for Fall and Spring delivery. Safe arrival guaranteed. Price f. o. b. New York, duty paid.

SPECIALTIES:

Japan Maples, Citrus Trifoliata Stocks and Seeds,
Japan Pear Stocks and Seeds, Etc.

Trade List Free on Application.

SUZUKI & IIDA,

11 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

3 Nakamura,
YOKOHAMA.

SOLE AGENTS OF THE
YOKOHAMA NURSERY CO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

**Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.**

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in **Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.**

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in **Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash**, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia**.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department.

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE
**MOUNT
• • HOPE • •
NURSERIES,**
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

**LOUIS LEROY'S
NURSERIES**
(Established 1795.)
ANGERS, (M. & L.) FRANCE.
GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF
FRUIT, FOREST and ORNAMENTAL STOCK
Camellias, Clematis, Coniferæ, Lilacs, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.
Prices, catalogues and all other information can be obtained by addressing
AUG. RHOTERT,
SOLE AGENT,
26 Barclay Street, (P. O. Box 2250) New York.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(Established in 1851.)

We offer to the trade for Fall of 1899 the following No. 1 stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.

Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, York Imperial, Gano, Wealthy, and a few other leading sorts.

PEACH, 1 yr.

Extra size, fine for small orders.

Heavy on Elberta, Heath Cling and Champion.

Snyder Blackberry, root cuttings.

Our stock was not injured by the cold winter.

Correspondence solicited.

Long distance telephone connection.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
VINCENNES, IND.

Surprising, to say the least!

That is what is said regarding the lowness of our prices upon the following items. They consist partly of stock which is on land that must be cleared this season on account of expiration of leases, and partly of varieties in which we have unusually heavy stocks that we desire to reduce quickly. **The grade and quality of the stock is of the finest.** We could furnish none better at any price.

PENZANCE HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

Amy Robsart, rose.

Anne of Gierstein, crimson.

Brenda, blush-white.

Lady Penzance, copper.

Lord Penzance, fawn.

Rose Bradwardine, pink.

CLEMATIS, 2 yrs., field-grown, XXX.

(Write for prices stating assortment and quantities).

Henryii, white.

Jackmanni, purple.

Madame Ed. Andre, red.

Ramona, sky-blue, large and fine.

Madame Baron Veillard, pink.

ORNAMENTALS.

On land that must be cleared; fine stock.

Altheas, (Dbl. purple, single purple, and variegated).

Berberry, Common (Vulgaris).

Deutzias, 2-3 ft. (Crenata, Crenata flore pleno, Crenata fl. pl. alba.)

Halesia Tetraptera (Silver Bell), 3-4 ft. Honeysuckle, White

Tart'n, 3-4 ft.

Pæonias, pink and rose colored; large roots.

Spireas, Billardii (3-4 ft.), Douglassi and Prunifolia, 2-3 ft.

" Bumalda, Callosa Alba, Thumbergii, 18 in.

Tree Pæonies, Banksii, 3 yr. Wisteria, purple, 3 yrs. XXX.

Norway Spruce, 18-24 in., 12-18 in. and 6-12 in.

Euonymous Europea, 6-8 ft. Mt. Ash, Oak Leaved, 6-8 ft.

Currants, 2 yr. strong—La Versailles, No. Star, Cherry and White Grape.

Dwarf Pears, No. 1 and Medium.

Bartlett

Clapp's Favorite.

Flemish Beauty.

Beurre de Anjou.

Duchess d' Angouleme.

Seckel.

Plums, No. 1 and medium.

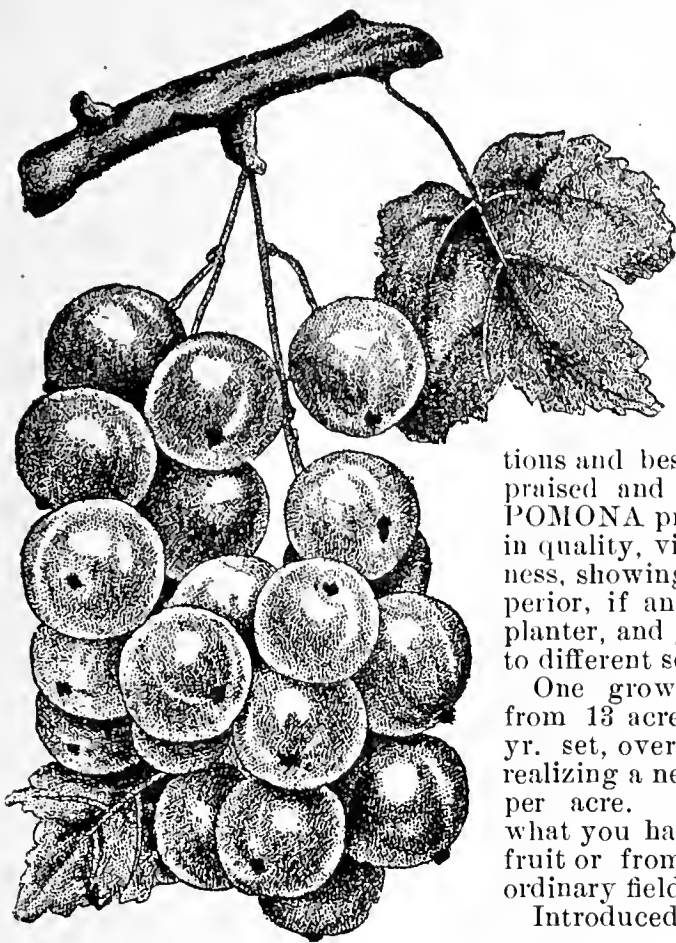
Very low prices on European sorts.

Our trade list contains our complete assortment. Sent on request.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK.

THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN
Morris Nurseries
Offer a complete stock of the most important varieties of fruit and ornamental trees to dealers and nurserymen. Dealers who do not find it convenient to come to the nursery, can send their orders and have them packed with great care by competent help for a moderate charge.
Specialties for Next Fall and Spring:
**Norway and Silver Maples,
Irish Junipers,
Am. Arbor Vitas.**
GEORGE ACHELIS,
Chseter County. WEST CHESTER, PA.
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

Crimson Rambler.

We are Headquarters for this Valuable Climber, and will be pleased to receive inquiries from all who may need strong, dormant plants.

WRITE US AT ONCE,

stating how many are needed, and we will make good figures.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES AND CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHEELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Wonderful New

McPike Grape

has not only captured all Premiums wherever exhibited, but has won new laurels by passing through last winter of 27 degrees below zero, in better condition than Concord, Worden or Moores Early, and is loaded with a fine crop of Grapes.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

SILAS WILSON,

Successor to Silas Wilson Co.,

ATLANTIC, IOWA.

600 Acres.

Established 1853.

High Grade Trees.

We offer our usual assortment of carefully grown trees and shrubs for the Autumn of 1899. All the most approved and beautiful varieties are our specialties. Exceptional care taken in grading and packing. Send for New Trade List.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

Maple Avenue Nurseries.

West Chester, Pa.

PEACH TREES.

We have for fall and spring trade a fine block of well-grown peach trees; all the leading western varieties.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

grown on new land and free from Aphis.

SHADE TREES,

large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including Forest Tree Seedlings, Osage Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER. PRICES RIGHT
Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO.,
GENEVA, NEB.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

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T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

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Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

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ELIZABETH, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE

PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,

RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.

in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,

ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriche would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"

Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

Honey Locust Hedge,

Most Ornamental for
Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.

Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE and plates also.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TRY THEM.

A. E. WINDSOR, - - - - HAVANA, ILLS.

Ornamental LARGE TREES SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.



Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service
to the WEST.

4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO to CHICAGO.

3 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO to
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

**FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.**

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
...Address, _____

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, **R. F. KELLEY,**
N. Y. S. P. A., G. A. P. D.,
287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.



When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

1864-1899.

University Avenue Nurseries,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS.

Offer for Fall of 1899:

Bismarck and a full stock of other apples.
Abundance, Burbank, Monarch, and other plums.
Lincoln Coreless, and other pears, standard and dwarf.
Fuller's, Bogart, Reas' Mammoth, and other quinces.
Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries and Columbian and other raspberries.

A large stock of XX Diamond Grape, and other vines—strong retailing plants—Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Pæonies, Tree Althea—fine plants—Tree Lilac, Tree Hydrangeas, Weeping Lilac, Altheas, Hydrangeas, Weigela Variegata, Tree Pæonies, etc.

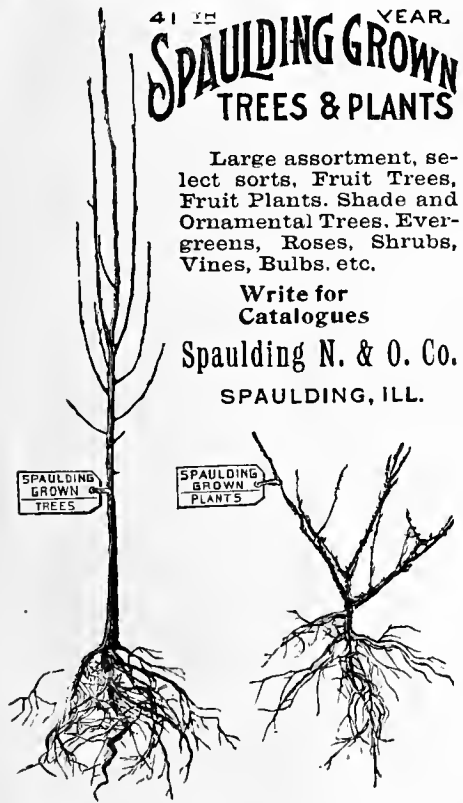
Golden Glows, large, strong plants, for retailing at one-half price.

Clematis—a choice lot, Dutch Pipe, Honeysuckles, etc.

JOHN CHARLTON & SONS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR WANTS.



41ST YEAR.
SPAULDING GROWN
TREES & PLANTS

Large assortment, select sorts, Fruit Trees, Fruit Plants, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, etc.

Write for Catalogues

Spaulding N. & O. Co.
SPAULDING, ILL.

Apple,
Cherry,

Get
O-U-R
Prices.

Std. and Dwf. Pear

PLUM,

Glove Pruned Trees

Smooth bodies, Heads right, Grade right.
Special offers for the Trade.

BLACKBERRY and Other Small
Fruit Plants.

CAR. POPLAR,
H. P. Roses and Ornamentals.
SCIONS, CUTTINGS,

Cordage
Burlaps

GET OUR PRICES.

Apple, Peach,
Plum,
Apricot,
Carolina Poplar
White Ash,
Soft Maple,

...IN CAR LOTS...

For Fall of 1899

Fine stock; bottom prices,
Special inducements for early orders.

James Truitt & Sons,

CHANUTE, KANS.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr.
Pæonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.
Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful COLO BLUE SPRUCE.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,

POMONA NURSERIES.

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

40th YEAR.

Rosedale Nurseries,

Stanley H. Watson, Proprietor, BRENHAM, Washington Co., TEXAS.

Southern Fruits and Ornamentals. Figs, Japanese Persimmons, Pecans, Pomegranates, Cape Jessamines, Rosedale Hybrid Arbor Vitæ, etc.

FOREMAN WANTED NOVEMBER 1ST.

Everything in

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Catalogue and Price List ..Free..

F. JAMES, NURSERYMAN,

USSY, (CALVADOS) FRANCE.

Offer in large quantities for this fall or spring delivery:

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitæ, Ornamental Shrubs, etc.

NO AGENTS, which permit to offer at lowest possible rates. Kindly send your lists of wants. You will surely save dollars.

Dewey Comes Sailing Home

and the prospective hilarity may cause you to overlook your label order if it is not placed before his arrival. We are pretty busy but can give our usual prompt attention to any further orders that may come our way.

BENJAMIN CHASE, DERRY, N. H.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
 600 Acres.
 13 Greenhouses.
 SUCCESSIONS TO **Nurserymen and Florists.**
 SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.

Eastern agents for **Rossney Pear**, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of **Irish Juniper**, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock **Hybrid Perpetual**, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming **Roses**, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.

Send list of wants for prices.

P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myro-bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
 SURPLUS OF

PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,

PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grap. s. Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs.	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
---	---	---

Look Out

for a sharp raise
 in the price of

Apple Seedlings

The crop of good No. 1 stock is short.
 We still have a fair supply of most of the grades.
 We have also

Two Year Apple and Cherry.
 One Year Peach and Plum.
 Concord Grape and an extra
 fine block of one year Kieffer
 Pear 4-6 ft.

F. W. WATSON & CO.,
 TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SON, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,
 One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,
 Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Surplus for Fall, 1899—Spring, 1900.

FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years,
Plum, European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others,
Peach, leading sorts, Gooseberry, Downing & Houghton,
H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants, Rhododendrons
Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,
Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,
Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We will also have our usual supply of

Apple Seedlings and other Stocks,

graded up to high standard, for shipment from either
Troy, Ohio, or Topeka, Kansas.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

GEO. PETERS & CO.,
TROY, OHIO.

THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS — Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, **CURRENTS**
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA
NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Begin to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large
quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS,**
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,
given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

MILLER, LOUDON and
COLUMBIAN . .

TRIUMPH,
GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond
with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., CHATENAY, SEINE,
FRANCE.

Growers and Exporters,
has to offer,

FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS,
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals.

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings.
All grown specially for the American trade.

PEAR AND CRAB APPLE SEED.

The most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON & CO., 1 Broadway, NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY'S

DIRECTORY FOR 1899,

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1336 names of new
concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the
names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants
in the United States and Canada. **Price, \$2.00.**

AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill, U. S. A.

THE
WILLIAM STREET NURSERIES

Offer for Fall 1899 and Spring 1900

Apples, Std. and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums.
European and Japan; Peaches, Quinces,
Ornamentals, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

Send your want list to us before placing your order. We will please you
not only in price and quality of stock, but also with satisfactory dealings in
every respect.

J. RICE & SONS,
GENEVA, N. Y.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

What
About
Peach
Seed?

Rather
Scarce,
Is it Not?

Better Write Us Immediately

As we shall have a fair supply of **NATURALS**,
this year's crop. But it won't last long.

Latest Importation of **RAFFIA** just Arrived.

Prices a little lower than previous shipment.

New crop Mazzard Cherry seed
now ready.

Thos. Meehan & Sons,

GERMANTOWN, PHILA., PA.

Rattan Hot-Bed Mats.

OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY NURSERYMAN.

For particulars address

Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company,
BUFFALO.

Apple, Peach and Japan Plum Trees.

Louden and Miller Red Raspberry.

BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - Bridgeton, N. J.

Everbearing Mulberries

Hicks, Russian, Downing,
White English, New American and Ornamental sorts.

ONE AND TWO YEARS OLD.

FREIGHT PAID TO Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Meridan,
New Orleans or any other point where the rate does not exceed 60 cents per
hundred pounds.

Stock Right. Grades Right. Prices Right. Write for List.

CAROLINA NURSERY COMPANY, Selma, N. C.

250,000 Miller Red Raspberry Plants.

300,000 Early Harvest Blackberry Plants.

150,000 Lucretia Dewberry Plants.

125,000 Strawberry Plants, from best leading sorts.

100,000 Peach Trees, one year from bud and June budded in surplus.

20,000 Japan Plums, one year from bud, also in surplus.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

MILFORD NURSERIES,

Alex. Pullen, Prop.

Milford, Delaware.

Norway Maple—2½ to 3 ft.

Norway Maple—8 to 9 ft.

White Birch—Extra Size.

Cal. Privet—2 years.; fine.

Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.; fine.

Carolina Poplars—12 ft.

Carolina Poplars—Extra size.

Osage Orange—1 yr.; cheap.

Am. Arborvitæ—5 to 6 ft.; fine.

Peach Trees—5 to 7 ft.

Trees in quantities at low prices.

MALVERN NURSERIES, Malvern, CHESTER Co. Pa.

J. A. ROBERTS, Prop.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NEW CANAAN NURSERIES.

We have to offer for the Fall and Spring Trade the

**Largest Stock of Maples, Elms,
Chestnuts, etc., in the Country.**

Also 50,000 October Purple Plum, 1 and 2 years old; 30,000 Green Mountain Grape Vines from 1 to 3 years old; 5,000 Japanese Maples, 18 to 36 inches high. Currants in large quantities, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock. Orders solicited. Address

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Stock for Fall of 1899.

Am. Basswood,

High Bush Cranberry,

Cherry,

White Birch.

Am. Mountain Ash,

Black Ash,

Black or Sweet Birch,

Sugar Maple:

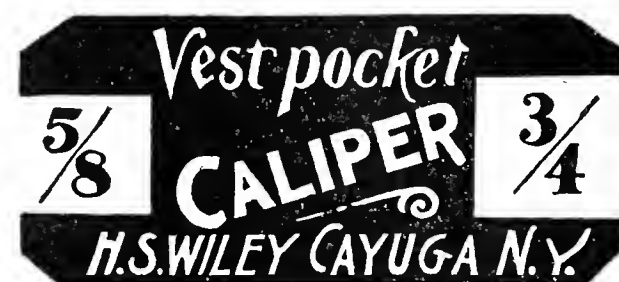
Five, up to 6 feet.

Many other varieties. Let us know your wants. Large stock of
Evergreen, both seedling and transplanted.

Evergreen Nursery Co.,

Former address: Evergreen, Wis

Sturgeon Bay, Wis



Most convenient and
practical

GALIPER

ever offered. Endorsed
by the trade generally.
Best metal, never has to
be adjusted. 15 cents
will put one in your
pocket.

H. S. WILEY, - Cayuga, N. Y.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Also a fine stock of Yellow Rambler Roses. Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

PEACH PITS CROP 1899

We have secured a limited quantity of extra
good seed. Write for prices, stating amount
wanted.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS Co, Louisiana, Mo.

Get our prices on the following Surplus Stock:

10,000 DOWNING, 2 yr. No. 1.

10,000 VICTORIA, " " "

5,000 VICTORIA, 3 yr. No. 1.

2,000 L. B. Holland 2 " "

Address **PRAIRIE CITY NURSERY,**

RIPON, WIS.

H. P. MOSS AND CLIMBING ROSES

10,000 Gen. Jacqueminot, 5,000 Paul Neyron, 3,000 La France and other leading
varieties, 2 ft. and up. Own roots.

CLEMATIS.

All the leading varieties in heavy 2 year, field grown plants. Write for prices.

GEORGE BROTHERS, EAST PENFIELD, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The AmountYou Pay



OR a thing is important, but what you get in return for your money is **TEN TIMES** more important.

Our Printed and Wired Labels are unequalled, but imitated. Being imitated only proves their supremacy.

Only good labels are imitated.

If you have not used our Labels it may pay you to write for samples and prices.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Company,
DAYTON, OHIO.

NORTH TOPEKA NURSERIES.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

I offer to the trade for fall of 1899 and spring of 1900 a full line of stock, including

APPLE, Apple Seedling,
PEACH, French and Japan
CHERRY, Pear Seedling.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF KEIFFER PEAR.

GOOD STOCK. GOOD GRADES.

A. L. BROOKE, = North Topeka, Kan.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries

BARBIER & CO., SUCCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List Apply to

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, *Std. and Dwarf,*
CHERRY,
PLUMS, *Japan and European*
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Rout

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,

305 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Natural Peach Seed

Have a few more than will need to plant; will sell them at fair price, quality considered.

Peach Trees by the 100, 1,000 or Car Load.



VICTOR.

The originator describes it as the earliest peach known, ripening ten days earlier than the Sneed. The tree is a very vigorous, compact grower, a regular and immense bearer. The fruit is of a very pleasant sub acid flavor, equals the Alexander in size, ripens thoroughly and is a semi-cling. A seedling of the Chinese Cling crossed with Spanish blood, bordering on the Indian type. Ripened its whole crop of fruit in 1897 between May 8th and 16th on originator's grounds in Smith county, Texas. To confirm this statement we would say that the Victor is the earliest peach we have ever known to be in this State. We have received two specimens by mail coming in very good condition after being packed for fifteen days and they reached here on May 30th. The fruit is from medium to large for such an early peach, somewhat of the type of Chinese Cling, red blush, of excellent flavor, and for earliness we have not been able to find a peach that will excel this, and those who are looking for the earliest peach grown, by all means should plant Victor. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of the exact size. We are offering trees of this variety in June buds only, and will mail them anywhere in the United States. Write at once for prices.

General List of Varieties.

PEACH.

Alexander
Amsden June
Barnard's Early
Bilyeu's L. Oct.
Bokara No. 3
Brandywine
Bray's Rareripe
Crawford Late
Crawford Early
Cone't So. Early
Champion
Chair's Choice
Crosbey
Connecticut
Chinese Cling
Elberta
Early Rivers
Early Heath
Early Michigan
Fox Seedling
Foster
Fitzgerald
Ford's Late White
Frances
Geary's Holdon
Greensboro
Gold Drop
Globe
Hill's Chili
Hale's Early
Kalamazoo
Lemon Free
Lewis
Lorentz
Levey's Late
Moore's Favorite
Magnum Bonum
McIntosh
Morris White
Mt. Rose
New Prolific

General List of Varieties.

PEACH.

Old Mixon Cling
Old Mixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Stephen's R. R.
Smock
Salway
Snow's Orange
Stump the World
Sneed
Triumph
Troth's Early
Wonderful
Wheatland
Wager
Willett
Walkers's Var. Free
Wilkin's Cling
White Heath Cling
Water Loo
Yellow St. John

PLUMS.

Abundance
Burbank
Berckman
Chabott
German Prune
Hale
Normand
Ogon
Red June
Satsuma
Shipper's Pride
Tage
Wickson
Willard
Wild Goose
Shropshire Damson

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

*Send list of
Wants this day.*

BERLIN, MD.



November, 1899.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in **Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.**

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in **'Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash,** and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia.**

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department.

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus,** and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

LOUIS LEROY'S NURSERIES

(Established 1795.)
ANGERS, (M. & L.) FRANCE.

GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF

FRUIT, FOREST and ORNAMENTAL STOCK

Camellias, Clematis, Coniferæ, Lilacs, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.

Prices, catalogues and all other information can be obtained by addressing

AUG. RHOTERT,

SOLE AGENT,
26 Barclay Street, (P. O. Box 2250) New York.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(Established in 1851.)

We offer to the trade for Fall of 1899 the following No. 1 stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.

Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, York Imperial, Gano, Wealthy, and a few other leading sorts.

PEACH, 1 yr.

Extra size, fine for small orders.

Heavy on Elberta, Heath Cling and Champion. Snyder Blackberry, root cuttings.

Our stock was not injured by the cold winter.

Correspondence solicited.

Long distance telephone connection.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
VINCENNES, IND.

LIST OF SPECIAL SURPLUS.

The following list consists of certain items which either are on land that we must clear this season on account of expiration of lease or else we have unusually heavy stocks that we desire to reduce quickly. For these reasons we are willing, for a short time, to sell at extreme prices. The stock is of our best grade and quality. Could not furnish any finer stock of the sizes given if the prices were doubled.

Currants, 2 yr. No. 1—Black Champion, Cherry, La Versailles.

currants, 2 yr. No. 1½, selected medium grade, fine stock—Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's Prolific, LaVersailles.

European Plums, (on plum) No. 1, medium and No. 2 mostly 2 years. Bradshaw, German Prune, Monarch, Reine Claude, Empire State, Lombard, Niagara, Shippers Pride, Genii, McLaughlin, Prince Englebert, Yellow Egg.

Standard Pears, No. 1, medium and No. 2, 2 and 3 years.

Bartlett,	Clapp's Favorite,	Idaho,
Beurre Clairgeau,	Duchess d' Angouleme,	Koonce,
Beurre de Anjou,	Flemish Beauty,	Seckel.

Dwarf Pears, 2 yr., No. 1 and Medium.

Beurre de Anjou.	Duchess d' Angouleme.	Flemish Beauty.
Clapp's Favorite.		Seckel.

PENZANCE HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

Amy Robsart, rose.	Lady Penzance, copper.
Anne of Gierstein, crimson.	Lord Penzance, fawn.
Brenda, blush-white.	Rose Bradwardine, pink.

CLEMATIS, 2 yrs., field-grown, XXX.

(Write for prices stating assortment and quantities).

Jackmanni, purple.	Ramona, sky-blue, very large
	Madame Ed. Andre, red.

SHRUBS. On land that must be cleared: fine stock.

Althea, Variegata, 12-18 in.	Berberry, purple, 2-3 feet.
------------------------------	-----------------------------

Deutzias, 2-3 ft. (Crenata, Crenata flore pleno, Crenata fl. pl. alba.)	
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Halesia Tetraptera, 3-4 and 2-3 ft.	Snowball, Japan, 12-18 in.
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Spireas, Billardii, 3-4 ft., and Douglasi 2-3 ft.	
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"Bumalda and Callosa Alba, 18 in.

Wisteria, purple, 3 yrs. XXX.

Norway Spruce, 18-24 in., 12-18 in. and 6-12 in. (On leased land must be cleared this season.)

Euonymous Europea, (Strawberry Tree), 6-7 ft.

For our complete assortment including fine stock of Ampelopsis Veitchii, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Quinces etc. Send for our Wholesale Price List. Specialties—Iceberg Blackberry, Cumberland Raspberry. Plates furnished free to customers for agents' use.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, NEW YORK.

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,

PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,

CHERRY,

PLUMS, Japan and European

PEACH,

APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

Phoenix Nursery Co., Established 1852.
 600 Acres.
 13 Greenhouses.

SUCCESSORS TO **Nurserymen and Florists.**
 SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO.

Eastern agents for Rossney Pear, the best and handsomest pear yet introduced. We have an unusually fine stock of Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft., also a splendid stock Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbing, Hybrid Tea and Ever-blooming Roses, all on own roots. Correspondence solicited.

Send list of wants for prices.
P. O. BOX 625.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myro-bolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OF

PEACH, PLUM, CURRANTS,

POPLARS AND SHADE TREES,

PRIVET, SHRUBBERY, EVERGREENS, ROSES

<p>Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,</p>	<p>HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.</p>	<p>Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.</p>
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Look Out

for a sharp raise
 in the price of

Apple Seedlings

The crop of good No. 1 stock is short.
 We still have a fair supply of most of the grades.
 We have also

Two Year Apple and Cherry.
 One Year Peach and Plum.
 Concord Grape and an extra
 fine block of one year Kieffer
 Pear 4-6 ft.

F. W. WATSON & CO.,
TOPEKA, KAN.

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Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,
 One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,
 Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
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Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

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The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 MYROBOLAN, No. 1,
100,000 PEAR, - - " 2,

In perfect condition and ready for immediate shipment. Write for particulars.

HIRAM T. JONES, - - Union County Nurseries,
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The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both bulap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
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A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
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in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

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SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"

Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

F. JAMES, NURSERYMAN,
USSY, (CALVADOS) FRANCE.

Offer in large quantities for this fall or spring delivery :

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitæ, Ornamental Shrubs, etc.

NO AGENTS, which permit to offer at lowest possible rates. Kindly send your lists of wants. You will surely save dollars.

Ornamental LARGE SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

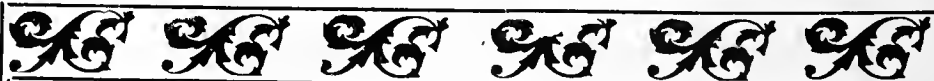
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NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.



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Offers Unexcelled Service
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4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
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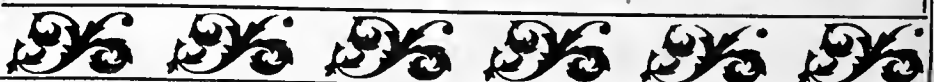
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**FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
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Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
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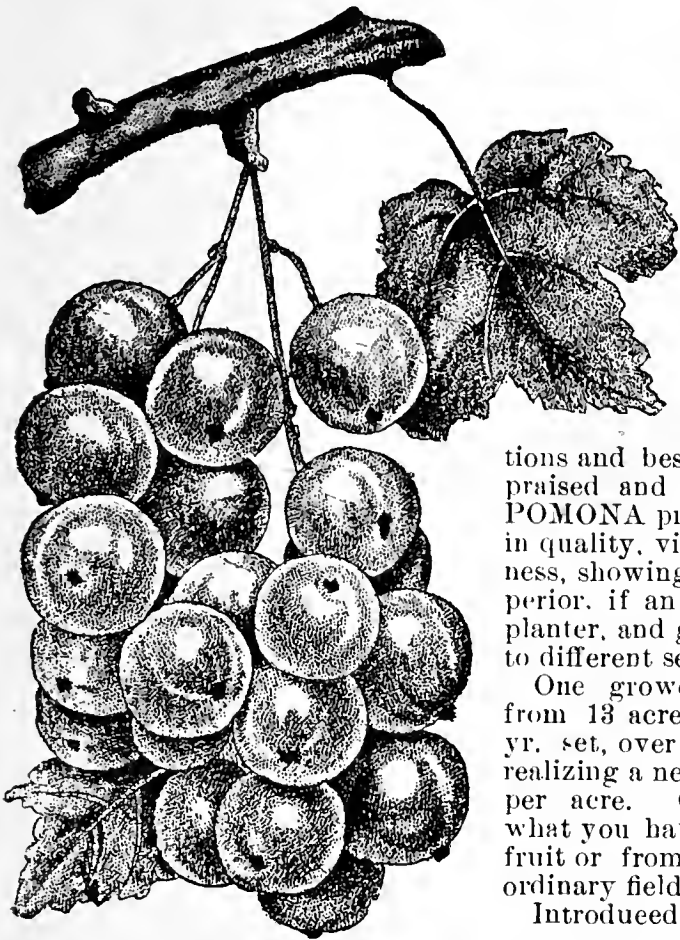
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The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly

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One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

Crimson Rambler.

We are Headquarters for this Valuable Climber, and will be pleased to receive inquiries from all who may need strong, dormant plants.

WRITE US AT ONCE,

stating how many are needed, and we will make good figures.

BROWN BROTHERS COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES AND CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHEELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

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From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of _____

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., **Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,**
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

PEACH TREES.

We have for fall and spring trade a fine block of well-grown peach trees; all the leading western varieties.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

grown on new land and free from Aphids.

SHADE TREES,

large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including Forest Tree Seedlings, Osage Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER. PRICES RIGHT
Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO.,
GENEVA, NEB.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LET US MAKE YOU PRICES ON

CHERRY, 2 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.—May Duke, Ey. Richmond, Hoke, Eng. Morello, Com. Morello, Wragg, Reine H. Olivet, Empress Eugenie, Ostheim.

PLUM, 2 years $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.—Willard, Wiekson, Red June, Kelsey, White Kelsey, Mikado, Normand, Bailey, Hytankio, Berckmans, Yeddo, Wild Goose, Gol. Beauty, Forest Rose, Shropshire Damson, Tenant Prune, Mrs. Clifford, Mo. Apricot, Roberson, World Beater.

CHALCO, 1 year, 3 feet.

HALE, 1 year, 4 to 5 feet, strong.

APPLE: York Imperial, 2 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Bonum, 2 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Staymen's Winesap, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, budded stock.

PEACH TREES, Leading Varieties.

PEACH PITS, CROP 1899.

GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURALS. Write for sample and delivered price.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO., POMONA, N. C.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr. Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft. Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful **COLO BLUE SPRUCE**.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,
POMONA NURSERIES. MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING GRADES:

First Class, 3-16 inch and up, straights.

Second Class, 2-16 to 3-16 inch, straights.
Branched, 3-16 inch and up.

These Seedlings are equal to any on the market. We are selling them at Reasonable Prices. First Come, First Served.

Address

F. S. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

Apple, Peach and Japan Plum Trees.

Louden and Miller Red Raspberry.

BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

STANTON B. COLE, - Bridgeton, N. J.

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Can You Meet the Demand

For Plum and Peach Trees when it comes? The unprecedented winter killed trees that must be replaced, and it takes but little judgment to see the demand that is bound to come.

Raise Your Own Plum Stocks

The race to get a little share of imported stocks this year and last should carry a lesson home. **Myrobolan** is easily raised from seed. Don't get left entirely. We have the seed. No more Mariana stocks.

Natural Peach Seed

Is scarce—many persons ignorant of the facts say there is none—but we have a few bushels fresh seed collected in a non-yellows section.

Write at once for quotations.

Full line of Imported and Native Fruit Stocks and Seeds

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

PEACH PITS CROP 1899

We have secured a limited quantity of extra good seed. Write for prices, stating amount wanted.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS Co, Louisiana, Mo.

Get our prices on the following Surplus Stock:

10,000 DOWNING, 2 yr. No. 1.	5,000 VICTORIA, 3 yr. No. 1.
10,000 VICTORIA, " " "	2,000 L. B. Holland 2 " "

Address **PRAIRIE CITY NURSERY,**
RIPON, WIS.

Rattan Hot-Bed Mats.

OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY NURSERYMAN.

For particulars address

Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company,
BUFFALO.

FOR APPLE SEEDLINGS

New land grown, Address

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ill.

FOREMAN WANTED.

A first-class, educated, practical, working foreman wanted at the oldest nurseries in Texas; single man preferred; twelve months work in the year, and permanent situation if satisfactory; wages higher than in the north, and living cheaper; must be thoroughly competent and experienced in the propagation and care of nursery stock; no glass; am willing to pay a good man, good salary. Send references and state salary wanted. Address,

STANLEY H. WATSON, Rosedale Nurseries, BRENHAM, TEXAS.

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P. J. BERCKMANS.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acres in Canna.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 15,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for Fall of 1899 and
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, CHERRY
AND PLUM TREES.

1 yr. KEIFFER PEAR.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

KEIFFER AND JAPAN PEAR SEEDLING.

OSAGE, CATALPA, BOX ELDER,

RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT

MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

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Albertson & Hobbs,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

OFFER FOR FALL 1899

AND SPRING 1900.

In car load lots, assorted car load lots, or smaller quantities.

Standard Pears—Complete assortment, including liberal portion Keiffer, Bartlett, Henry, Arnold, etc.

Dwarf Pears—Complete assortment.

Plums—European, Japan and native, assorted.

Cherry—Assorted.

Carolina Poplar—All sizes; extra fine young stock.

Norway, Silver and Rock Maples.

Weir's Cut Leaved and Schwedlerii Maple.

American Elms, Weeping Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Hardy Shrubs—Good assortment; also Evergreens, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, etc.

Apple Seedlings and Imported Seedlings, Peach Pits, supplies, etc. (Prices on application.)

SEE TRADE LIST FALL 1899.

Spade and supply orders should be sent in early.

TRADE



MARK.

Japanese Nursery Stock, SEEDS, Etc.

Orders are booked now for Fall and Spring delivery. Safe arrival guaranteed. Price f. o. b. New York, duty paid.

SPECIALTIES:

Japan Maples, Citrus Trifoliata Stocks and Seeds,
Japan Pear Stocks and Seeds, Etc.

Trade List Free on Application.

SUZUKI & IIDA,

11 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

3 Nakamura,
YOKOHAMA.

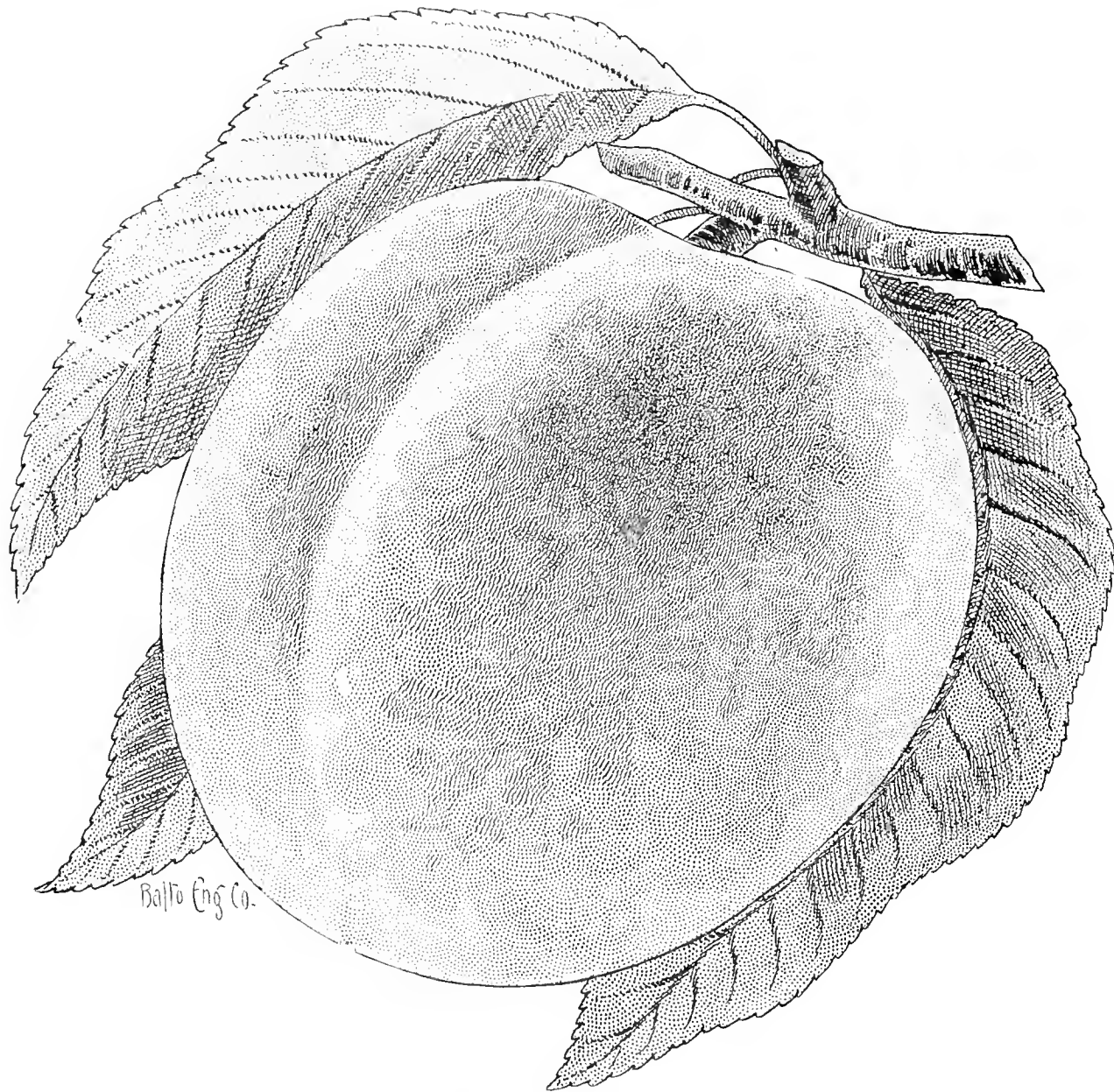
SOLE AGENTS OF THE
YOKOHAMA NURSERY CO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Natural Peach Seed

Have a few more than will need to plant; will sell them at fair price, quality considered.

Peach Trees by the 100, 1,000 or Car Load.



VICTOR.

The originator describes it as the earliest peach known, ripening ten days earlier than the Sneed. The tree is a very vigorous, compact grower, a regular and immense bearer. The fruit is of a very pleasant sub acid flavor, equals the Alexander in size, ripens thoroughly and is a semi-cling. A seedling of the Chinese Cling crossed with Spanish blood, bordering on the Indian type. Ripened its whole crop of fruit in 1897 between May 8th and 16th on originator's grounds in Smith county, Texas. To confirm this statement we would say that the Victor is the earliest peach we have ever known to be in this State. We have received two specimens by mail coming in very good condition after being packed for fifteen days and they reached here on May 30th. The fruit is from medium to large for such an early peach, somewhat of the type of Chinese Cling, red blush, of excellent flavor and for earliness we have not been able to find a peach that will excel this, and those who are looking for the earliest peach grown, by all means should plant Victor. The accompanying cut is from a photograph of the exact size. We are offering trees of this variety in June buds only, and will mail them anywhere in the United States. Write at once for prices.

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

*Send list of
Wants this day.*

BERLIN, MD.

General List of Varieties.



PEACH.



Alexander
Amsden June
Barnard's Early
Bilyeu's L. Oct.
Bokara No. 3
Brandywine
Bray's Rarieripe
Crawford Late
Crawford Early
Cone't So. Early
Champion
Chair's Choice
Crosbey
Connecticut
Chinese Cling
Elberta
Early Rivers
Early Heath
Early Michigan
Fox Seedling
Foster
Fitzgerald
Ford's Late White
Frances
Geary's Holdon
Greensboro
Gold Drop
Globe
Hill's Chili
Hale's Early
Kalamazoo
Lemon Free
Lewis
Lorentz
Levey's Late
Moore's Favorite
Magnum Bonum
McIntosh
Morris White
Mt. Rose
New Prolific

General List of Varieties.



PEACH.



Old Mixon Cling
Old Mixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Stephen's R. R.
Smock
Salway
Snow's Orange
Stump the World
Sneed
Triumph
Troth's Early
Wonderful
Wheatland
Wager
Willett
Walkers's Var. Free
Wilkin's Cling
White Heath Cling
Water Loo
Yellow St. John

PLUMS.

Abundance
Burbank
Berckman
Chabott
German Prune
Hale
Normand
Ogon
Red June
Satsuma
Shipper's Pride
Tage
Wickson
Willard
Wild Goose
Shropshire Damson

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December, 1899.

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Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland, grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia**.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

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Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

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Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

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.. HOPE ..
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ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

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Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

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GROWER AND WHOLESALE EXPORTER OF

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(Established in 1851.)

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APPLE, 2 yr.

Ben Davis, Jonathan, Grimes, York Imperial, Gano, Wealthy, and a few other leading sorts.

PEACH, 1 yr.

Extra size, fine for small orders.

Heavy on Elberta, Heath Cling and Champion.

Snyder Blackberry, root cuttings.

Our stock was not injured by the cold winter.

Correspondence solicited.

Long distance telephone connection.

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Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ROSES, CLEMATIS,

ALSO GOOD STOCKS OF

Ampelopsis Veitchii, *Chinese Matrimony Vine*, *Wisteria*, Purple,
Deutzias, *Forsythia Fortuneii*, *Fringe*, Purple,
Fringe, White, *Halesia Tetraptera*, *Herbaceous Plants*,
Hydrangea Pan. Grand—18-24 in. *Snowball*, Japan,
Hydrangea P. G. tree form, *Spireas*, *Sumac*, cut leaved,
Tree Paeonias, *Weigelas*, *Xanthoceras*.

Acacia, Mexican, *Alder*, European, *Beech*, American,
Cytissus Laburnum, *Euonymus*, European,
Magnolia Acuminata, *Magnolia Speciosa*, *Willow*, *Kilmarnock*,
Mulberry, New American, *Arbor Vitae*, American,
Arbor Vitae, Siberian, *Fir*, Nordman's Silver, *Larch*, European,
Spruce, Colorado Blue, *Spruce*, Norway.

CURRENTS—2 yr., No. 1, Black Champion, Cherry, La Versailles, Fay's. 2 yr., medium, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's.

GOOSEBERRIES—Columbus, Houghton, Industry, Red Jacket.

PEARS—Standard and dwarf. **PLUMS.**

Send for our price list which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

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NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

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OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

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Fall trade list on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

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200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
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Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,

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Peaches

PLUMS.

. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

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Name, number and grade wanted, and get special prices on same, also samples if desired, from

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CHALCO, 1 year, 3 feet.

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APPLE: York Imperial, 2 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Bonum, 2 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Staymen's Winesap, 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, budded stock.

PEACH TREES, Leading Varieties.

PEACH PITS, CROP 1899.

GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURALS. Write for sample and delivered price.

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A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful **COLO BLUE SPRUCE**.

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A large stock **Abundance**, **Burbank**, **Hale**, and all standard varieties. **New Varieties: America**, **Apple** and **Chalco** a specialty.

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Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

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WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING GRADES:

First Class, 3-16 inch and up, straights.

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These Seedlings are equal to any on the market. We are selling them at Reasonable Prices. First Come, First Served.

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BUDS IN SEASON.

40 kinds Japan Plums. 50 kinds Apple. 70 kinds Peach.

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For Plum and Peach Trees when it comes? The unprecedented winter killed trees that must be replaced, and it takes but little judgment to see the demand that is bound to come.

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The race to get a little share of imported stocks this year and last should carry a lesson home. **Myrobolan** is easily raised from seed. Don't get left entirely. We have the seed. No more Mariana stocks.

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Is scarce—many persons ignorant of the facts say there is none—but we have a few bushels fresh seed collected in a non-yellows section.

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Full line of Imported and Native Fruit Stocks and Seeds

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A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

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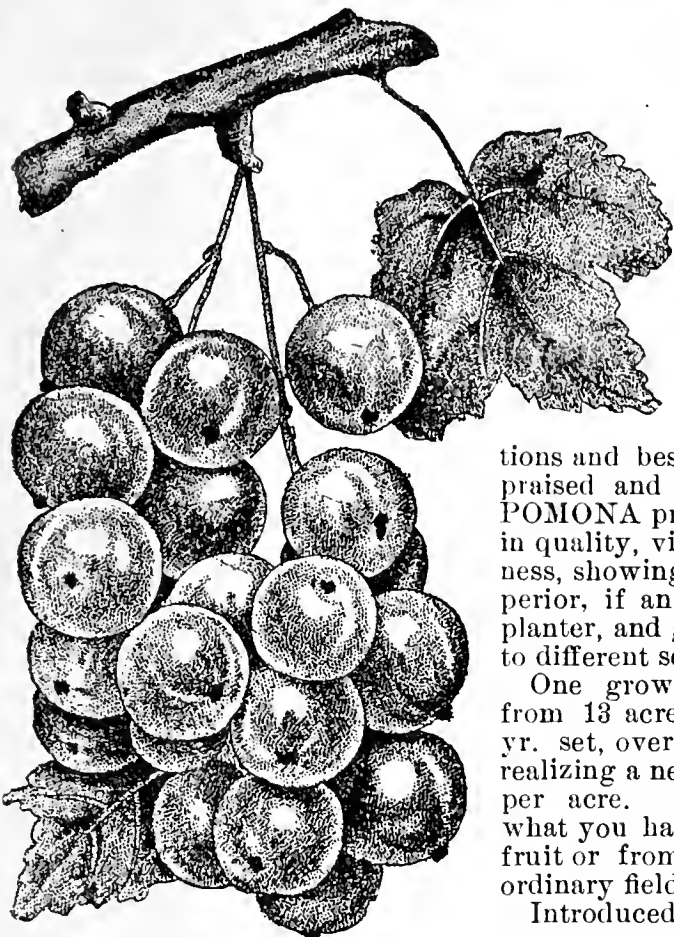
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One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

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We have for fall and spring trade a fine block of well-grown peach trees; all the leading western varieties.

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grown on new land and free from Aphis.

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large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including

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Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

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An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER. Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES. Immense Stock, Warranted True QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates. Send list of wants for prices.

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EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACK-BERRIES, Etc.

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I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

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Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

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Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer. Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article. Send for circular and price list.

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Offer in large quantities for this fall or spring delivery :

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitæ, Ornamental Shrubs, etc.

NO AGENTS, which permit to offer at lowest possible rates. Kindly send your lists of wants. You will surely save dollars.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.


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NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

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Write me for easy terms and prices.

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4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
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WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
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FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

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100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acres in Canua.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT
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KANSAS RASPBERRY.

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BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

OFFER FOR FALL 1899

AND SPRING 1900.

In car load lots, assorted car load lots, or smaller quantities.

Standard Pears—Complete assortment, including liberal portion Keiffer, Bartlett, Henry, Arnold, etc.

Dwarf Pears—Complete assortment.

Plums—European, Japan and native, assorted.

Cherry—Assorted.

Carolina Poplar—All sizes; extra fine young stock.

Norway, Silver and Rock Maples.

Weir's Cut Leaved and Schwedlerii Maple.

American Elms, Weeping Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Hardy Shrubs—Good assortment; also Evergreens, Roses, Vines, Small Fruits, etc.

Apple Seedlings and Imported Seedlings, Peach Pits, supplies, etc. (Prices on application.)

SEE TRADE LIST FALL 1899.

Spade and supply orders should be sent in early.

.. FOR ..

Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,
Grown on new land,
Carefully packed in
Paper Lined Boxes,
Handled by experienced
workmen, and
Shipped promptly when ordered,
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

EARLIEST
PEACH.....

STRAWBERRY

HARRISON'S
NURSERIES

Plants by the Dozen or Million

PLANTS | PLANTS | PLANTS

Fresh dug, well rooted, well graded and well packed to reach
any part of the United States.

LEADERS

Peach

Leading
Varieties.

ASK FOR WHOLESALE
PRICE LIST.



Apples

Ben Davis,
M. B. Twig,
Wine Sap,
York Imperial.



EXCELSIOR. (Per.)

The originator says: "We are proud in being able to offer to our patrons this extra early, large, firm, high-colored, well-shaped berry. It is immensely productive and will take the place of Mitchel's Early wherever tried. It was originated in the state of Arkansas, where all good things come from. We strongly urge all our patrons to get a start of them for they are great early berries for profit. It is a seedling of Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Wilson shaped and Wilson colored; plant resembles Hoffman, but larger and more robust. On our grounds this gave a few berries the past season, which were extremely early, large, good color, firm, and in every way showed to be the very best extra early berry we have ever seen."

Plums

Abundance,
Burbank,
Hale,
Berckman,
Chabott,
Normand,
Satsuma.



Asparagus

Now ready
to book
Orders for
Spring.

Buy direct from the Grower. Send for estimate to-day. We want your order.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BEST
ASPARAGUS

BERLIN,
MD.

KEIFFER ...
PEAR TREES

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January, 1900.

The Painesville Nurseries.

Located on the shore of Lake Erie, thirty miles east of Cleveland. grow as healthy, hardy, thrifty nursery stock as can be found between the oceans, consisting of one of the most complete assortments of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses,
Hardy Herbaceous Plants, Climbing Vines, Bulbs and Greenhouse Plants.
Large Blocks of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plum, Cherry, Apple, &c.

Peach Trees—We have made these a specialty for years and have an immense budding on the bank of Lake Erie, two miles from any peach orchards, and guaranteed free from any borers, scale, yellows, aphids, etc.

Small fruits—Very heavy in Gooseberries and Currants, Raspberries and other.

Headquarters for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

Will have the largest and finest stock of large **Carolina Poplars** for the coming fall trade which we ever offered. This is the tree for quick growth and to resist the smoke and gas in village, town and city.

Weeping Trees—Especially heavy in Teas' Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Mountain and European Weeping Ash, and a good stock of other weeping trees. Fine stock of high top **Rose Acacia**.

Roses, Roses, Roses—Forty acres in nursery rows, own roots and budded. None better. Greatly superior to the imported.

Greenhouse Department.

Consists of **Forty-four** houses filled with **Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus**, and other things too numerous to mention.

Holland Bulbs—Have large lots contracted with best growers that cannot fail to please customers.

Personal inspection and correspondence solicited.

TRADE LISTS AND CATALOGUES FREE.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

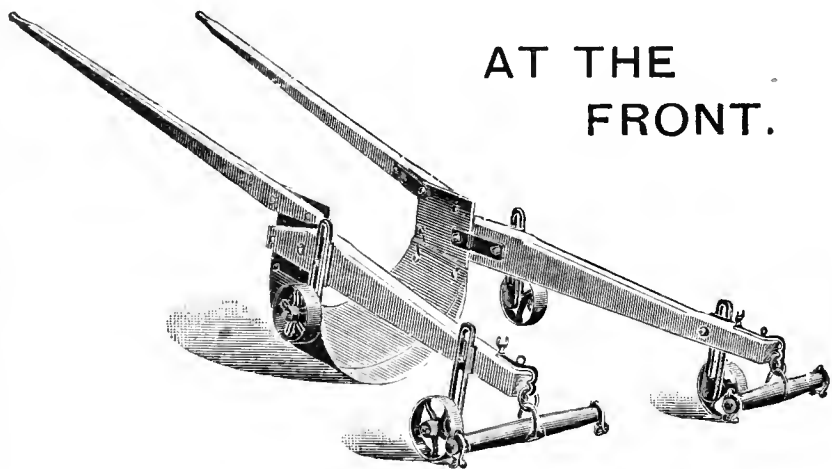
The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

BRAGG'S Common Sense... Tree Digger

AT THE
FRONT.



WE SHIP THE DIGGER ON TRIAL.

Our Stock is fine for Spring, 1900, including 200,000 Peach in Cellars.

L. G. BRAGG & CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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Jackson & Perkins Co.,

NEWARK,
N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ROSES, CLEMATIS,

ALSO GOOD STOCKS OF

Ampelopsis Veitchii, *Chinese Matrimony Vine*, *Wisteria*, Purple,
Deutzias, *Forsythia Fortunei*, *Fringe*, Purple,
Fringe, White, *Halesia Tetraptera*, *Herbaceous Plants*,
Hydrangea Pan. Grand—2 to 3 ft. *Snowball*, Japan,
Hydrangea P. G. tree form, *Spireas*, *Sumac*, cut leaved,
Tree Paeonias, *Welgelias*, *Xanthoceras*.

Acacia, Mexican, *Alder*, European, *Beech*, American,
Cytissus Laburnum, *Euonymus*, European,
Magnolia Acuminata, *Magnolia Speciosa*, *Willow*, *Kilmarnock*,
Arbor Vitae, Siberian, *Fir*, Nordman's Silver, *Larch*, European,
Spruce, Norway.

CURRENTS—2 yr., No. 1, Black Champion, Cherry, La Versailles,
Fay's. 2 yr., medium, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's.

GOOSEBERRIES—Columbus, Houghton, Industry, Red Jacket.

PEARS—Standard and dwarf. **PLUMS.**

Send for our price list which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

WANTED for mailing: 2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr. grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

BREWER & STANNARD, OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete
Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, *Grape Vines*, *Currants*, *Raspberries*,
Blackberries, *Apple Seedlings*, *Forest Seedlings*, and
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.
Ornamental Trees, *Shrubs* and *Vines*.

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NORTH TOPEKA NURSERIES.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

I offer to the trade for fall of 1899 and spring of 1900 a full line of stock, including

APPLE, Apple Seedling,
PEACH, French and Japan
CHERRY, Pear Seedling.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF KEIFFER PEAR.
GOOD STOCK. GOOD GRADES.

A. L. BROOKE, = North Topeka, Kan.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries

BARBIER & CO., SUCCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List Apply to

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THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.
ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.
RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.
PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.
DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co. GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Reg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,

105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN. GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.

Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,

BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

HALE PLUMS,

Fine 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Also FAY CURRANTS, 2 yr. Attractive Prices.

WHITING NURSERY CO.,

457 BLUE HILL AVENUE, BOSTON MASS.

Everything in

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Catalogue and Price List ..Free..

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AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

==APPLE==
SEEDLINGS

Name, number and grade wanted, and get special prices on same, also samples if desired, from

J. W. McNARY, DAYTON, OHIO.

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Special Low Prices ON APPLE.

2 years, 4 to 5 feet ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) and 3 to 4 feet until surplus is reduced. Good assortment. Strong on Commercial Varieties.

Apple Grafts of any Style Made to Order

A Complete Stock of all Grades of

APPLE,	SHADE TREES,
CHERRY,	ORNAMENTAL TREES,
PEAR,	ROSES,
PLUM,	EVERGREENS,
PEACH,	SHRUBS,
APRICOTS,	OSAGE ORANGE,
SMALL FRUITS,	FOREST SEEDLINGS.

Get Our Prices Before Buying. Correspondence Solicited.

MT. ARBOR NURSERIES,
E. S. WELCH, PROP'R,
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Willowdale Nurseries

WILLOWDALE, PA.

WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Peach,	Japan Plum,	Sour Cherries,
Currants,	Gooseberries,	Shade Trees,
Evergreens,	Osage Orange.	

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,
WILLOWDALE, PA.

Correspondence Solicited.

EAGLE The Everbearing, Neverfailing PLUM

Best money maker known. Twenty-six successive crops on parent tree; fine size and color and very best flavor. Perfectly hardy.

ROSEDALE HYBRID—Handsome evergreen of its class ever offered. Sells at sight. Send for description and prices.
BAKER BROS., Ft. Worth, Tex.

SURPLUS

OSAGE ORANGE, very strong, one year.

NORWAY SPRUCE, 5 to 6 feet, fine, not crowded.

AM. ARBOR VITAE, fine, bushy. 4 to 5 and 6 ft.

NORWAY MAPLES, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

FOR NURSERY PLANTING.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - - MALVERN, PA.

EMPORIA NURSERIES of Emporia, Va., wishes to clear the land that 2,000 to 3,000 Am. Arbor Vitae are on, 4 ft. up to 8 or 9 ft., and will sell cheap by 100 or 1,000.

WANTED—1000 Cherry Seedlings in Spring.

EMPORIA NURSERIES,
EMPORIA, VA.

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ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE HORTICULTURAL CO., Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring.

Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

CLEMATIS, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants.

Hydrangea, p. g., stand. and tree form.

Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

Peach Trees

By the
Thousand
or
Car Load.

We grow Peach Trees for the Trade and aim to please our customers, and do.

D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.

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W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A Co, Md.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myrcobolan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
 ROSES, SHRUBS.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c. &c., &c.
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WILLIS NURSERY,
 OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers for the coming Spring a large and well selected
stock of.....

APPLE

COMMERCIAL SORTS A SPECIALTY.

CHERRIES, largely lighter grades, good assortment.

STANDARD and DWARF PEARS, a fine stock and assortment,
 all grades.

QUINCES, ORANGE and CHAMPION PEACHES, a fine
 assortment, all grades.

GOOSEBERRIES, HOUGHTON and DOWNING, CURRANTS,
 leading sorts.

GRAPES, a fine lot of Sural sorts.

BLACKBERRIES from root cuttings, a good assortment. A fine
 lot of **Kansas Raspberries**. Also a fine lot of

ROSES, including Queen of the Prairie and B. Belle, and varie-
 ties of Moss and H. P. Roses and Shrubs, Snowballs, Hydrangea and
 others. Also

OSAGE HEDGE, including a fine lot of light grade.

We also offer a nice lot of **2-yr. Apple** under 2 feet in height,
 including a general assortment.

All Stock Carefully Graded and Sent Out Well
 Packed and in Good Order.

Prices Low. Correspondence Solicited.

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Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

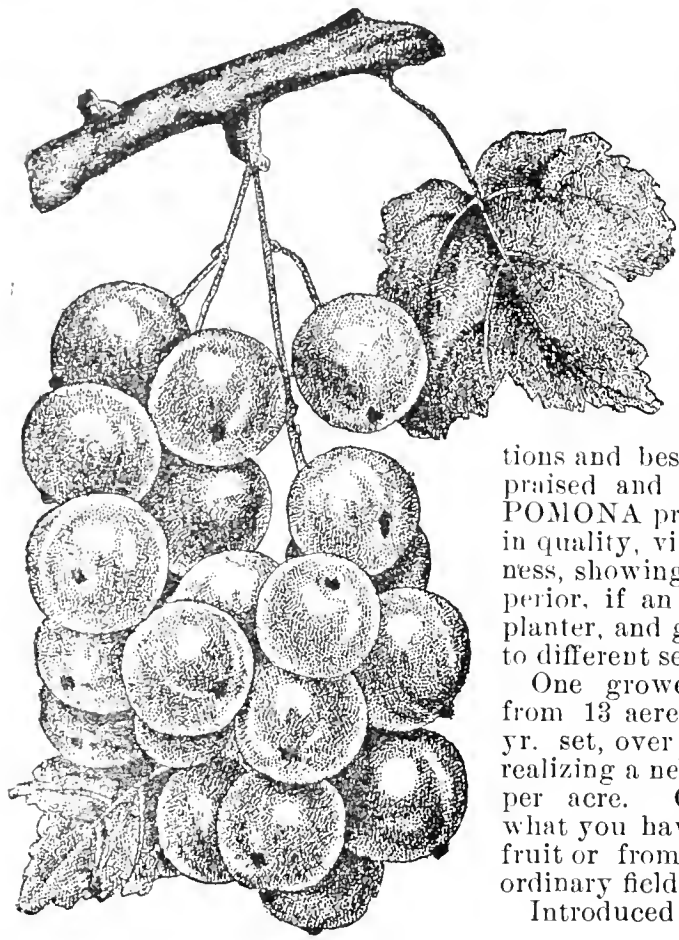
In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

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The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT,
Marion Co., INDIANA.

25 New Plate Books for Sale.

ROSES AND ORNAMENTALS ONLY.

Address,

"PLATE BOOKS," care National Nurseryman.

250,000 Miller Red Raspberry Plants.

300,000 Early Harvest Blackberry Plants.

150,000 Lucretia Dewberry Plants.

125,000 Strawberry Plants, from best leading sorts

100,000 Peach Trees, one year from bud and June budded in surplus.

20,000 Japan Plums, one year from bud, also in surplus.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

MILFORD NURSERIES,

Alex. Pullen, Prop.

Milford, Delaware.

GRAPE VINES

—AND—

CURRANT PLANTS

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

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From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country.

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G. E. P. A., Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A.,
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PIONEER NURSERIES CO. ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

PEACH TREES.

We have for fall and spring trade a fine block of well-grown peach trees; all the leading western varieties.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

grown on new land and free from Aphis.

SHADE TREES,

large and small, together with a general line of nursery stock, including

Forest Tree Seedlings, Osage Hedge Plants, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Etc.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER. PRICES RIGHT

Correspondence solicited.

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GENEVA, NEB.

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The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER.
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY Nurseries, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on
the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry
included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

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Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.

The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,
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**EXTRA FINE
PLANTS**

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.

Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.

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SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"

Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

Norway Maple Norway Maple. Norway Maple.

Specially grown for American trade, straight, clean, thrifty,
twice transplanted trees.

3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.

Cash with order by Draft on London.

Prices on the above and other Nursery Stock on application.

JOHN PALMER & SONS, LTD.,
THE NURSERIES. ANNAN, SCOTLAND.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

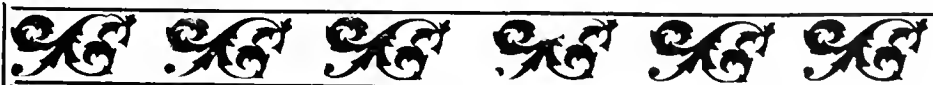
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NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.



Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service
to the WEST.

4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO to CHICAGO.

3 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO to
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
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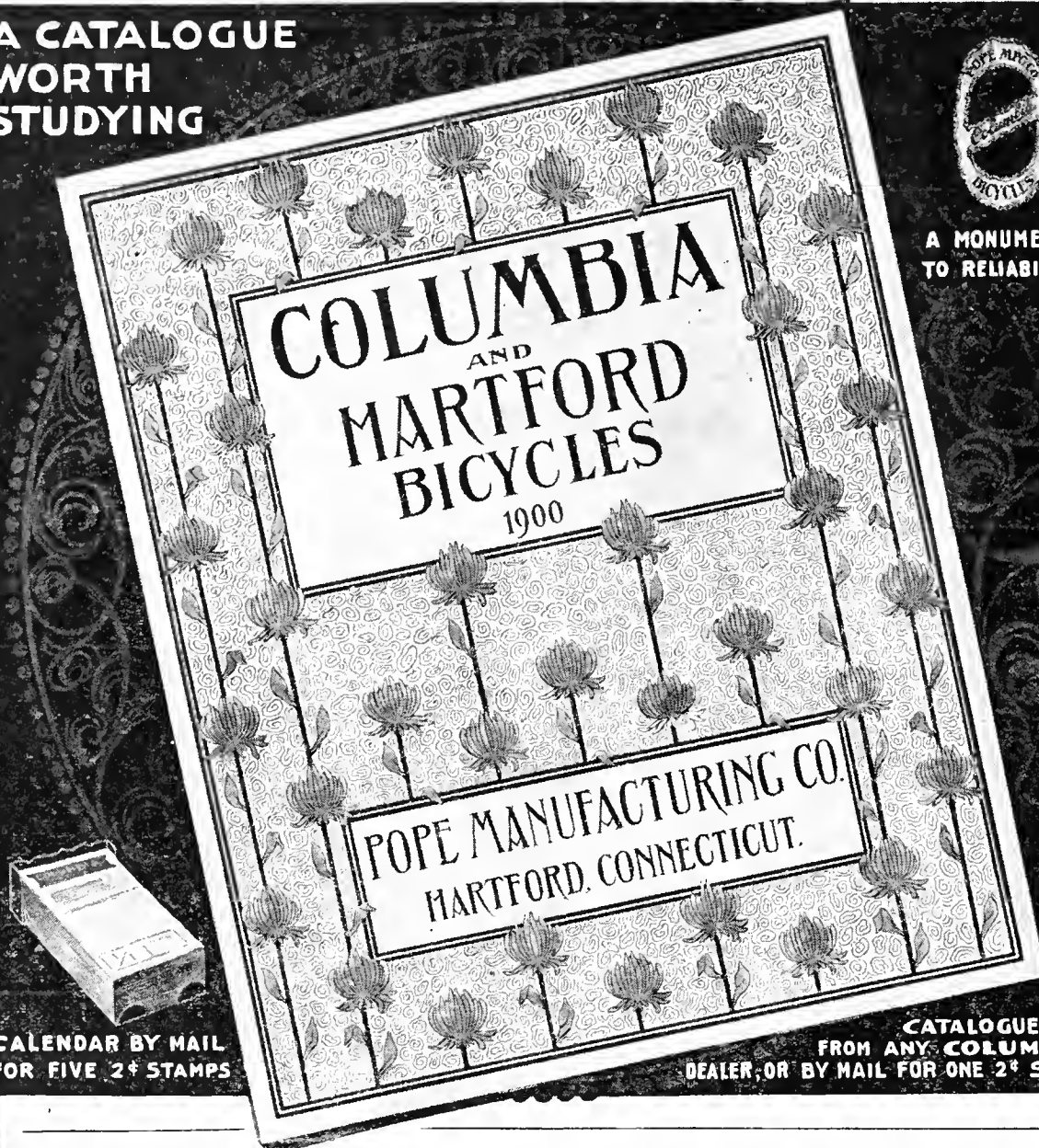
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, R. F. KELLEY,
N. Y. S. P. A., G. A. P. D.,
287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.



When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**A CATALOGUE
WORTH
STUDYING**



**A MONUMENT
TO RELIABILITY**

**CALENDAR BY MAIL
FOR FIVE 2¢ STAMPS**

**CATALOGUE FREE
FROM ANY COLUMBIA
DEALER OR BY MAIL FOR ONE 2¢ STAMP**



OUR CATALOGUE for 1900 should be in the hands of every man and woman contemplating the purchase of a bicycle. It is a book to take home and study. It affords a fine exposition of the printer's and engraver's arts. It not only acquaints the reader with details of Columbias and Hartfords for 1900, but extends such knowledge of the features essential to high grade bicycle construction as to render it easy to discriminate between poor and good wheels. The Columbia Chainless for 1900 is the only wheel yet built perfectly adapted to all conditions of riding. We consider Columbia Chain Wheels the most perfect chain bicycles ever constructed. New Frames, new Hubs and Spokes, new Fork Crown Construction, new Seat Post Binder, reduction in weight, are a few of the improvements common to both Chainless and Chain machines. Our new Coaster Brake is applicable to both Chainless and Chain models.

Columbia, Hartford Stormer and Pennant Bicycles, \$75, \$60, \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
DIVISION OF AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY.
HARTFORD - CONN.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P.J.A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Aers in Cauna.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

WE GROW

a general assortment of nursery stock, and this season
have a surplus above the requirements of
our usual trade in

Evergreen Seedlings,

(American grown)

Apple Seedlings,

Grape Vines,

Elm, Silver Maple

and Black Cherry

Seedlings,

Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries from Root
Cuttings, Asparagus, Street Trees, Flowering Shrubs,
Ornamental Vines, Roses, Hedge Plants.
Also an assortment of other stock.

PRICES MADE ON APPLICATION.

SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY,

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

.. FOR ..

Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,
Grown on new land,
Carefully packed in
Paper Lined Boxes,
Handled by experienced
workmen, and
Shipped promptly when ordered,
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

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Strawberry Plants and Peach Trees

...BY...

Dozens or Thousands



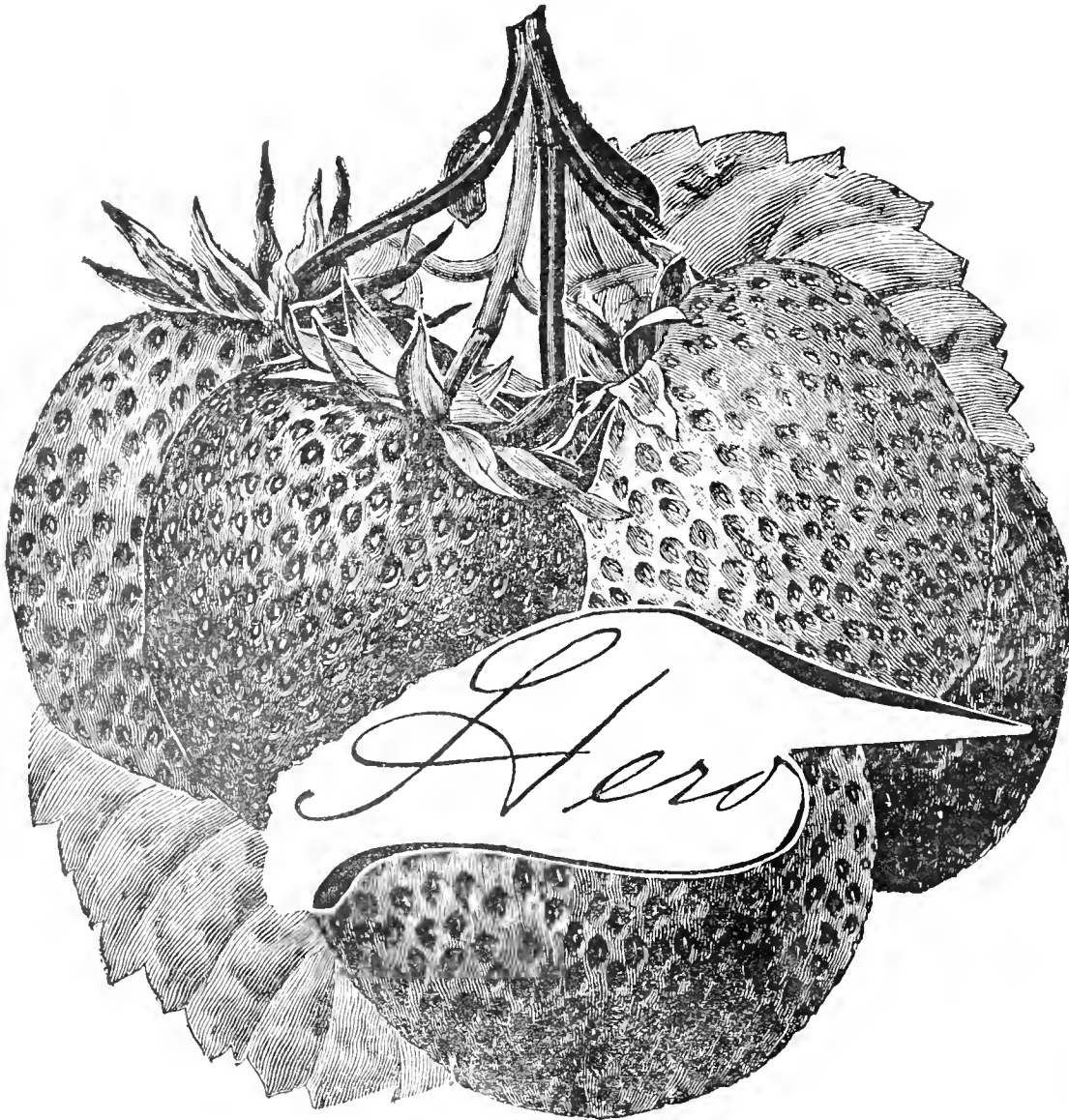
Peach Trees

Kieffer Pear

Miller
Red Raspberry
..Plants..

Lucretia
Dewberry
..Plants..

FINEST GROWN



— HERO —

Asparagus
Roots

Apple Trees

Budded or Grafted.

Plum Trees

On Plum and Peach Root.

Earliest Peach

George Washington proved himself to be the greatest hero among American people; even so will this berry prove itself to be the greatest hero among strawberries.

The fruit is large, well formed, of dark red color and shows its color through and through. It is of most excellent flavor, not only tastes delicious while eating but leaves such a pleasant after affect that makes one feel like wanting more. Surely the most fastidious epicurean cannot find any fault whatever with this fruit when it is placed upon his table.

This new variety was originated in Arkansas. We have purchased the entire stock and have full control of same and there is no other firm in the United States that have any of these plants; therefore, do not be deceived by unscrupulous persons who should claim to have this variety. The fruit is solid and will stand long shipment. Season of ripening about May 25th. We are offering them at a nominal price considering the quality and small quantity which we have to offer. We have placed the prices very low for such a desirable variety and to be sure your order will be filled it should be placed at once and the stock will be reserved, otherwise, you may be too late. Get our prices.

CATALOGUE FREE.



SEND LIST OF WANTS
AT ONCE.



J. G. Harrison & Sons

BERLIN, MD.

Box 103.

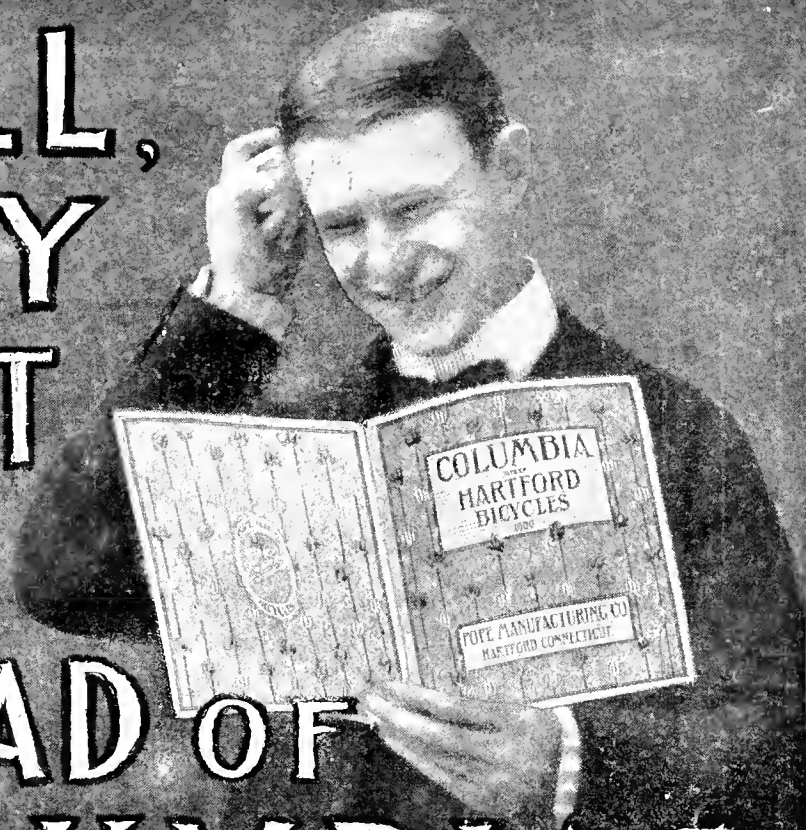


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February, 1900.

“WELL,
THEY
DON'T
GET
AHEAD OF
COLUMBIAS
AND HARTFORDS!”



Constant adaptation of the the best means to the best ends, has earned for our machines their recognized superiority. But we have never allowed success to act as a bar to progress.

Our machines for 1900 are an exemplification of this policy.

New Frames, new Hubs and Spokes, new Seat Post Binder, reduction in weight are improvements common to both Chainless and Chain models.

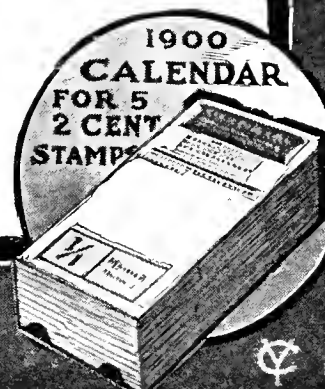
Our new Coaster Brake permits the cyclist to enjoy the pleasure of coasting while retaining full control of the wheel. It does not require removal of the feet from the pedals and the speed of the bicycle can be regulated no matter how steep the grade. The brake is applicable to both Chainless and Chain models, and is furnished for \$5.00.

The COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, reduced in weight and otherwise greatly improved, is the ideal mount for road or track.

Columbia, Hartford, Stormer and Pennant Bicycles.

\$75, \$60, \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.

Columbia and Stormer catalogues free from any Columbia or Stormer dealer, or by mail for 2-cent stamp each.



AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY
POPE SALES DEPARTMENT
HARTFORD CONN

**For
The
1900
Spring
Trade**

FRUIT TREES

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

GRAPE VINES

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

WEeping TREES

Heavy in Tea's Weeping Mulberry, conceded to be the finest weeper of recent introduction, also heavy in Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Cut Leaved Birch, etc.

TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

CLEMATIS

In large supply, strong two and three years, Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburg, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

TREE ROSES

Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

AZALEA

Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

RHODODENDRONS

Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

EVERGREENS

In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,

Correspondence solicited.
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

PAINESVILLE, O.

The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT .. HOPE .. NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

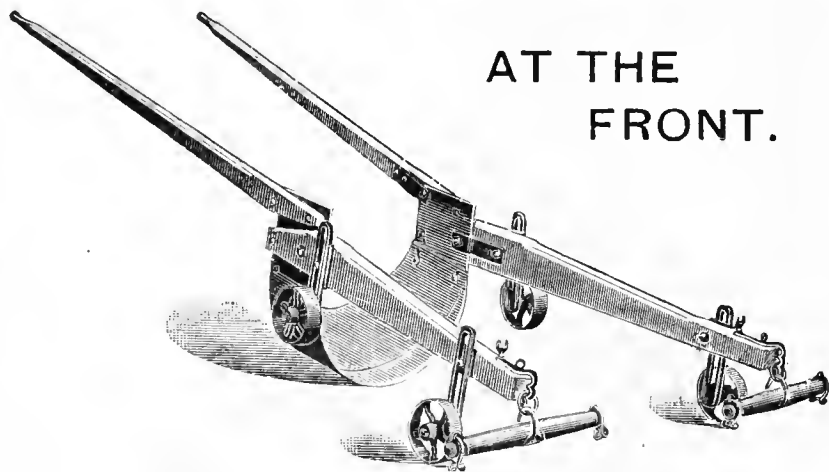
The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

BRAGG'S Common Sense... Tree Digger

AT THE
FRONT.



WE SHIP THE DIGGER ON TRIAL.

Our Stock is fine for Spring, 1900, including 200,000 Peach in Cellars.

L. G. BRAGG & CO.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Jackson & Perkins Co.,

NEWARK,

N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

ROSES, CLEMATIS,

ALSO GOOD STOCKS OF

Ampelopsis Veitchii, *Chinese Matrimony Vine*, *Wisteria*, Purple,
Deutzias, *Forsythia Fortunei*, *Fringe*, Purple,
Fringe, White, *Halesia Tetraptera*, *Herbaceous Plants*,
Hydrangea Pan. Grand—2 to 3 ft. *Snowball*, Japan,
Hydrangea P. G. tree form, *Spireas*,
Tree Paeonias, *Weigelias*, *Xanthoceras*.

Acacia, Mexican, *Alder*, European, *Beech*, American,
Cytissus Laburnum, *Euonymus*, European,
Magnolia Acuminata, *Magnolia Speciosa*,
Arbor Vitae, Siberian, *Spruce*, Norway,
Fir, Nordman's Silver,

CURRENTS—2 yr., No. 1, Black Champion, Cherry, La Versailles,
Fay's. 2 yr., medium, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's.

GOOSEBERRIES—Columbus, Houghton, Industry, Red Jacket.

PEARS—Standard and dwarf. **PLUMS**.

Send for our price list which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

WANTED for mailing: 2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr. grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

BREWER & STANNARD, OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete
Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY **Elizabeth, N. J.**
NURSERIES.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"

Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

Norway Maple Norway Maple. Norway Maple.

Specially grown for American trade, straight, clean, thrifty,
twice transplanted trees.

3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.

Cash with order by Draft on London.

Prices on the above and other Nursery Stock on application.

JOHN PALMER & SONS, LTD.,

THE NURSERIES.

ANNAN, SCOTLAND

Ornamental LARGE SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.



Wabash R. R.

Offers Unexcelled Service
to the WEST.

4 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO—to—CHICAGO.

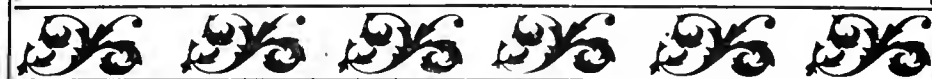
3 Daily Vestibuled Trains,
BUFFALO to
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY and OMAHA.

**FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.**

Full information regarding rates, etc., cheerfully given.
...Address,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, R. F. KELLEY,
N. Y. S. P. A., G. A. P. D.,
287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y. 287 Main, Buffalo, N. Y.



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W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A Co, Md.

P. Sebire & Sons, Nurserymen,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree Stocks, such as Apple, Pear, Myr-
 b. Jan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small
 Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, &c. The largest
 stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quota-
 tions before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for
 U. S. America and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO., P. O. Box 920, New York.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
 ROSES, SHRUBS.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
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WILLIS NURSERY,
 OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers for the coming Spring a large and well selected
stock of.....

APPLE

COMMERCIAL SORTS A SPECIALTY.

CHERRIES, largely lighter grades, good assortment.

STANDARD and DWARF PEARS, a fine stock and assortment,
 all grades.

QUINCES, ORANGE and CHAMPION PEACHES, a fine
 assortment, all grades

GOOSEBERRIES, HOUGHTON and DOWNING, CURRANTS,
 leading sorts.

GRAPES, a fine lot of Sural sorts.

BLACKBERRIES from root cuttings, a good assortment A fine
 lot of **Kansas Raspberries**. Also a fine lot of

ROSES, including Queen of the Prairie and B. Belle, and varie-
 ties of Moss and H. P. Roses and Shrubs, Snowballs, Hydrangea and
 others. Also

OSAGE HEDGE, including a fine lot of light grade.

We also offer a nice lot of **2-yr. Apple** under 2 feet in height,
 including a general assortment.

All Stock Carefully Graded and Sent Out Well
 Packed and in Good Order.

Prices Low. Correspondence Solicited.

A. WILLIS, Prop'r,
 OTTAWA, - - KANSAS.

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Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,
 One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,
 Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE

Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr. Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft. Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful COLO BLUE SPRUCE.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,

POMONA NURSERIES.

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

Sugar Maples

AN IMMENSE STOCK IN SEVERAL SIZES,

STRAIGHT AND HANDSOME.

SPECIAL BLOCKS OF

Viburnum Plicatum,

Weigelia Rosea,

Spirea Reevesii,

Billardi and Thunbergii,

Deutzia Candidissima, and Pride of Rochester,

Yucca Filamentosa, Etc., Etc.

Golden Syringa,

Candida and Variegata,

Prunifolia,

Forsythia Fortunii,

Exceptional care taken in grading, digging and packing all orders.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,

Maple Avenue Nurseries, WEST CHESTER, PA.

EVERGREENS

Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce.

Very large stock Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce.

Sweet Chestnut Seedlings.

Get my Price List and Save Money.

C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.

EVERGREENS!

That stood the trying weather of last winter uninjured.

Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Spruce, Hemlock Spruce and White Pine.

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTED.

Millions of Them for Spring's trade—any size you may need. I have all the leading varieties. NOW is the time to place your Spring's contracts. Send me a list of your wants to-day.

D. HILL, EVERGREEN SPECIALIST,

DUNDEE AND ELGIN NURSERIES.

DUNDEE, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.

WANTED—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

W. H. KAUFFMAN,

HAWKEYE NURSERIES.

STRATFORD, IOWA.

An Immense Stock of the Following for

SPRING OF 1900

EUROPEAN PLUMS,

CUT LEAF BIRCH,

WHITE BIRCH,

CAROLINA POPLARS.

PAEONIAS,

STANDARD PEARS,

DWARF PEARS,

PURPLE BEECH,

KILMARNOCK WILLOW,

YUCCAS,

Write for prices. We can save you money.

H. S. TAYLOR & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE

FOR SPRING 1900 SHIPMENTS.

Give us estimate of your wants and write us for prices on

PEACH

LEADING VARIETIES, especially CARMAN, Elberta, Triumph and Emma.

PLUM

Willard, Wickson, Red June, Kelsey, White Kelsey, Mikado, Normand, Bailey, Hytankio, Berekmand and Yeddo. Wild Goose, Golden Beauty, Forest Rose.

Shropshire Damson, Tennant Prune, Clifford, Mo. Apricot, World Beater, 2 yrs., $\frac{1}{2}$ and up.

CHALCO, 1 yr., 3 ft.

HALE, 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft.

Japan Chestnuts, all sizes and ages.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY,

POMONA, N. C.

NEW STRAWBERRY,

"ROUGH RIDER"

The firmest, latest, best keeping strawberry ever produced. Enormously productive and large. Brought 12 to 20 cents per quart wholesale in New York and Boston, season of 1899. We are the introducers and supply plants to the trade. Nurserymen are invited to catalogue it. For prices, cuts, and all information, address

L. J. FARMER, NURSERYMAN,

PULASKI, N. Y.

P. S.—We have 13 acres of Strawberries, 5 acres of Raspberries, 4 acres of Blackberries, etc., etc. We can quote rock bottom prices on Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants. Correspondence solicited.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.

A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver,
Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy
Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash,
Cut leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa,
American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American
Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry,
Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce,
Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Cur-
rants and Gooseberries extensively grown.
Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia
Nurseries,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

Willowdale Nurseries

WILLOWDALE, PA.

WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Peach, Japan Plum, Sour Cherries,
Currants, Gooseberries, Shade Trees,
Evergreens, Osage Orange.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

Correspondence Solicited.

WILLOWDALE, PA.

HALE PLUMS,

Fine 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Also **FAY CURRANTS**, 2 yr. Attractive Prices.

WHITING NURSERY CO.,

457 BLUE HILL AVENUE. - - - BOSTON MASS.

SURPLUS

OSAGE ORANGE, very strong, one year.
NORWAY SPRUCE, 5 to 6 ft., fine, not crowded.
AM. ARBOR VITAE, fine, bushy, 4 to 5 and 6 ft.
NORWAY MAPLES, 2½ to 3½ ft.

FOR NURSERY PLANTING.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - - - MALVERN, PA.

WANTED!

Large Horse Chestnuts, what have you to offer?

W. E. BEAUDRY,

Hyde Park Nurseries 5411 Woodlawn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete
assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry,
Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits,
Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1
year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades,
Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will
be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE
LIST issued about February 1st.

BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE HORTICULTURAL CO., Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring.

Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

CLEMATIS, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants

Hydrangea, p. g., stand. and tree form.

Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

Peach Trees

By the
Thousand
or
Car Load.

We grow Peach Trees for the Trade and aim to
please our customers, and do.

D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NORTH TOPEKA NURSERIES.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

I offer to the trade for fall of 1899 and spring of 1900 a full line of stock, including

APPLE, Apple Seedling,
PEACH, French and Japan
CHERRY, Pear Seedling.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF KIEFFER PEAR.
GOOD STOCK. GOOD GRADES.

A. L. BROOKE, = North Topeka, Kan.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries

BARBIER & CO., SUGCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List Apply to

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

THE

Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

Full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

ESTABLISHED 1780

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees. 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN. GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS.

... AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.

Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,

BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

NEW STRAWBERRIES Gladstone, Johnson's Ey, Repeater, Emperor, Empress, Twilight, Livingstone, Rough Rider, W. J. Bryan and 75 other new and standard varieties.

THE EARLY SNOWBALL POTATO and 20 other leading sorts.

Descriptive catalogue free.

FLANSBURG & PEIRSON, Leslie, Michigan.

PARAGON CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS

the best stock on which to graft the improved varieties, all sizes up to 8 feet. Write for prices.

H. M. ENGLE & SON, MARIETTA, PA.

THE AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY'S

DIRECTORY FOR 1899,

Is now ready, revised and corrected to date, with 1336 names of new concerns. This book, issued every year at great expense, contains the names and addresses of all the Florists, Nurserymen and Seed Merchants in the United States and Canada. Price, \$2.00.

AMERICAN FLORIST COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Fine Assortment. All Grades.

Apples and Crabs Pears—Std. and Dwarf
Cherries, Plums, Peaches
Quinces Birch—Cut-leaf
Poplars—Carolina, Lombardy
Willow Kilmarnock Prunus Pissardii
Currants, Downing Gooseberries
Hydrangea Tree P. G. Crimson Rambler
German Iris.

Our prices will pay you.

THOS. W. BOWMAN, Rochester,
New York.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Wanted!

Young man, experienced in running agents, and familiar with all kinds of office work. Apply with references, stating experience, etc., to

L. L. MAY & CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.

WANTED!

A first-class foreman for nursery. A thoroughly practical experienced man, familiar with propagating all kinds of fruits, shrubs, etc. Must be sober and industrious. Apply with references to

L. L. MAY & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

SURPLUS STOCK!

We have in surplus a large quantity of the following, all fine stock:

Apple Trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up. Peach Trees, 3 to 4 feet.
Forest Tees. California Privet.
Green Mt. Grape Vines, 2 to 3 years.
October Purple Plum and Shrubbery.
Send us your want list for prices.

Address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons, NEW CANAAN, CONN.**

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN SURPLUS:

10,000 PEACH—3-4 ft., leading sorts.
8,000 PEACH—2-3 ft., nicely branched, mostly Elbertas.
10,000 PEACH—2 ft., whips, mostly Elbertas.
20,000 GRAPE VINES—3 yr. strong, and 3 yr. light.
Varieties, Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Moore's Early, Woodruff Red and Wyoming Red.
10,000 VICTORIA and BLACK NAPLE CURRANTS—2 and 3 yr.
5,000 SNYDER BLACKBERRY No. 1—R. C. plants.
25,000 CUTHBERT, HANSEL and THOMPSON'S EARLY RASPBERRY.
10,000 KANSAS RASPBERRY—Transplants and tips.
Std. Pear, Duchess Dwarf Pear, and leading varieties of Plum, and other stock in small quantities.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. B. COLE, - Painesville, O.

Established
1852.
600 Acres.
• 13 •
Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

American Arbor Vitæ

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

—AND—

...IRISH JUNIPER...

2 to to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.
We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.
P. O. BOX, 625.

PEACH TREES

We have a good list of varieties, and can do most of them in all of the grades. We offer also, 1 yr. KEIFFER, 4 to 6 ft. and 3 yr. 4 to 6 ft. JAPAN PLUMS on Peach and Apple in $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grades. APRICOT and N. MAPLE.

John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

INTRODUCER OF

Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry and Fay Currant.

Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.



WOOD LABELS

BENJAMIN GHASE, Derry, N. H.

**SURPLUS ON
European Plum
and Peach.**

Leading sorts.

APPLE 2 yr., 4 to 5 ft. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$) and 3 to 4 ft.

Good assortment. Strong on Commercial Varieties.

Osage Orange,
Soft Maple Seedlings.

Special low prices on the above.

**WE HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF
Nursery Stock for Spring Delivery**

Including a fine lot of

Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Osage Orange, Forest Tree Seedlings, Etc.

SHADE TREES

Soft Maple, Elm, White Ash, Butternut, Walnut, Catalpa and Carolina Poplar

LARGE STOCK. — ALL GRADES.

Our Wholesale Price List now ready. Your correspondence solicited.

Mt. Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Prop., Shenandoah, Ia.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P.J.A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acre in Canna.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

WE GROW

a general assortment of nursery stock, and this season have a surplus above the requirements of our usual trade in

Evergreen Seedlings.

(American grown)

Apple Seedlings.

Grape Vines.

Elm, Silver Maple and Black Cherry Seedlings.

Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries from Root Cuttings, Asparagus, Street Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Vines, Roses, Hedge Plants. Also an assortment of other stock.

PRICES MADE ON APPLICATION.

SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY,

CHARLES CITY, IOWA

.. FOR ..

Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,
Grown on new land,
Carefully packed in
Paper Lined Boxes,
Handled by experienced
workmen, and
Shipped promptly when ordered,
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

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ASPARAGUS ROOTS,

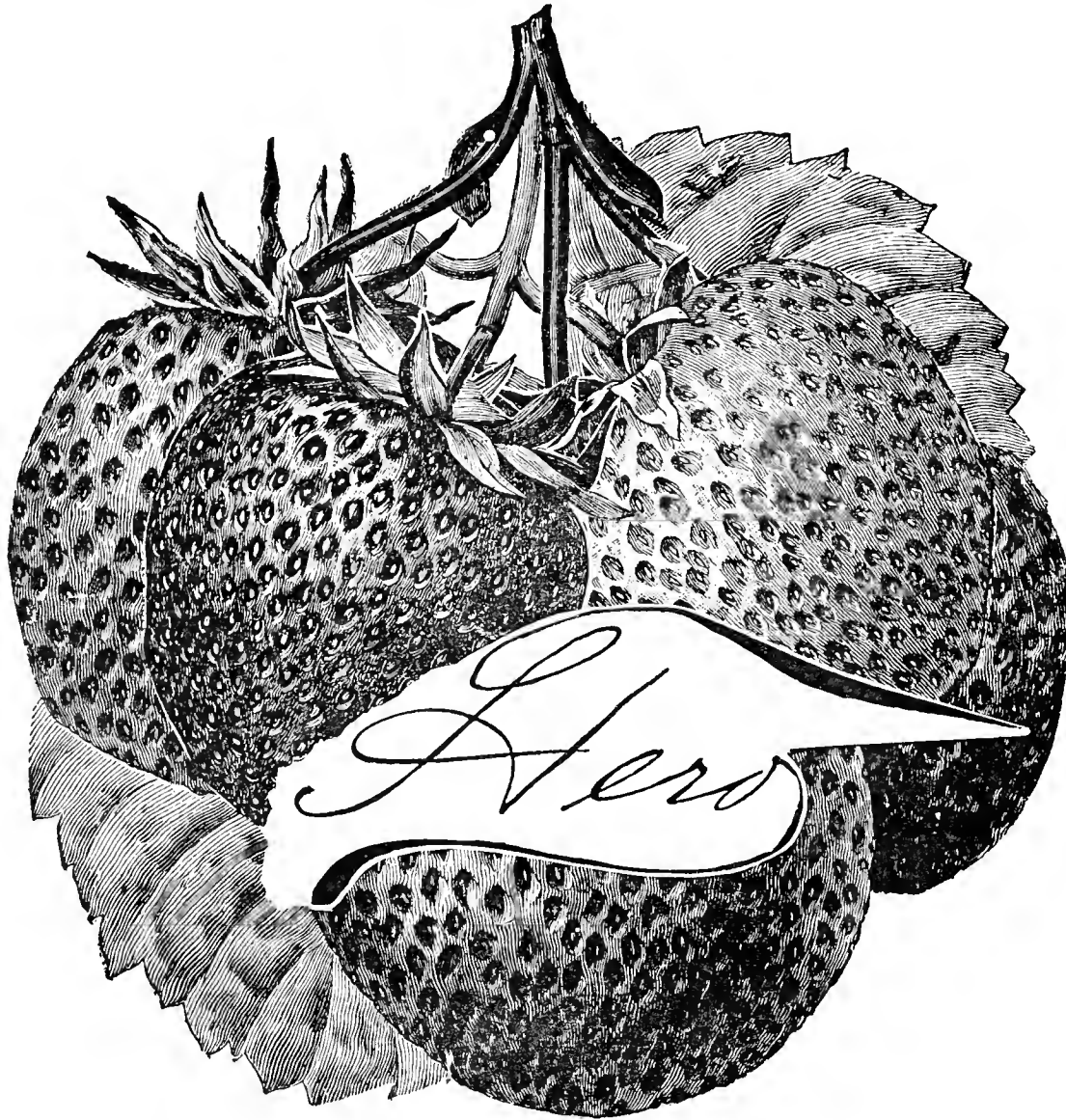
Kieffer Pear, Plum and Apple Trees,

*Miller Red Raspberry Plants,
and Lucretia Dewberry Plants.*



Peach Trees

Victor,
Holderbaum,
Climax,
Frances,
Delaware,
Waddell,
Mathews Beauty,
Carman,
Emma,
Beauty's Blush,
Mt. Rose,
Champion,
Elberta,
Fitzgerald,
Reeves Favorite,
Stump,
Old Mixon,
Globe,
Fox Seedling,
Stephen's R. Ripe,
Chair's Choice,
Crawford Late,
Alexander,
Bokara No. 3,
Chinese Cling,
Early Rivers,
Greensboro,
Early Michigan,
Hale's Early,
Kalamazoo,
Lemon Free,
Lewis,
New Prolific,
Sneed,
Triumph,
White H. Cling,
Wilkin's Cling.



HERO.

Strawberry Plants

Aroma [per], Bush Cluster,
Barton's Eclipse [imp],
Bedar Wood [per], Bubach [imp],
Bismarck [per], Brandywine [per],
Clyde [per], Carrie [imp],
Crescent [imp],
Cobden Queen [imp],
Columbian [per],
Cumberland [per],
Crockett's Early, Darling [per],
Delaware [per], Dayton [per],
Excelsior [per],
Enormous [per], Gandy [per],
Gandy Belle [per],
Greenville [imp],
Glen Mary [per],
Geo's Triumph, H. & H.,
Hero [per],
Haverland [imp],
Hoffman [per], Hersey [per],
Imp'd Parker Early [per],
Jerry Rusk [per],
Jersey Market [imp],
Lady Thompson [per],
Lady Jane, Lovett [per],
Manwell [per], Marshall [per],
Morgan's Favorite [per],
Mitchel's Early [per],
M. Queen, Nick Ohmer [per],
Ocean City [per],
Parsons Beauty [per],
Pride of Cumberland [per],
Pocomoke [per],
Paris King [per],
Reid's Prolific [per],
Portage, Sharpless [per],
Sample [imp], Star [per],
Seaford [imp],
Saunders [per],
Tennessee Prolific [per],
Vandiberry,
Warfield [imp], Wm. Belt [per]

George Washington proved himself to be the greatest hero among American people; even so will this berry prove itself to be the greatest hero among strawberries.

The fruit is large, well formed, of dark red color and shows its color through and through. It is of most excellent flavor, not only tastes delicious while eating but leaves such a pleasant after affect that makes one feel like wanting more. Surely the most fastidious epicurean cannot find any fault whatever with this fruit when it is placed upon his table.

This new variety was originated in Arkansas. We have purchased the entire stock and have full control of same and there is no other firm in the United States that have any of these plants; therefore, do not be deceived by unscrupulous persons who should claim to have this variety. The fruit is solid and will stand long shipment. Season of ripening about May 25th. We are offering them at a nominal price considering the quality and small quantity which we have to offer. We have placed the prices very low for such a desirable variety and to be sure your order will be filled it should be placed at once and the stock will be reserved, otherwise, you may be too late. Get our prices.



GET OUR NEW WHOLESALE LIST
JUST OUT.



Write To-day Before Placing Order.



J. G. Harrison & Sons

BERLIN, MD.

Box 103.





March, 1900.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT • • HOPE • • NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO. NEWARK, N. Y.

Our Principal Surplus is in the Following:

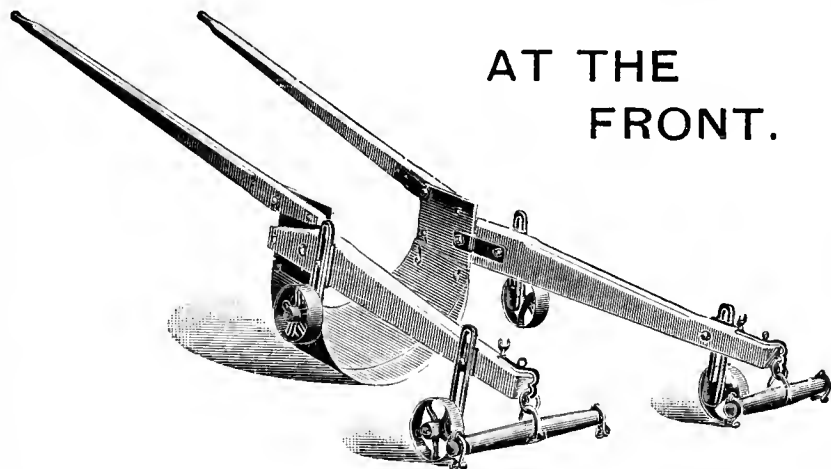
AMPELOPSIS, Veitchii.
CLEMATIS, Jackmanni and Paniculata.
CURRENTS, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's, La Versailles, etc.
EVERGREENS, Nordman's Fir, European Larch, Norway Spruce, etc.
EUONYMOUS, European.
GOOSEBERRIES, Columbus Downing, Red Jacket, Houghton, Industry, Smith's Improved.
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Achillea, Eulalia, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Iris, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Yucca, etc.
LILACS, assorted varieties.
MAGNOLIAS, Acuminata, Soulangeana, Speciosa.
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.
PEACHES, No. 1, Medium and No. 2.
PLUMS, No. 1 and Medium.
ROSES, Crimson Rambler and others.
RASPBERRIES, Cumberland. (*We are the introducers of this valuable sort.*)
SNOWBALL, Japan.

Send for our Price List which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

WANTED FOR MAILING—2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr., grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

BRAGG'S Common Sense... Tree Digger

AT THE
FRONT.



WE SHIP THE DIGGER ON TRIAL.

Our Stock is fine for Spring, 1900, including 200,000 Peach in Cellars.

L. G. BRAGG & CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

BREWER & STANNARD, OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Usage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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NORTH TOPEKA NURSERIES.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

I offer to the trade for fall of 1899 and spring of 1900 a full line of stock, including

APPLE, Apple Seedling,
PEACH, French and Japan
CHERRY, Pear Seedling.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF KEIFFER PEAR.

GOOD STOCK. GOOD GRADES.

A. L. BROOKE, = North Topeka, Kan.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aueuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acaecia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

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Superb Collection of :

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RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

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GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

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Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

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ESTABLISHED 1780.

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Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

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100,000 Blackberry,

2,000,000 Strawberry Plants,

500,000 Raspberries.

Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.

MILLER, LOUDON and

TRIUMPH,

COLUMBIAN . .

GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

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Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS.

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Descriptive catalogue free.

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PARAGON CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS

the best stock on which to graft the improved varieties, all sizes up to 8 feet. Write for prices.

H. M. ENGLE & SON, MARIETTA, PA.

WANTED

Position as Foreman in Nursery by a man having 15 years' experience in propagating and

growing all kinds of Nursery Stock, Ornamentals, etc. Can furnish best of references. Address

J. E. CAROTHERS, Sedgwick, Kans.

Fine Assortment. All Grades.

Apples and Crabs

Pears—Std. and Dwarf

Cherries, Plums, Peaches

Quinces

Birch—Cut-leaf

Poplars—Carolina, Lombardy

Willow Kilmarnock

Prunus Pissardii

Currants, Downing Gooseberries

Hydrangea Tree P. G.

Crimson Rambler

German Iris.

Our prices will pay you.

THOS. W. BOWMAN, Rochester,
New York.

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American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver,
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Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash,
Cut leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa,
American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American
Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry,
Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce,
Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Cur-
rants and Gooseberries extensively grown.
Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia
Nurseries,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

Willowdale Nurseries

WILLOWDALE, PA.

WE HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

Peach, Japan Plum, Sour Cherries,
Currants, Gooseberries, Shade Trees,
Evergreens, Osage Orange.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,

Correspondence Solicited.

WILLOWDALE, PA.

HALE PLUMS,

Fine 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.

Also FAY CURRANTS, 2 yr. Attractive Prices.

WHITING NURSERY CO.,

457 BLUE HILL AVENUE, - - - BOSTON, MASS.

SURPLUS

OSAGE ORANGE, very strong, one year.
NORWAY SPRUCE, 5 to 6 feet, fine, not crowded.
AM. ARBOR VITAE, fine, bushy. 4 to 5 and 6 ft.
NORWAY MAPLES, 2½ to 3½ ft.

FOR NURSERY PLANTING.

JOSIAH A. ROBERTS, - - - MALVERN, PA.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr.
Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.
Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a
large percentage of the beautiful COLO BLUE SPRUCE.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete
assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry,
Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits,
Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1
year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades,
Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will
be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE
LIST issued about February 1st.

BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE HORTICULTURAL CO., Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring.

Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

CLEMATIS, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants.

Hydrangea, p. g., stand. and tree form.

Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

Peach Trees

By the
Thousand
or
Car Load.

We grow Peach Trees for the Trade and aim to
please our customers, and do.

D. BAIRD & SON, BAIRD, N. J.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER.
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY Nurseries, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries

have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on
the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry
included. Ask for prices and terms.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
In the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or
papers. When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"

Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

Norway Maple Norway Maple. Norway Maple.

Specially grown for American trade, straight, clean, thrifty,
twice transplanted trees.

3 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft.

Cash with order by Draft on London.

Prices on the above and other Nursery Stock on application.

JOHN PALMER & SONS, LTD.,
THE NURSERIES. ANNAN, SCOTLAND.

Ornamental

LARGE SMALL **TREES**

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Osage Orange and
Forest Tree Seedlings.

Apple AND Crab GRAFTS

Any Style Made to Order.

Largest and Most Complete Stock
in the West.

FRUIT, SHADE and
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Small Fruits, Vines and Shrubs.

SHENANDOAH NURSERY,
D. S. LAKE, Prop'r.
SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A Co, Md.



EVERGREENS!

That stood the trying weather of last winter uninjured.

Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Spruce,
 Hemlock Spruce and White Pine.

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTED.

Millions of Them for Spring's trade—any size you may need. I
 have all the leading varieties. NOW is the time to place your
 Spring's contracts. Send me a list of your wants to-day.

D. HILL, EVERGREEN SPECIALIST,

DUNDEE AND ELGIN NURSERIES.

DUNDEE, ILL.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
 ROSES, SHRUBS.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
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WILLIS NURSERY,
 OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers for the coming Spring a large and well selected
stock of.....

APPLE

COMMERCIAL SORTS A SPECIALTY.

CHERRIES, largely lighter grades, good assortment.

STANDARD and DWARF PEARS, a fine stock and assortment,
 all grades.

QUINCES, ORANGE and CHAMPION PEACHES, a fine
 assortment, all grades.

GOOSEBERRIES, HOUGHTON and DOWNING, CURRANTS,
 leading sorts.

GRAPES, a fine lot of Sural sorts.

BLACKBERRIES from root cuttings, a good assortment A fine
 lot of **Kansas Raspberries**. Also a fine lot of

ROSES, including Queen of the Prairie and B. Belle, and varie-
 ties of Moss and H. P. Roses and Shrubs, Snowballs, Hydrangea and
 others. Also

OSAGE HEDGE, including a fine lot of light grade.

We also offer a nice lot of **2-yr. Apple** under 2 feet in height,
 including a general assortment.

All Stock Carefully Graded and Sent Out Well
 Packed and in Good Order.

Prices Low. Correspondence Solicited.

A. WILLIS, Prop'r,
 OTTAWA, - - KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

**Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.**

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,
 One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,
 Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS.

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SURPLUS FOR SPRING OF 1900.

CLEMATIS 700 HENRYI, 400 JACKMANI,
200 RAMONA, 150 DUCHESS.

Get our prices.

GEORGE BROTHERS, East Penfield, N. Y.

An Immense Stock of the Following for

SPRING OF 1900

EUROPEAN PLUMS,
CUT LEAF BIRCH,
WHITE BIRCH,
CAROLINA POPLARS,
PÆONIAS,

STANDARD PEARS,
DWARF PEARS,
PEACH TREES,
KILMARNOCK WILLOW,
YUCCAS,

PURPLE BEECH.

Write for prices. We can save you money.

H. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE
FOR SPRING 1900 SHIPMENTS.

Give us estimate of your wants and write us for prices on

PEACH PLUM LEADING VARIETIES,
especially CARMAN, Elberta,
Triumph and Emma.
Willard, Wickson, Red June, Kelsey,
White Kelsey, Mikado, Normand, Bailey,
Hytankio, Berckmand and Yeddo. Wild
Goose, Golden Beauty, Forest Rose.

Shropshire Damson, Tennant Prune, Clifford, Mo. Apricot, World
Beater, 2 yrs., $\frac{1}{2}$ and up.

CHALCO, 1 yr., 3 ft.

HALE, 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft.

Japan Chestnuts, all sizes and ages.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY COMPANY,
POMONA, N. C.

NEW STRAWBERRY,

"ROUGH RIDER"

The firmest, latest, best keeping strawberry ever
produced. Enormously productive and large.
Brought 12 to 20 cents per quart wholesale in New
York and Boston, season of 1899. We are the intro-
ducers and supply plants to the trade. Nurserymen
are invited to catalogue it. For prices, cuts, and all
information, address

L. J. FARMER, NURSERYMAN,
PULASKI, N. Y.

P. S.—We have 13 acres of Strawberries, 5 acres of Raspberries,
4 acres of Blackberries, etc., etc. We can quote rock bottom prices on
Red Raspberry and Blackberry plants. Correspondence solicited.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance,
Burbank, Hale, and all
standard varieties. New
Varieties: America, Apple
and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown
Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of
fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,
POMONA NURSERIES. MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.

**Sugar
Maples**

**AN IMMENSE STOCK IN
SEVERAL SIZES,**

**STRAIGHT AND
HANDSOME.**

SPECIAL BLOCKS OF

Viburnum Plicatum,

Weigelia Rosea,

Spirea Reevesii,

Billardi and Thunbergii,

Deutzia Candidissima, and Pride of Rochester,

Yucca Filamentosa, Etc., Etc.

Golden Syringa.

Candida and Variegata,

Prunifolia,

Forsythia Fortunii,

Exceptional care taken in grading, digging and packing all orders.

HOOPES BRO. & THOMAS,
Maple Avenue Nurseries, WEST CHESTER, PA.

NORWAY MAPLES

1000, 8 to 10 ft.; 500, 6 to 7 ft.; 100, 1 to 2 ft.

IRISH JUNIPERS

500, 3 to 4 ft.; 500, 2½ to 3 ft.; 500, 2 to 3 ft.

10,000 PEACH TREES, General Assortment.

The Maple and Juniper will be sold at very low prices in order to
close out.

C. L. LONGSDORF,

OAK HILL NURSERIES,

FLORA DALE, ADAMS CO., PA.

41 IN. YEAR.
SPAULDING GROWN
TREES & PLANTS

Not Black Hearted.

Direct Trunk lines to

Chicago, Detroit,
Toledo, Buffalo,
St. Louis, Hannibal,
Keokuk, Quincy,
Kansas City, Omaha
Des Moines, Cairo,
Madison, etc.

BARGAINS

Cherry, 3 Grades.

Apple, " "

Dwf. Pear, " "

Std. " "

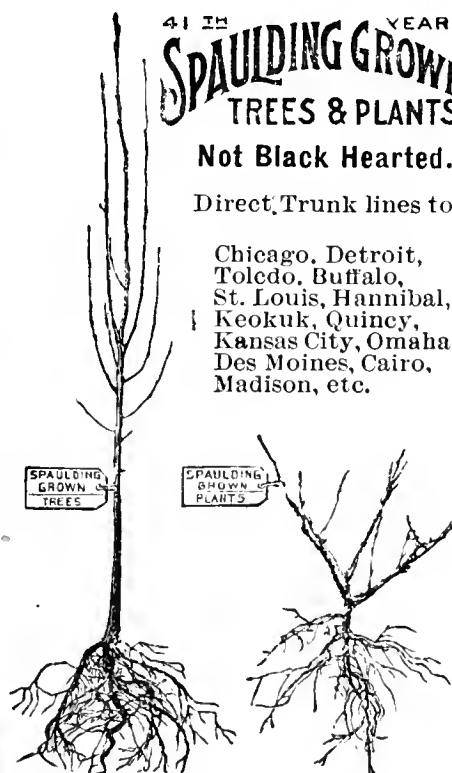
PEACH, " "

Currants, Gooseberries, Black-
berries, Roses, Ramblers, Climbers,
Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, includ-
ing C. L. or P. G. Birch, Carolina
Poplar, Catalpa, Horse Chestnut,
Kilmarnock, Maples, Russian Mul-
berry, etc., etc.

Burlaps, Cordage, Etc.

ADDRESS

THE SPAULDING NUR. & O. CO.,
SPAULDING, ILL.



When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Vincennes Nurseries

30,000 Peach in cellar; strong on Elberta, Heath Cling and other leading varieties. Soft Maple, 1½ to 2 inch and 1 inch to 1½. Carolina Poplar, all sizes up to 15 feet. Downing Gooseberries, 2 yr., No. 1. 2-yr. Apple, ½ to 1 and 3 to 4 ft. Good assortment of other stock. Will exchange for what I need.

WANT.—Early Harvest and Snyder B. B., Kansas and Gregg Rasp., Ornamentals and a few other items.

IMPORTED STOCK TO OFFER.

For cash in good condition: 20,000 Mahaleb, 3 to 4 mm., or 4 to 8 mm. 8,000 Mazzard, 4 to 6 mm.

W. C. REED,

TELEPHONE 603.

VINCENNES, IND.

SURPLUS STOCK!

We have in surplus a large quantity of the following, all fine stock:

Apple Trees, ¾ and up. Peach Trees, 3 to 4 feet.
Forest Tees. California Privet.
Green Mt. Grape Vines, 2 to 3 years.
October Purple Plum and Shrubbery.
Send us your want list for prices.

Address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons.** NEW CANAAN, CONN.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN SURPLUS:

10,000 PEACH—3-4 ft., leading sorts.
8,000 PEACH—2-3 ft., nicely branched, mostly Elbertas.
10,000 PEACH—2 ft., whips, mostly Elbertas.
20,000 GRAPE VINES—3 yr. strong, and 3 yr. light.
Varieties, Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Moore's Early, Woodruff Red and Wyoming Red.
10,000 VICTORIA and BLACK NAPLE CURRANTS—2 and 3 yr.
5,000 SNYDER BLACKBERRY No. 1—R. C. plants.
25,000 CUTHBERT, HANSEL and THOMPSON'S EARLY RASPBERRY.
10,000 KANSAS RASPBERRY—Transplants and tips.
Std. Pear, Duchess Dwarf Pear, and leading varieties of Plum, and other stock in small quantities.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. B. COLE, - Painesville, O.

Established

1852.

600 Acres.

• 13 •

Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

American Arbor Vitæ

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

—AND—

...IRISH JUNIPER...

2 to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.
We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.
P. O. BOX, 625.

PEACH TREES

We have a good list of varieties, and can do most of them in all of

the grades. JAPAN PLUMS on Peach and apple in ½ to ¾ and ¾ to 1 grades. APRICOT and N. MAPLE.

John Peters & Co., Uriah, Pa.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.

INTRODUCER OF

Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn Gooseberry and Fay Currant.

Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.



SURPLUS ON European Plum and Peach.

Leading sorts.

APPLE 2 yr., 4 to 5 ft. (½ to ¾) and 3 to 4 ft.
Good assortment. Strong on Commercial Varieties.

Osage Orange,
Soft Maple Seedlings.

Special low prices on the above.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF Nursery Stock for Spring Delivery

Including a fine lot of

Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Osage Orange, Forest Tree Seedlings, Etc.

SHADE TREES

Soft Maple, Elm, White Ash, Butternut, Walnut, Catalpa and Carolina Poplar

LARGE STOCK.

ALL GRADES.

Our Wholesale Price List now ready. Your correspondence solicited.

Mt. Arbor Nurseries, E. S. Welch, Prop., Shenandoah, Ia.



Don't Kick

the rush of orders means delay. A word to the wise, etc.

if your label order is not filled promptly when you do not send it in until a few days before you need them. "There are others" who make the same mistake and

BENJAMIN CHASE,

DERRY, N. H.

Send for samples and prices if you have not seen our product.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acre in Canna.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

WE GROW

a general assortment of nursery stock, and this season
have a surplus above the requirements of
our usual trade in

Evergreen Seedlings.

(American grown)

Apple Seedlings.

Grape Vines.

Elm, Silver Maple and Black Cherry Seedlings.

Currants, Raspberries and Blackberries from Root
Cuttings, Asparagus, Street Trees, Flowering Shrubs,
Ornamental Vines, Roses, Hedge Plants.
Also an assortment of other stock.

PRICES MADE ON APPLICATION.

SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY,

CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

.. FOR ..

Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,
Grown on new land,
Carefully packed in
Paper Lined Boxes,
Handled by experienced
workmen, and
Shipped promptly when ordered,
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS,

Kieffer Pear, Plum and Apple Trees,

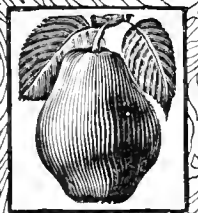
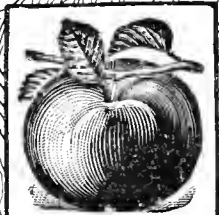
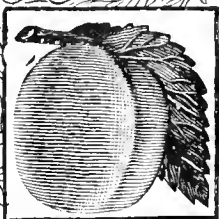
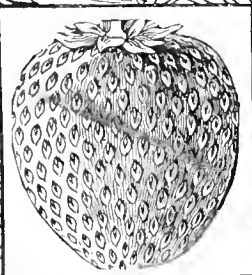
Miller Red Raspberry Plants,
and Lucretia Dewberry Plants.



Peach Trees

Victor,
Holderbaum,
Climax,
Frances,
Delaware,
Waddell,
Mathews Beauty,
Carman,
Emma,
Beauty's Blush,
Mt. Rose,
Champion,
Elberta,
Fitzgerald,
Reeves Favorite,
Stump,
Old Mixon,
Globe,
Fox Seedling,
Stephen's R. Ripe,
Chair's Choice,
Crawford Late,
Alexander,
Bokara No. 3,
Chinese Cling,
Early Rivers,
Greensboro,
Early Michigan,
Hale's Early,
Kalamazoo,
Lemon Free,
Lewis,
New Prolific,
Sneed,
Willett,
Triumph,
White H. Cling,
Wilkin's Cling.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES



Our Leading Specialties.

The HERO Strawberry—A most remarkable new berry; an ideal variety—delicious flavor; large fruit; dark red and shows the color through and through; excellent shipper; prolific bearer; self-fertilizer. We own the entire stock and will dispose of limited quantity only. Single plant, \$1; 6 for \$3; \$5 per dozen. Order at once.

YOU CAN FIND NONE BETTER.

Hale Plum—Pre-eminent among thousands. Sturdy grower, very prolific, fruit deep red, flesh fine and firm. Keeps two weeks. A great money-maker for the grower. Special prices now.

ONE MILLION TREES.

Victor Peach—Our newest triumph. The earliest peach grown, maturing about May 10. A vigorous and hardy grower. Semi cling, sub-acid, fine flavor. White with red blush. Fruit is of good size, solid flesh and a good shipper.

FREE FROM DISEASE.

Mammoth Black Twig Apple—Highest-colored large winter apple. Deep red, delicious flavor and splendid keeper. Robust, heavy bearer.

BUY DIRECT FROM GROWER.

Kieffer Pear—Enormously productive, large size, fine flavor and handsome appearance. Ripens late—keeps long. A rapid grower absolutely free from blight and disease.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE.

Columbian Asparagus—Mammoth white. Early, shoots and stays white. Robust, vigorous, delicious. The most profitable for market or home use.

Send for our Handsome Catalogue No. . It describes all Fruits and you can depend upon it. It's free.

Strawberry Plants

Aroma [per], Bush Cluster,
Barton's Eclipse [imp],
Bedar Wood [per],
Bubach [imp],
Bismarck [per], Brandywine [per]
Clyde [per], Carrie [imp],
Crescent [imp],
Cobden Queen [imp],
Columbian [per],
Cumberland [per],
Crockett's Early, Darling [per],
Delaware [per], Dayton [per],
Excelsior [per],
Enormous [per], Gandy [per],
Gandy Belle [per],
Greenville [imp],
Glen Mary [per],
Geo.'s Triumph, H. & H.,
Hero [per],
Haverland [imp],
Hoffman [per], Hersey [per],
Imp'd Parker Early [per],
Jerry Rusk [per],
Jersey Market [imp],
Lady Thompson [per],
Lady Jane, Lovett [per],
Manwell [per], Marshall [per],
Morgan's Favorite [per],
Mitchel's Early [per],
M. Queen, Nick Ohmer [per],
Ocean City [per],
Parsons Beauty [per],
Pride of Cumberland [per],
Pocomoke [per],
Paris King [per],
Reid's Prolific [per],
Portage, Sharpless [per],
Sample [imp], Star [per],
Seaford [imp],
Saunders [per],
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Warfield [imp], Wm. Belt [per].

J. G. HARRISON & SONS
BERLIN, MD.

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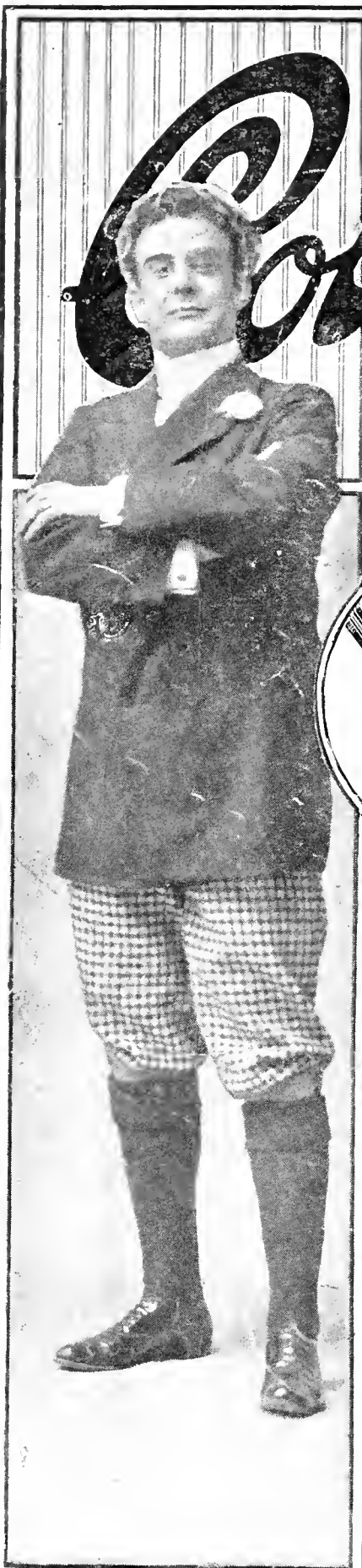
WRITE TO-DAY BEFORE PLACING ORDER.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BERLIN, MD.

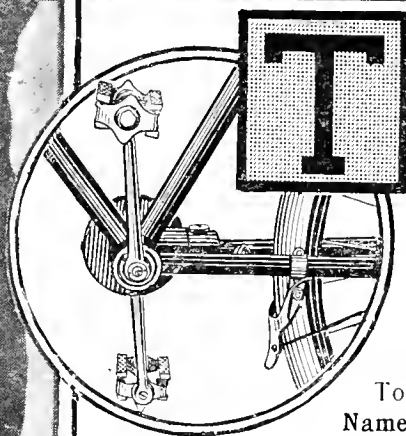


April, 1900.



Columbia

BEVEL-GEAR
CHAINLESS
BICYCLES



TO own a 1900 bicycle bearing the Columbia Name Plate is to have a guarantee that each constructive detail of the machine possesses those elements of lightness, strength and durability which are to be obtained only through the newest processes and most advanced knowledge of the structural qualities of the best materials.

✧

To own a 1900 bicycle bearing the Columbia Name Plate and fitted with Columbia Bevel Gears is to have a machine embodying every improvement suggested by the most expert investigators and in accord with the very latest development of mechanical knowledge—a machine whose superiority has been demonstrated beyond question.

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To own a 1900 bicycle bearing the Columbia Name Plate, fitted with Columbia Bevel Gears and equipped with the Columbia Coaster Brake, is to possess a wheel which meets in the most perfect manner every indicated requirement of the cyclist.

Columbias, Hartfords, Stormers, Pennants,

for 1900,

Introduce many radical changes and improvements, most of them common to both chainless and chain models.

Prices: \$75, \$60, \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.

Columbia Coaster Brake \$5.00 Extra.

Columbia Desk Pad Calendar by mail for five two-cent stamps.

See Columbia and Stormer Catalogues for full information regarding our new Models.

**"IT DIDN'T TAKE
ME LONG TO
DECIDE"**

**AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY
POPE SALES DEPARTMENT
HARTFORD CONN.**

**For
The
1900
Spring
Trade**

FRUIT TREES

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

GRAPE VINES

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

WEeping TREES

Heavy in Tea's Weeping Mulberry, conceded to be the finest weeper of recent introduction, also heavy in Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Cut Leaved Birch, etc.

TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

CLEMATIS

In large supply, strong two and three years. Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

TREE ROSES

Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

AZALEA

Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

RHODODENDRONS

Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

EVERGREENS

In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,

Correspondence solicited.
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

PAINESVILLE, O.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE
**MOUNT
• • HOPE • •
NURSERIES,**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

**EVERGREEN AND
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.**

Ornamental Trees,
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

**R. DOUGLAS' SONS,
WAUKEGAN NURSERIES,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

**JACKSON & PERKINS CO.
NEWARK, N. Y.**

Our Principal Surplus is in the Following:

AMPELOPSIS, Veitchii.
CLEMATIS, Jackmanni and Paniculata.
CURRENTS, Black Champion, Cherry, Fay's, La Versailles, etc.
EVERGREENS, Nordman's Fir, European Larch, Norway Spruce, etc.
EUONYMUS, European.
GOOSEBERRIES, Columbus, Downing, Red Jacket, Houghton, Industry, Smith's Improved.
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Achillea, Eulalia, Helianthus, Heliopsis, Iris, Rudbeckia Golden Glow, Yucca, etc.
LILACS, assorted varieties.
MAGNOLIAS, Acuminata, Soulangeana, Speciosa.
PEARS, Standard and Dwarf.
PEACHES, No. 1, Medium and No. 2.
PLUMS, No. 1 and Medium.
ROSES, Crimson Rambler and others.
RASPBERRIES, Cumberland. (*We are the introducers of this valuable sort.*)
SNOWBALL, Japan.

Send for our Price List which gives low quotations on the above and upon many other items of interest—too numerous to mention here.

WANTED FOR MAILING—2,000 to 3,000 Bismarck Apple, 1 yr., grafts or buds (grafts preferred). Send sample and price.

**BREWER & STANNARD,
OTTAWA, KANS.**

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

**APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,**

*Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.*

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER.
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY **Elizabeth, N. J.**
NURSERIES.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on
the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry
included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876.]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

**Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.**

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SAN JOSE SCALE, CURL LEAF,

And other orchard and garden pests can absolutely be controlled by using

"U. S. STANDARD"
Caustic Potash Whale Oil Soap.

A positive Insecticide and Fertilizer.
Recommended by Entomologists, and a guaranteed article.
Send for circular and price list.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

W. H. OWEN, CATAWBA ISLAND, O.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSEYRYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS.** No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

1,000 GRAFTED CHESTNUTS.

Paragon, handsomely branched, 4 to 7 feet.

Paragon Grafting Wood for Sale Cheap.

300 ACRES TO CUT FROM.

8,000 Elberta Peach Trees—½ inch.

5,000 Crawford's, late.

Keiffer Pear—¾ and up.

Japan Plum, on Plum—1-year, 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 feet.

J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,
STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING IN SURPLUS:

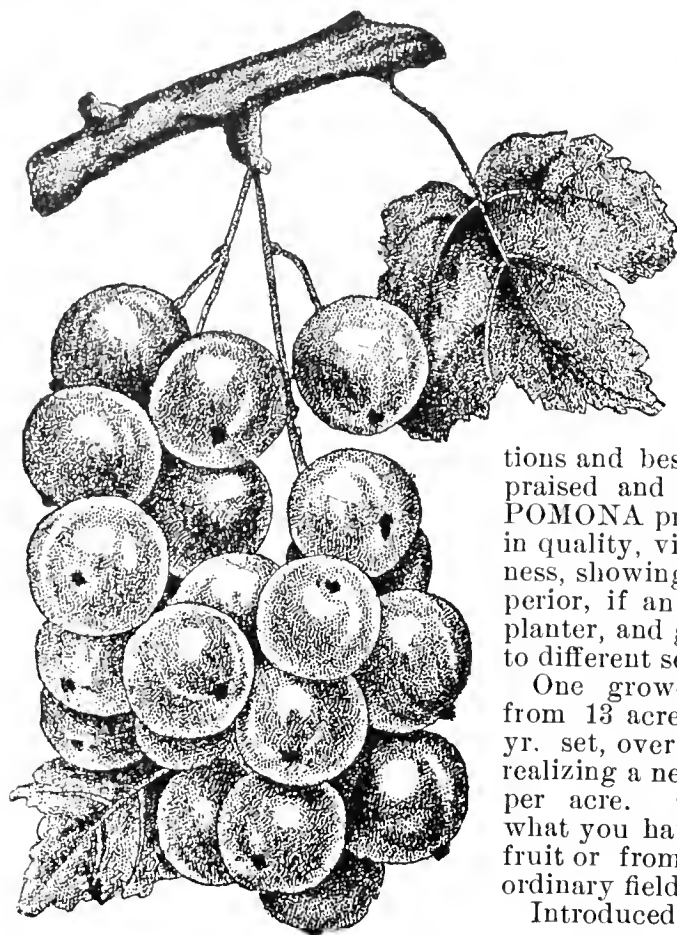
10,000 PEACH—3-4 ft., leading sorts.
8,000 PEACH—2-3 ft., nicely branched, mostly Elbertas.
10,000 PEACH—2 ft., whips, mostly Elbertas.
20,000 GRAPE VINES—3 yr. strong, and 3 yr. light.
Varieties, Concord, Worden, Pocklington, Moore's
Early, Woodruff Red and Wyoming Red.
10,000 VICTORIA and BLACK NAPLE CURRANTS—2 and
3 yr.
5,000 SNYDER BLACKBERRY No. 1—R. C. plants.
25,000 CUTHBERT, HANSEL and THOMPSON'S EARLY
RASPBERRY.
10,000 KANSAS RASPBERRY—Transplants and tips.
Std. Pear, Duchess Dwarf Pear, and leading varie-
ties of Plum, and other stock in small quantities.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

W. B. COLE, - Painesville, O.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

tions and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of _____

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., 305 Broadway, NEW YORK.
Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A., CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists. Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA, NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.
ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

The Undersigned Offers a Fine Lot of

NORWAY MAPLES

OF ALL SIZES,

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA,

6 to 8 Feet, besides other Shade and Ornamental Trees.

—ALSO—

AMERICAN ARBOR VITA, 2 Ft.

IRISH JUNIPERS, 3 TO 4 Ft.

NORWAY SPRUCE, 4 TO 5 Ft.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF EVERGREENS.

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GEORGE ACHELIS,
WEST CHESTER, PENN'A,

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NEW STRAWBERRIES Gladstone, Johnson's Ey, Repeater, Emperor, Empress, Twilight, Livingstone, Rough Rider, W. J. Bryan and 75 other new and standard varieties.

THE EARLY SNOWBALL POTATO and 20 other leading sorts.
Descriptive catalogue free.
FLANSBURG & PEIRSON, Leslie, Michigan.

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE Most Ornamental for Parks and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.
Write for prices and try them. **A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.**

EVERGREENS Again I offer to the trade a large and fine stock of EVERGREENS from 3 inches to 3 feet. All in need of such stock will profit by getting my prices.
Large Stock Colorado Blue Spruce.
Very large stock Arbor Vitæ and Norway Spruce.
Sweet Chestnut Seedlings.

Get my Price List and Save Money. **C. L. WHITNEY, WARREN, OHIO.**

ESTABLISHED 1780.
ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,
Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,
Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to
ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.
Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN. GREENSBORO and EMMA,
and a full
assortment of
Raspberries. **Peaches**
Wickson, Red June and Giant
PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.
It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.
MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE.
WE HAVE A SURPLUS.
10,000 Victoria Currant, 2 yr., No. 1; 10,000 3 yr., No. 1; 10,000 Downing Gooseberry, 2 yr., No. 1. Also full line of Nursery Stock. For prices address
PRAIRIE CITY NURSERY, Ripon, Wis.
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APPLE SEEDLINGS.
A few thousand Nos. 2 and 3 left.
Special prices to close out. Write for prices.
25 W. 5th Street, J. W. McNARY, Dayton, Ohio.

Surplus List for Spring 1900.

Can yet do PEACHES and JAPAN PLUMS in limited quantity. Also MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY, LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES from best leading varieties. Prices for same given on application.
MILFORD NURSERIES, Prop., Alex. Pullen, Milford, Dela.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Nurserymen's and Florists' Labels,
DAYTON, OHIO.

OUR SURPLUS 1900
RASPBERRIES.

5,000 CUMBERLAND.	3,000 Brandywine.
2,000 Hopkins.	25,000 CUTHBERT.
10,000 Eureka.	20,000 GOLDEN QUEEN.
50,000 GRECG.	10,000 HANSELL.
50,000 KANSAS.	15,000 LOUDON.
10,000 Ohio.	40,000 MILLER.
3,000 Palmer.	10,000 Marlborough.
5,000 Ccnrath.	10,000 Turner.
5,000 Lotta.	5,000 Rancocas.
3,000 Gault.	10,000 COLUMBIAN.
25,000 MUNGER.	5,000 King.
5,000 M. Cluster.	5,000 Schaffer's Colossal.
5,000 Nemaha.	

BLACKBERRIES.

20,000 Early Harvest.	15,000 OHMER.
10,000 Erie.	20,000 Stone's Hardy.
15,000 ELDORADO.	25,000 SNYDER.
10,000 Kittatinny.	10,000 Taylor.
5,000 Lawton.	10,000 Wilson's Early.
10,000 MAXWELL.	15,000 Wilson, Jr.
5,000 Minnewaski.	10,000 AGAWAM.
2,000 Rathbun.	5,000 Wauchusett.
1,000 Iceberg.	20,000 Lucretia.
10,000 A. BRITON.	
10,000 Houghton, 2 yr. No. 1.	
5,000 Downing, 2 yr. No. 1.	
10,000 Currants, assorted	
100,000 Asparagus Roots,	
Rhubarb, Horse Radish, etc.	

Everything First-class. Prices right. **W.N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.**
When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants and Gooseberries extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia Nurseries,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

Willowdale Nurseries.

PEACH TREES, JAPAN PLUMS, CHERRIES, YORK IMPERIAL, MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG, SMITH'S CIDER, WINESAP, STAYMAN and other Apples. KEIFFER PEARS.

A fine stock of Currants and Gooseberries. Norway, Silver, Sugar and Sycamore Maples. Carolina Poplars, American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, etc. Prices right.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE,
WILLOWDALE, CHESTER CO., PA.

HALE PLUMS,

Fine 2 yr., 6 to 7 ft., grown at Geneva, N. Y.
Also **FAY CURRANTS, 2 yr.** Attractive Prices.
40 Arkansas Black Twig Apples, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up.
250 Arkansas Black Twig, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, good height.
Clematis Paniculata, extra two year.

WHITING NURSERY CO.,
457 BLUE HILL AVENUE. - - - BOSTON MASS.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract Apple Seedlings of all grades, either from French Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will make low rates for early contracts.

WANTED—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines and Raspberries.

W. H. KAUFFAN,
HAWKEYE NURSERIES. STRATFORD, IOWA.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr. Paeonies, Currants. Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft. Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a large percentage of the beautiful **COLO BLUE SPRUCE.**

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

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ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

BOBBINK & ATKINS,

RUTHERFORD, N. J.,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

THE HORTICULTURAL CO., Boskoop, Holland.

Specialties for Next Spring.

Crimson Rambler

In Tree Form, also in Bush Form.

CLEMATIS, large flowering varieties, 3 yr. old plants.

Hydrangea, *p. g.*, stand. and tree form.

Rhododendron, Hardy Azalea, H. P. Roses, etc.

Import Orders Solicited.

Send Us Your List of Wants.

NURSERY STOCKS

OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa, Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom, Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows, Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries

BARBIER & CO., SUCCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List Apply to

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHN, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

40 ACRES STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

200,000 Kansas Raspberry Plants.

Small Fruit and Vegetable Plants.

J. S. LINTHICUM, - - Wellhams, A. A. Co., Md.



EVERGREENS!

That stood the trying weather of last winter uninjured.
 Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Douglas Spruce,
 Hemlock Spruce and White Pine.

SEEDLINGS and TRANSPLANTED.

Millions of Them for Spring's trade—any size you may need. I
 have all the leading varieties. NOW is the time to place your
 Spring's contracts. Send me a list of your wants to-day.

D. HILL, EVERGREEN SPECIALIST,

DUNDEE AND ELGIN NURSERIES.

DUNDEE, ILL.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
 ROSES, SHRUBS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,
 BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,
 Peach,
 Standard Pears,
 Plum,
 Apricots,
 Grapes,
 Shade Trees,
 Evergreens,
 Shrubs,

Strawberries,
 Nut Trees,
 Japan Pear Seedlings,
 Gooseberries,
 Roses,
 Raffia,
 General Supplies,
 &c., &c.,
 &c.

SURPLUS STOCK!

We have in surplus a large quantity of the following,
 all fine stock:

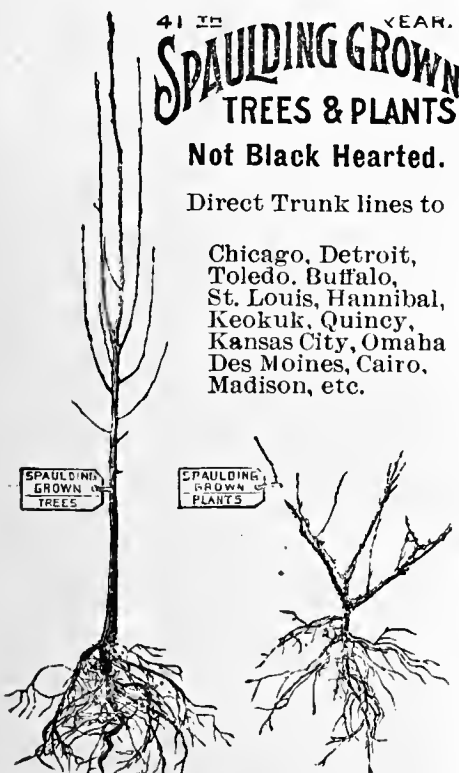
Apple Trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ and up. Peach Trees, 3 to 4 feet.
 Forest Tees. California Privet.

Green Mt. Grape Vines, 2 to 3 years.

October Purple Plum and Shrubby.

Send us your want list for prices.

Address **Stephen Hoyt's Sons.** NEW CANAAN, CONN.



BARGAINS

Cherry, 3 Grades.
 Apple, "
 Dwf. Pear, "
 Std. "
 PEACH, "

Currents, Gooseberries, Black-
 berries, Roses, Ramblers, Climbers,
 Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, includ-
 ing C. L. or P. G. Birch, Carolina
 Poplar, Catalpa, Horse Chestnut,
 Kilmarnock, Maples, Russian Mul-
 berry, etc., etc.

Burlaps, Cordage, Etc.

ADDRESS

THE SPAULDING NUR. & O. CO.,
 SPAULDING, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,

One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,

Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

VINCENNES NURSERIES.

30,000 Peach—All grades, good assortment. Strong on Elberta and Heath Cling.
 2,000 Downing, G. B.—2-year No. 1.
 10,000 Lucretia Dewberry—Tips and Transp.
 5,000 Thompson's Early Red Raspberry.
 2,000 Erie B. B.
 20,000 Apple—2 year, 4 to 5 feet and 3 to 4 feet.
 1,000 Soft Maple—1½ to 2 inch.
 20,000 Carolina Poplar—All sizes up to 15 feet. Good assortment of other stock. *Write for Prices.*

TELEPHONE 603.

W. C. REED,
 VINCENNES, IND.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, KALMIA LATIFOLIA,

In all sizes and any quantity.

Special Rates on Carload Lots.

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

J. WOODWARD MANNING, 1150 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

Quotations on all other nursery stock.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN, FREDONIA, N. Y.
 INTRODUCER OF

**Campbell's Early Grape, Josselyn
 Gooseberry and Fay Currant.**

Large list of Grape Vines and Small Fruit Plants. Catalogue free.

JAPAN PLUMS

A large stock Abundance, Burbank, Hale, and all standard varieties. New Varieties: America, Apple and Chalco a specialty.

FREIGHT PREPAID

to Philadelphia on all Northern and Eastern Shipments.

Peaches, Persimmons, Pecans, Mulberries, Figs, Field Grown Grafted Roses; both Teas and Hybrid varieties, and a general line of fruit and ornamental trees grown in large quantities.

High Grade Trees and Low Prices.

THE GRIFFING BROTHERS COMPANY,
 POMONA NURSERIES. MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.



Don't Kick

the rush of orders means delay. A word to the wise, etc.

Send for samples and prices if you have not seen our product.

Established
 1852.
 600 Acres.
 • 13 •
 Greenhouses

We have an unusually Fine Stock of

American Arbor Vitæ

Transplanted, 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 6 ft.

...IRISH JUNIPER...

2 to to 3 ft., and 3 to 4 ft. Prices low on application.
 We also have a Large and Complete Stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Vines, Roses and Greenhouse Plants.

SEND YOUR LIST OF WANTS FOR PRICES.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.
 P. O. BOX, 625.

LARGE MAPLES.

Norway Maples—1½, 2½ inches diameter, 10-20 feet.

Silver Maples—1½, 6 inches diameter, 12-25 feet.

These are grown wide apart, have good fibrous roots, straight trunks, single leaders and symmetrical tops. Car lots. Hardy trees, shrubs and flowers in variety.

ISAAC HICKS & SON, Westbury Station, Nassau Co., N.Y.



An Immense Stock of the Following for

SPRING OF 1900

EUROPEAN PLUMS,
 CUT LEAF BIRCH,
 WHITE BIRCH,
 CAROLINA POPLARS,
 PÆONIAS,

STANDARD PEARS,
 DWARF PEARS,
 PEACH TREES,
 KILMARNOCK WILLOW,
 YUCCAS,

PURPLE BEECH.

Write for prices. We can save you money.

H. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKMAN, SOLE AGENT,

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

P. J. BERCKMANS.
L. A. BERCKMANS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

R. C. BERCKMANS.
P. J. A. BERCKMANS, JR.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.

2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Aers in Cana.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

PETERS & SKINNER,

North Topeka, Kansas.

CAPITAL NURSERIES.

We offer for
Spring of 1900

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR
AND PLUM TREES.

We can supply

Apple Seedlings

in large lots. Fine grades.

OSAGE, BOX ELDER,
RUSSIAN MULBERRY, SOFT
MAPLE AND ELM SEEDLING.

KANSAS RASPBERRY.

BLACKBERRIES.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

Peters & Skinner.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Surplus for Spring,

see 1900 see

FAIRMOUNT NURSERIES,

TROY, MIAMI CO., OHIO.

Apple, good assortment, Cherry, 2 and 3 years,

Plum. European and Japans, Std. Pear, Kieffer and others,

Peach, leading sorts. Gooseberry, Downing and Houghton,

H. T. D. Pear, Quince, Grapes, Currants. Rhododendrons,

Azaleas, Clematis, Tree Roses, H. P. Roses,

Climbing Roses, Carolina Poplars, Pyramidalis,

Ornamentals, Evergreens, Etc.

We have a good supply of APPLE SEEDLINGS graded up to high standard, for shipment from either Troy, O., or Topeka, Kans.

Write us for rates before placing your order.

Geo. Peters & Company,

TROY, OHIO.

.. FOR ..

Apple Seedlings

From French Crab seed,

Grown on new land,

Carefully packed in

Paper Lined Boxes,

Handled by experienced
workmen, and

Shipped promptly when ordered,
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

SURPLUS LIST.

SEASON ONE MONTH LATE.



STOCK IN GOOD CONDITION.

CAN SHIP PROMPTLY.

J. G. Harrison & Sons

BERLIN, MD.



PEACH TREES.—One Year ; Fine.

	5 to 6 ft. 5/8 to 3/4	4 to 6 ft. 9-15 to 5/8	3 to 4 ft. 3/8 to 1/2	2 1/2 to 3 ft. 1 yr. trees 1 to 2 ft.	June Buds & 1 to 2 ft.
Alexander.....	500				
Bilyieu's Late Oct.....	500	200			
Bokara No. 3.....	75	300	200		500
Brandywine.....	60	100	100	100	
Crawford Early.....				500	
Champion.....			500	500	
Chair's Choice.....				1000	
Chinese Cling.....	300	300	300	200	
Elberta.....	1000	2000	3000	3000	1000
Early Michigan.....	600	1000			
Greensboro.....	500	700	600	500	100
Hale's Early.....	600	600	700	400	
Lewis.....	50	100			
Levy's Late.....	200	200	100	100	1000
Mt. Rose.....		2000	400	500	
Old Mixon Cling.....		200	200	100	
Old Mixon Free.....	500	2000	2000		500
Reeves' Favorite.....		1000	2000		
Stephen's R. R.....	2000	2000		500	
Stump the World.....	1000	3000	2000	2000	3000
Sneed.....	500	500	400		
Wheatland.....			500	500	400
Ward's Late.....	200	200	200	200	
Willett.....			500		
Wilkin's Cling.....	400	400	400	400	
White Heath Cling.....	200	200	200	100	10000
Emma.....			200	300	500
Waddell.....	400	400	400		
Matthew's Beauty.....	200	200	300	300	
Carman.....			1000	1000	
Delaware.....	100	200			500
Holderbaum.....	100	100	200		1000
Beauty Blush.....	100	100	100	100	

PLUM ON PLUM ROOT.

	5 to 7 ft. 3/4 and up	5 to 6 ft. 5/8 to 3/4	4 to 5 ft. 1/2 to 9-15	3 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Burbank.....		300			
Hale.....	500	200	200	200	
Maru.....		450			

PLUM ON PEACH.—One Year.

		500	2000	1000	200
Abundance.....					
Burbank.....			200		
Berckman.....		50	100	50	50
Normand.....		50	50	50	
Chabott.....			100	100	
Satsuma.....			200	200	
Hale.....	500	400	400	300	

APPLE TREES.—Two Years ; Fine.

			500	500	
Smith's Cider.....					
Mammoth Black Twig..			100	500	
Smoke House.....			200	400	400
Ben Davis.....	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
York Imperial.....		1000	2000	3000	1000

PEARS.—Standard, Two Years.

	6 to 7 ft. 3/4 and up	5 to 7 ft. 5/8 to 3/4	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
LeConte.....				600	500
Lawson.....		50	200		
Sheldon.....		100	500		
Clapp's Favorite.....		500	100	100	
Howell.....		500	200		
Beurre D' Anjou.....			400		
Wilder.....			150		
Bartlett.....	500	500	500		
Vermont Beauty.....		200	500		
Lawrence.....		200	500		
Dutchess.....		300			
Koonce.....				500	500
Keiffer.....	2000	2000			4000
Keiffer—Dwfs.....		200			

CHERRY.—Two Years.

	5 to 7 ft., 3/4 and up	5 to 6 ft., 5/8 to 3/4
Early Richmond.....	500	500
Montmorency.....	500	500

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Two Years ; Fine.

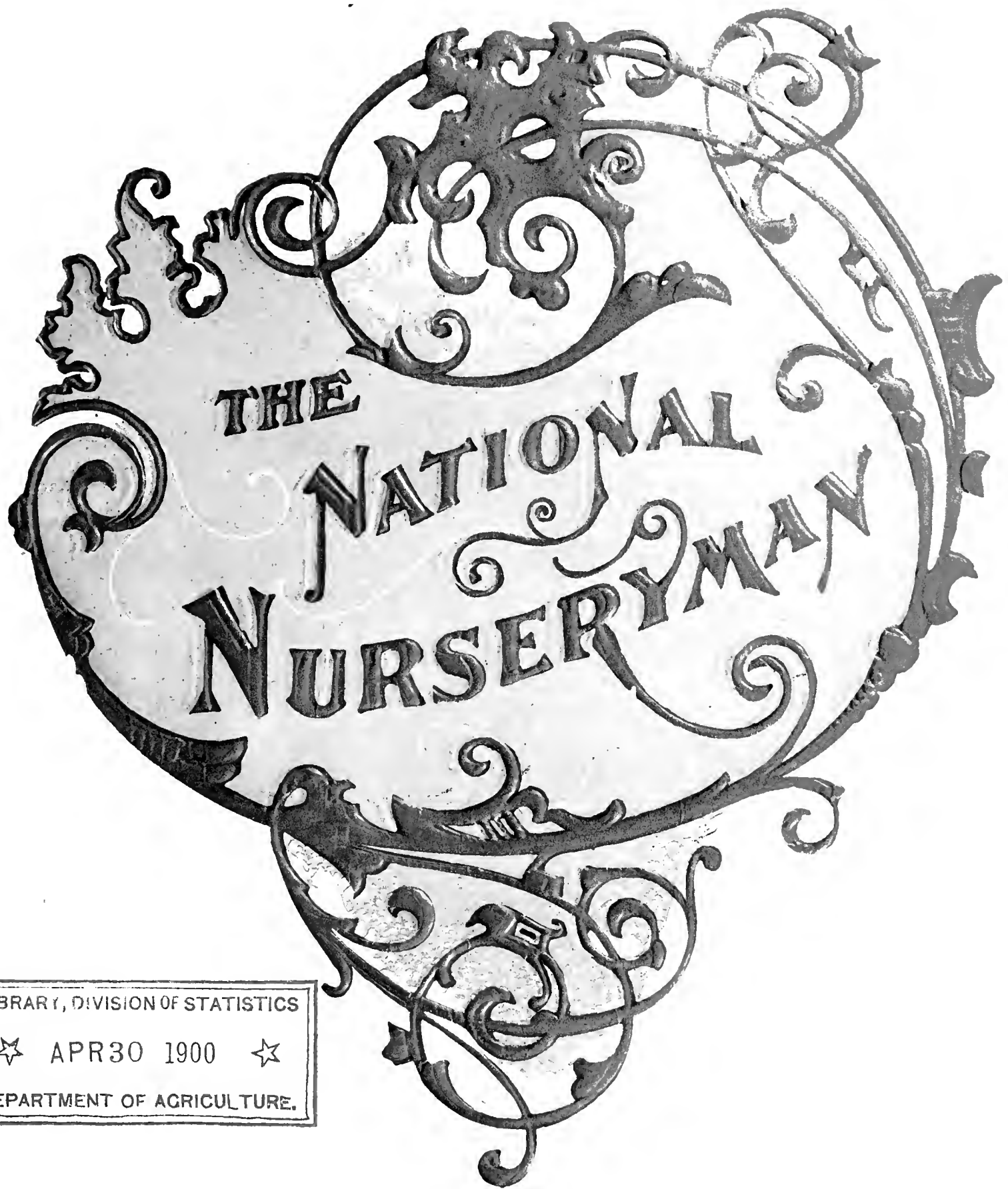
10,000 Columbian Mammoth, W.	25,000 Barr's Mammoth.
10,000 Donald's Elmira.	50,000 Conover's Colossal.
50,000 Palmetto.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500 Victoria Currants.	40,000 Lucretia Dewberry plants.
	10,000 Miller Red Raspberry plants.
500 Red Cross Currants.	1,000 Silver Maples, 8 to 10 ft.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

5,000 Aroma.	10,000 Jersey Market.
50,000 Bubach.	50,000 Lady Thompson.
10,000 Bedar Wood.	5,000 Manwell.
50,000 Bismarck.	100,000 Mitchel's.
10,000 Barton's Eclipse.	20,000 Morgan's Favorite.
40,000 Cobden Queen.	100,000 Nick Ohmer.
10,000 Columbian.	100,000 Ocean City.
100,000 Crescent.	10,000 Paris King.
5,000 Crocket's Early.	10,000 Parker Earl.
50,000 Darling.	50,000 Parker's Beauty.
20,000 Delaware.	10,000 Pocomoke.
100,000 Excelsior.	30,000 Reid's Prolific.
100,000 Gandy.	25,000 Saunders.
10,000 Gandy Bell.	100,000 Seaford.
10,000 Geo. Triumph.	100,000 Star.
10,000 Greenville.	100,000 Sharpless.
100,000 Haverland.	100,000 Tennessee Prolific.
50,000 Hoffman.	100,000 Warfield.
100,000 H. & H.	25,000 Wm. Belt.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

May, 1900.

**For
The
1900
Spring
Trade**

FRUIT TREES

Apple, Standard and Dwarf; Pear, Standard and Dwarf; Plum, European and Japan; Cherry, Sweet and Sour; Peach, Quince, Apricot, Nectarine, Mulberry, etc. Especial attention called to our large surplus in Plum, Pear, Cherry and Peach.

SMALL FRUITS

Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry, Juneberry and Strawberry.

GRAPE VINES

Growers generally report supply short for the Spring trade, but we are fortunate in having more than usual, placing us in shape to meet any reasonable competition.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto and Columbian Mammoth White.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

The leading varieties in abundant supply including the largest lot of Carolina Poplars in the country.

WEeping TREES

Heavy in Tea's Weeping Mulberry, conceded to be the finest weeper of recent introduction, also heavy in Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonica and New American Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm, Cut Leaved Birch, etc.

TREE HYDRANGEA P. G.

A nice smooth lot 4 to 5 ft., also a large lot in bush form 2½ to 3 ft. And a general assortment of all the leading shrubs.

CLEMATIS

In large supply, strong two and three years, Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Duchess of Edinburgh, Gipsy Queen, etc.; also a general assortment of other climbing plants, Ampelopsis Veitchii, Aristolochia Sipho, Akebia Quinata, Bignonia, Honeysuckle, Wistaria, etc.

TREE ROSES

Handsome, straight and well rooted; also strong two year Hybrid Perpetual, Moss Climbers and Crimson and Yellow Rambler, Wichuriana and Wichuriana Hybrids.

AZALEA

Mollis and Pontica, fine bushy plants.

RHODODENDRONS

Choice Hardy Named varieties, 15 to 18, 18 to 24, 24 to 30 and 30 to 36 inches; clean, bright foliage, well filled with buds.

EVERGREENS

In large supply and of all desirable sizes.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Forty-four houses filled with a general variety of plants such as the trade require.

THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY,

Correspondence solicited.
Wholesale List and Catalogues.

PAINESVILLE, O.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.



SUZUKI & IIDA,

IMPORTERS OF

JAPANESE BULBS, PLANTS & SEEDS

11 Broadway, New York.

3 Nakamura, Yokohama. Japan.

Now is the time of placing your orders for next fall and spring delivery of the following

JAPANESE SPECIALTIES:

As MAPLES, TREE AND HERBACEOUS PÆONIAS, CAMELLIAS, SCIADOPITIS VERTICILLATE, IRIS KAEMPFERI, JAPANESE PEAR, CHESTNUT AND WALNUT SEEDS, and all other Japanese stock.

Prices will be quoted free on board New York, duty paid. Sound condition on delivery guaranteed.

Catalogue on demand.

All correspondence to our New York office.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

FOR 1900-1901.

Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra large stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale Only) Newark, New York.

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

W. T. HOOD & CO.,
Old Dominion Nurseries,
 RICHMOND, VA.

We offer for Fall 1899, and Spring 1900,

Apple and Peach

As fine stock as can be grown, and a very full line of
 General Nursery Stock, Fruit and Ornamentals.

200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

NATURAL PEACH PITS.

We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

Surplus List for Spring 1900.

Can yet do PEACHES and JAPAN PLUMS in limited quantity.
 Also MILLER RED RASPBERRY, EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY
 LUCRETIA DEWBERRY and STRAWBERRIES from best leading
 varieties. Prices for same given on application.

MILFORD NURSERIES, Prop., Alex. Pullen, Milford, Dela.

HONEY LOCUST HEDGE Most Ornamen-
 tal for Parks
 and Lawns.

Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates.
 Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this
 beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge
 and plates also.

Write for prices and try them.

A. E. WINDSOR, Havana, Ills.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
 Springfield, New Jersey.

SPECIALTIES;

CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
 ROSES, SHRUBS.

Apple, Peach, Standard Pears, Plum, Apricots, Grapes, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs,	HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK. Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries, BALTIMORE, MD. FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO. 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES. LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.	Strawberries, Nut Trees, Japan Pear Seedlings, Gooseberries, Roses, Raffia, General Supplies, &c., &c., &c.
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Snowhill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

P. O. WESLEY, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD.

Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

Our Budded List of PEACH TREES Represents more
 than a Million.

Information as to varieties, quality, grade and price, cheerfully
 given. Your personal inspection invited.

EIGHT ACRES IN ASPARAGUS PLANTS,
 One and two year old.

Donald's Elmira, Columbia Mammoth White,
 Barr's Mammoth Palmetto, Conover Colossal.

30 Acres in Strawberry Plants, representing over seventy varieties.

PEACH BUDS

In any quantity, cut from strictly healthy trees. Send us a list of
 your wants. Will make a special price on same.

Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue mailed free.

W. M. PETERS & SONS.

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NURSERY STOCKS
 OF ALL KINDS AND VARIETIES.

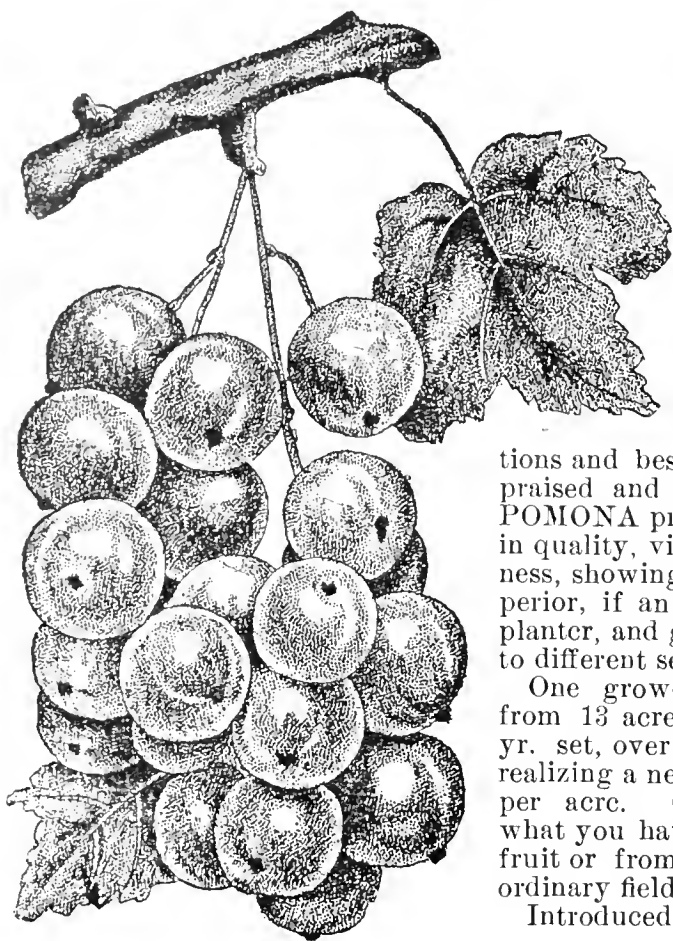
Such as Maples, Alder, Althea, Aucuba, White Birch, Catalpa,
 Honeysuckles, Nuts, Japan Quince, Deutzia, Ash, Broom,
 Walnut, Ligustrum, Philadelphus, Acacia, Currants, Willows,
 Sambucus, Spirea, Lilacs, Tamarix, Viburnum, Weigelia, and
 all sorts of *Fruit Tree Stocks*, all 1, 2 and 3 years old or stronger
 plants, now offered at very low prices by

Transon Brothers Nurseries
BARBIER & CO., SUCCRS., ORLEANS, FRANCE.

For Price List Apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, 13 William St., NEW YORK.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

From Anywhere **East**

To Everywhere **West**

The Great Rock Island Route

IS THE BEST LINE.

The Great Cities of

Northwest—West—Southwest

Reached quickly and comfortably in up-to-date through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars operated on fast trains.

Tourists en route to the resorts of the Rocky Mountains, to California, the North Pacific Coast or to the

Great Convention cities throughout the country,

should write the undersigned for rates, folders and literature.

Chas. Kennedy, G.E.P.A., **Jno. Sebastian, G.P.A.,**
305 Broadway, NEW YORK. CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PÆONIAS Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Caclus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists. Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA, NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.
ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc.** Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

GRAPE

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.
Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER.
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.
T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY Nurseries. Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on
the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry
included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,
Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States.

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or
papers.
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1851.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, the following clean, well grown stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.—Leading Sorts
CHERRY, 2 yr.—Ea. Richmond, Eng. Morello and Montmorency.
PEACH, 1 yr.—Leading Sorts.
PLUM, 1 yr. and 2 yr.—Largely S. Damson.
SNYDER BLACKBERRY PLANTS from Root Cuttings.

We shall be pleased to quote prices.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,
VINCENNES, INDIANA.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

Ornamental TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

I am now ready to contract
Apple Seedlings of all
grades, either from French
Crab or native seed, to be delivered during the fall of 1900 and will
make low rates for early contracts.

WANTED—Apple, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines
and Raspberries.

W. H. KAUFFAN,
HAWKEYE NURSERIES. STRATFORD, IOWA.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

White Elm, 1 yr., Barberry, all sizes, Horse Chestnut, Soft Maple, 1 yr.
Paeonies, Currants, Poplar Leaved White Birch, 6 to 8 ft.
Mt. Ash, for lining out, Gooseberries.

A full line of Evergreens in seedling and transplanted stock, including a
large percentage of the beautiful COLO BLUE SPRUCE.

GARDNER & SON, Osage Nurseries, - OSAGE, IOWA.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN . . GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond
with us.
Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,
BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES,

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., (Incorporated.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

Over ONE ACRE under glass. 360 ACRES in Nursery Stock.

20,000 Standard Pears—Extra good Stock.

2 years, 5 feet and up, branched.
2 years, 4 to 4½ feet, branched. Get our prices.

5,000 Everbearing Peach Trees—3 and 5 feet. \$10.00 per 100.

A valuable novelty. Specimens of fruit showing three stages of maturity were exhibited at the meeting of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, at Americus, Ga., Aug. 3d, 1898, and attracted much attention.

Cherries, Mulberries, Apples, Figs, Nuts and Peaches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

100,000 Amoor River Privet—Unsurpassed as an evergreen hedge plant.

50,000 Citrus Trifoliata—Japan Hardy Lemon; best defensive hedge plant, stand 15 degrees below zero.

10,000 Roses—Field grown; including 5,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18-24 inches.

Two Acre in Canna.

BIOTA AUREA NANA

Best of all the dwarf Biotas; a perfect gem. Was not injured in the least by the February freeze—while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly injured. We have an immense stock and can supply it by the thousand in sizes 12-30 inches.

100,000 Palms—An especially fine lot of Latanias, Phoenix, and Kentias.

4,000 Fancy Caladiums.

Ficus, Crotons, and 1,000 Camphor Trees, Sub-Tropical Fruits, Etc.

Send for Trade List and Descriptive Catalogue.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900,

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

For Park and Street Planting.

American, Scotch and English Elm, Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples, Carolina and Lombardy Poplars, Horse Chestnuts, American White Ash, Cut-leaved Birch, Purple-leaved Beech, Catalpa, American and European Lindens.

Extra size, 6 to 20 ft., 1 to 6 inches.

Heavily stocked with Kilmarnock and New American Willow, Camperdown Elm, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Siberian and American Arbor Vitæ, Norway Spruce, Shrubs, and a large surplus of extra fine Roses.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Currants and Gooseberries extensively grown. Better stock never grew.

NELSON BOGUE, Batavia Nurseries,
BATAVIA, N. Y.

.. FOR .. Apple Seedlings

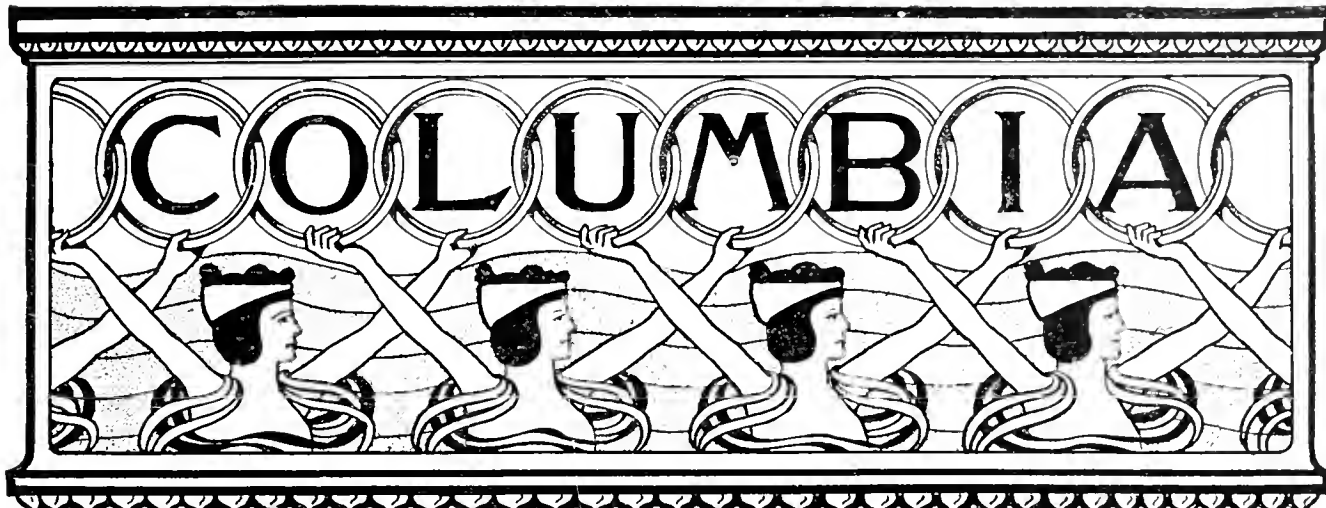
From French Crab seed,
Grown on new land,
Carefully packed in
Paper Lined Boxes,
Handled by experienced
workmen, and
Shipped promptly when ordered,
Try us.

Samples and prices upon application.

F. W. WATSON & CO.

TOPEKA, KAN.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.



THE COLUMBIA BEVEL-GEAR CHAINLESS

has won a leading place among bicycles because it meets every requirement of the cyclist. It is always ready to ride. The adjustment is peculiarly simple, direct and effective. There is nothing to entangle or soil the skirt. The mechanism is dirt-proof and weather-proof, and does not deteriorate with use. The transmission of power is direct, utilizing every ounce of driving force expended. It is the easiest running, the most practical and most trustworthy bicycle. Price \$75.

COLUMBIA, HARTFORD, STORMER and PENNANT CHAIN WHEELS

embody every improvement possible to the chain type. Prices: \$50, \$35, \$30, \$25.

THE COLUMBIA COASTER BRAKE is simple and sure in action and saves fully one-third of the pedaling necessary in ordinary riding. An hour's practice will bring any one to a realization of its merits as a labor-saving device. Price \$5.00 when ordered with a new machine. Applicable to both Chainless and Chain Models.

See Columbia and Stormer Catalogues.

AMERICAN
BICYCLE
COMPANY

POPE SALES DEPARTMENT

HARTFORD
CONN. . . .

PLACE YOUR CONTRACTS NOW

FOR JUNE BUDDING

WE HAVE 105 ACRES IN PEACH SEED.
SURPLUS---READY TO GO AT ONCE.

ROSES, No. 1.--Extra fine.

100 Crimson Rambler; 100 each Pink Rambler, Baltimore Belle and Queen of Paradise; 50 each John Hopper, Pink Moss, Magna Charta, white Moss and LaFrance.

PEACH TREES.—One Year; Fine.

	5 to 6 ft. 5/8 to 3/4	4 to 6 ft. 9-16 to 5/8	3 to 4 ft. 3/8 to 1/2	2 1/2 to 3 ft. 1 yr. trees 1 to 2 ft.
Alexander.....	200			
Bilyeu's Late Oct.....	200			
Bokara No. 3.....			200	
Salway.....				1200
Chair's Choice.....				400
Chinese Cling.....	400	500	500	200
Smock.....			200	
Foster.....				400
Greensboro.....	500	700	600	500
Hale's Early.....	600	600	700	400
Lewis.....	50	100		
Levy's Late.....		199	100	100
Old Mixon Cling.....	255	155	136	134
Old Mixon Free.....				444
Reeves' Favorite.....		401	1000	1000
Stephen's R. R.....				492
Stump the World.....				1222
Sneed.....	499	498	397	333
Ward's Late.....	100	198	198	198
Wilkin's Cling.....	398	397	398	398
White Heath Cling.....	197	197	197	99
Emma.....				298
Waddell.....	300	300	300	
Matthew's Beauty.....				400
Carman.....			500	500
Holderbaum.....	100			
Beauty Blush.....	201	201	201	
Yellow St. John.....				401
Triumph.....				888
Waterloo.....	300	100		

200 CHAMPION QUINCE—3/4.

PLUM ON PLUM ROOT.

	5 to 7 ft. 3/4 and up	5 to 6 ft. 5/8 to 3/4	4 to 5 ft. 1/2 to 9-16	3 to 5 ft. 1/2 to 9-16	2 to 3 ft.
Hale.....	400	299	107		187
Maru.....		200			
Wickson.....		700			
Burbank.....		400	99	99	

Plum on Peach, Same Calliper as Above.

KIEFFER PEAR.....	950	1000	2000
	6 to 7 ft. 3/4 in.	3 to 4 ft. 3/8 to 1/2 in.	2 to 3 ft.
		500—5/8	

PLUM ON PEACH.—One Year.

	5 to 6 ft. 3/8	4 to 5 ft. 3/8	3 to 4 ft. 3/8	2 to 3 ft.
Abundance.....	50	200	1000	600
Berckman.....			50	50
Normand.....		25	25	25
Chabott.....			100	75
Satsuma.....			75	100
Hale.....	200	225	444	188

APPLE TREES.—Two Years; Fine.

	5 to 6 ft. 3-4	5 to 6 ft. 5-8	4 to 5 ft. 1-2	3 to 4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Winc Sap.....	300				
Smith's Cider.....			444	444	
Mammoth Black Twig.....	300			498	
Smoke House.....			198	398	400
Ben Davis.....	1212	2121	2222		1000
York Imperial.....		1000	2000	2000	677

PEARS.—Standard, Two Years.

	6 to 7 ft. 3/4 and up	5 to 7 ft. 5/8 to 3/4	5 to 6 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
LeConte.....				500	300
Lawson.....		50	150		
Sheldon.....		101	498		
Clapp's Favorite.....		398	100	101	
Howell.....		398	150		
Beurre D'Anjou.....			298		
Wilder.....			150		
Bartlett.....	100	199	298		
Vermont Beauty.....		189	448		
Lawrence.....		196	439		
Dutchess.....		249			
Koonce.....			249	398	398

CHERRY.—Two Years.

	5 to 7 ft., 3/4 and up	5 to 6 ft., 5/8 to 3/4
Early Richmond.....	500	
Montmorency.....	500	400

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Two Years; Fine.

5,000 Columbian Mammoth, W.	20,000 Barr's Mammoth.
5,000 Donald's Elmira.	20,000 Conover's Colossal.
25,000 Palmetto.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

800 Victoria Currants.	24,000 Lucretia Dewberry plants.
3,000 Miller Red Raspberry plants.	1,000 Silver Maples, 8 to 10 ft.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

50,000 Bismarck.	50,000 Nick Ohmer.
40,000 Barton's Eclipse.	25,000 Ocean City.
30,000 Darling.	50,000 Parson's Beauty.
10,000 Delaware.	50,000 Seaford.
100,000 Excelsior.	25,000 Star.
75,000 Gandy.	25,000 Sharpless.
25,000 Haverland.	100,000 Tennessee Prolific.
75,000 Hoffman.	100,000 Warfield.
50,000 Cobden Queen.	40,000 Saunders.
15,000 Columbian.	10,000 Impr'd Parker Earl.
10,000 Geo. Triumph.	30,000 Jersey Market.
10,000 Paris King.	35,000 Manwell.
30,000 Reid's Prolific.	10,000 Morgan's Favorite.
25,000 H. & H.	10,000 Pocomoke.
100,000 Mitchel's.	10,000 Bush Cluster.
2,000 Gandy Bell.	40,000 Woolverton.
40,000 Crescent.	

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,

BERLIN, - - MD.



June, 1900.

Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSEYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

EXTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weep-ing Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bun-geii top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododen-drons, field grown Ampel-opsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flow-ered Clematis in assortment

Roses

OUR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

A SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cel-lars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us un-surpassed facilities for prompt handling and ship-ping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

Trade



Mark.

SUZUKI & IIDA,

IMPORTERS OF

JAPANESE BULBS, PLANTS & SEEDS

11 Barclay St., New York.

3 Nakamura, Yokohama, Japan.

Now is the time of placing your orders for next fall and spring delivery of the following

JAPANESE SPECIALTIES:

As MAPLES, TREE AND HERBACEOUS PÆONIAS, CAMELLIAS, SCIADOPITIS VERTICILATE, IRIS KAEMPFERI, JAPANESE PEAR, CHESTNUT AND WALNUT SEEDS, and all other Japanese stock.

Prices will be quoted free on board New York, duty paid Sound condition on delivery guaranteed.

Catalogue on demand.

All correspondence to our New York office.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

FOR 1900-1901.

Everybody Says that Prices will be Higher

the coming season, but because we believe that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and because of our extra large stocks we will take early orders for Roses and Clematis (as well as for certain varieties of many other lines) at lower prices than we expect to ask later on.

ROSES

The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest stocks. Special low rates will be offered on contract orders placed early in the season and the advantage of getting a complete assortment is secured.

CLEMATIS

J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are acclimated to the conditions of this country. They have a way of living and growing not always met with in the cultivation of this lovely vine. We are the largest growers of clematis in the world, our annual propagation being not less than 200,000 plants. We have for this season a good assortment of all the leading varieties

Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, HERBACEOUS PLANTS,
PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.

Jackson & Perkins Co., (Wholesale Only) Newark, New York.

BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,

PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,

CHERRY,

PLUMS, Japan and European

PEACH,

APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Offer for Fall:

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong **Field Grown Roses**, budded and own roots 10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

SEND FOR TRADE LIST AND CATALOGUES.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900,

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. TRADE LIST issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Disappointment Impossible.

You will not be disappointed in any way if you use our Labels. The blank labels are perfectly wired and smooth; our printed and wired labels are unexcelled.

Samples and prices upon application. No trouble to answer inquiries.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.,

DAYTON, OHIO.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



F. W. WATSON & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Syracuse Nurseries

...THE WORDEN SECKEL PEAR...

One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

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Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early
vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

An extra fine stock of CURRANTS
at very low prices, including the
valuable new WILDER
Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES,
very cheap. Other small fruits.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses,
including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY **Elizabeth, N. J.**
NURSERIES.

The Sparta Nurseries

have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both
burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on
the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high
bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry
included. Ask for prices and terms.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
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A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

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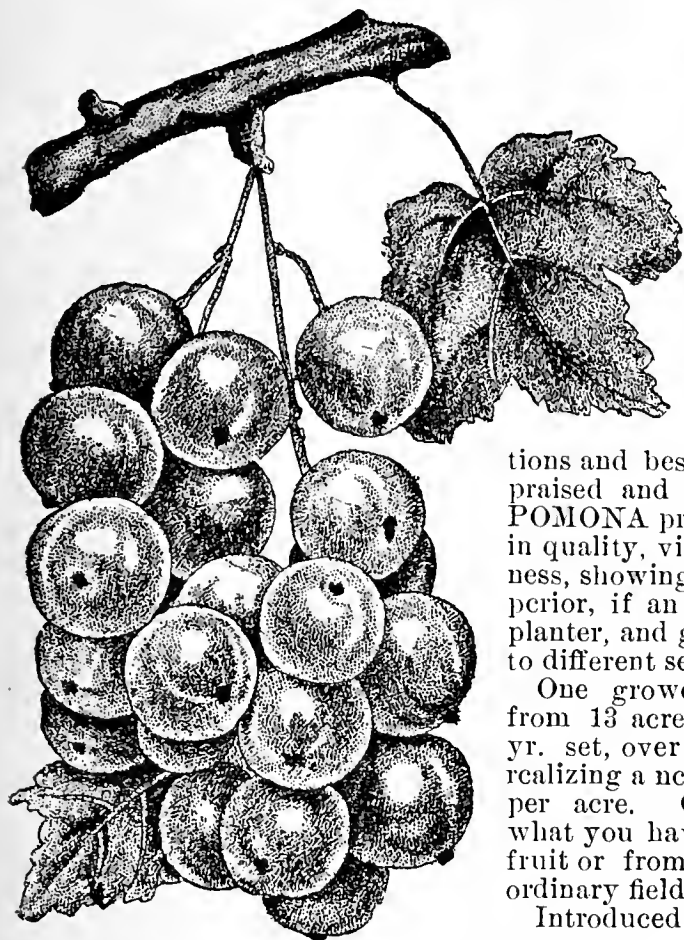
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One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

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200,000 Peach Seedlings from Beds of Natural Seed.

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We hope to have pits to offer in October, Crop of 1899.

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Strong and handsome for farm fencing. Hardy for cold climates. Easy seller at good profits. Put your agents on to it. Plates of this beautiful Hedge to sell from, furnished cheap. Osage Orange Hedge and plates also.

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High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple, Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

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CALIFORNIA PRIVET, APPLE AND PEACH TREES,
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 50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.
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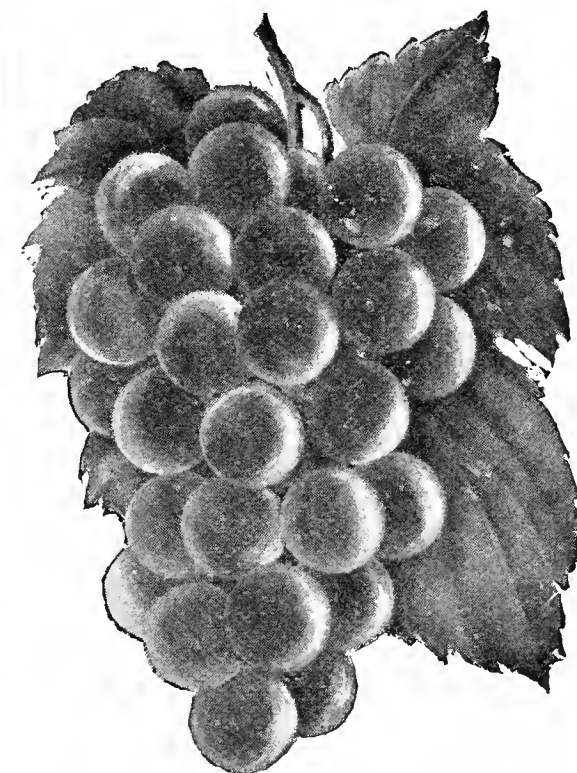
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Roche, Neunen, Early Red, Mayes, Excelsior, Kroh, Preeman, Georgison, Hammer, Nassau, Neptune, Mule, Texas Belle, Drouth King, Weres Large Red, American Eagle, Hawkeye, Galina,	Uchi Beni, Juicy, Clark, Pottowama, Roulette, Arkansas Beauty, Tosobe, Forest Rose, Reele, Davis, Diamond, Beauty of Naples, Arch Duke, Bradshaw, Field, Lombard, Shipper's Pride, Empire,
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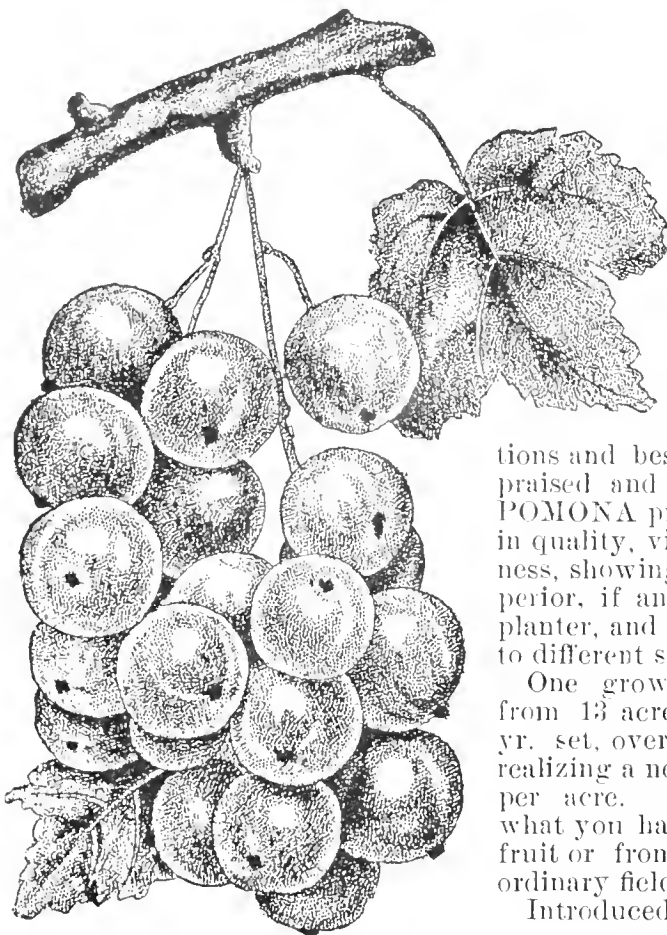
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July, 1900.

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The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

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The Famous J. & P., own-root Roses; unequalled in grade and quality. We shall have the coming season the largest stock of field-grown Roses that we ever produced and, from present prospects, one of the very finest

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J. & P., home-grown, field-grown Clematis are as strong as imported plants and much superior to them in the fact that they are

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Our usual good stocks of

CLIMBING PLANTS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
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PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES,
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NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
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CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

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One of the most beautiful, productive and delicious pears ever offered to the public. For description, testimonials and price, address the Disseminators,

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Also a general assortment of budded Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines. All of superior quality and carefully graded. We issue no Trade Price List, but will make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us.

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An extra fine stock of CURRANTS at very low prices, including the valuable new WILDER.

Also DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES, very cheap. Other small fruits.

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ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
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A fine stock of Campbell's Early vines at low rates.

Send list of wants for prices.

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100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
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Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

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Carolina Poplars—2 to 18 ft.	Osage Orange—1 and 2 year's, fine.
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Steadley,
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Waddell,
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Yellow Rarripe,
Alexander,
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Brandywine,
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Crawford Early,
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Chinese Cling,
Crosbey,
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Fox Seedling,
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Lewis,
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New Prolific,
Old Mixon Cling,
Old Mixon Free,
Reeves Favorite,
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Susquehanna,
Smock,
Salway,
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Neumen,
Early Red,
Mayes,
Excelsior,
Kroh,
Freeman,
Georgison,
Hammer,
Nassau,
Neptune,
Mule,
Texas Belle,
Drouth King,
Weres Large Red,
American Eagle,
Hawkeye,
Galina,

Uchi Beni,
Juicy,
Clark,
Pottowama,
Roulette,
Arkansas Beauty,
Tosobe,
Forest Rose,
Reele,
Davis,
Diamond,
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Field,
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Shipper's Pride,
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Duane's Purple,
Caddo Chief,
Marcellars,
Transparent,
Benson,
Robinson,
Bergerm,
Purple Yosemite,
Hanson,
Macedonia,
Emerson's Yellow,
Sophia,
Speer,
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,
Rebecca,
Nikado,
Comptine,
Clifford,
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Indian Chief,
Wood,
Lone Star,
London,
Red Panhandle,
Wooten,
Irene,
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Elpaso,
Carner,
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Bassett,
Idall,
Emerson,
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Ohio,
Van Derman,
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Ida,
Pepper,
Tarlton,
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Wilder,
Esther,
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Smiley,
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Furnguga,
Gibb,
Budd,
Harris,
Alexis,
Alexander,
Spring Cling,
Captain,
Holl,
Stoddard,
Cottrell,
Marquette,
Dr. Dennis,
North Carolina,
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Yellow Transparent,
Muncy,
Brill,
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Joe Hooten,
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No Name,
Nebraska,
Ladue,
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Prunis Pissardi,
Black Hawk,
Ill. Ironclad,
Old Gold,
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Sado,
Mankato,
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York Imperial,
Red Astrachan,
Maiden's Blush,
Smith's Cider,
Ben Davis,
Wine Sap,
Early Strawberry,
Paragon,
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Lumber Twig,
Haines,
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Mammoth Black Twig,
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Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple
and Japan Pear Seedlings.

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of NATURAL PEACH PITTS. No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

SELECT NURSERY STOCK.

We offer for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901 a large and very complete assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
Vines, Roses, Evergreens, Asparagus
and Small Fruit Plants.

Especially a choice selection of Budded Peach Trees
all leading varieties true to name, and well grown. Can furnish them in carload lots or less, very cheap this fall, on account of not having room enough in cellar.

Send for descriptive catalogue and price list. Free to all applicants.

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO.,

Nursery P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo.

Situated on Gravois Railroad, one mile south of city limits. Take Cherokee division to Fernhurst. 15 minutes walk.

GRAPE VINES

— AND —

CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

WOODEN LABELS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

Printed and Wired Tree Labels a Specialty.

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO., - DAYTON, O.

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NEBRASKA GROWN

APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,
American and Japanese Plums,
Shade Trees,
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

100,000 Apple—1 " " "

130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.

9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

40 acres in Strawberry Plants.

Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In ear lots, assorted ear lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

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We Offer FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Keiffer Pear Stocks.



F. W. WATSON & CO.,

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WE CAN FURNISH

BUDS

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of the following varieties. Send for prices.

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Admiral Dewey,	Beauty Blush,
Arkansas Traveler,	Barnard's Early,
Allen,	Bray's Rarripe,
Burke,	Crawford Early,
Bishop's Early,	Crawford Late,
Belle of Georgia,	Champion,
Bronson,	Chair's Choice,
Barber,	Carman,
Capt. Ede,	Chinese Cling,
Calvin Taylor's Cling,	Crosbey,
Climax,	Connecticut,
Cobler,	Elberta,
Christiana,	Early Michigan,
Cooleridge Favorite,	Emma,
Concklin,	Early Rivers,
Delaware,	Eureka,
Denton,	Fox Seedling,
Easton Cling,	Foster,
Early Toledo,	Fitzgerald,
Edgemont Beauty,	Ford's Late White,
Engles Mammoth,	Geary's Hold On,
Early Davidson,	Greensboro,
Everbearing,	Gold Drop,
Frances,	Globe,
Holderbaum,	Hale's Early,
Heidelberg,	Hill's Chili,
Hobson's Choice,	Kalamazoo,
Heard's Choice,	Lemon Free,
Horton's Rivers,	Levy's Late,
Jacques R. R.	Lorentz,
Jennie Worthin,	Leomon Cling,
Klondike,	Lewis,
Large Early York,	Mt. Rose,
Magnum Bonum,	McCollister,
Matthew's Beauty,	Mary Choice,
Marshall,	Morris White,
Nicholson's Smock,	Moore's Favorite,
Newington Cling,	New Prolific,
Oscar,	Old Mixon Cling,
Picquet Late,	Old Mixon Free,
Perry's Red Cling,	Reeves Favorite,
Pearce's Yellow,	Stephen's R. R.,
Philip,	Susquahanna,
Redding,	Smock,
Red Cheek Melocotoon,	Salway,
Red George's,	Stump the World,
Silver Medal,	Sneed,
Smock Cling,	Shipley's Late Red,
Schumaker,	Sunrise Cling,
Switzerland,	Triumph,
Spring's Cling,	Troth's Early,
Scott's Nonpareil,	Wheatland,
Steadley,	Wonderful,
Williams' Favorite,	Wilkin's Cling,
Waddell,	White Heath Cling,
VanMeteor's Late October,	Willett,
Yellow Rarripe,	Waterloo,
Alexander,	Wager,
Amsden June,	Walker's Variegated Free,
Bokara,	War's Late,
Brandywine,	Yellow St. John.
Bilyeu's Late October,	

PLUMS.

Roche,	Uchi Beni,
Neumen,	Juicy,
Early Red,	Clark,
Mayes,	Pottowama,
Excelsior,	Roulette,
Kroh,	Arkansas Beauty,
Preeman,	Tosobe,
Georgison,	Forest Rose,
Hammer,	Reele,
Nassau,	Davis,
Neptune,	Diamond,
Mule,	Beauty of Naples,
Texas Belle,	Arch Duke,
Drouth King,	Bradshaw,
Weres Large Red,	Field,
American Eagle,	Lombard,
Hawkeye,	Shipper's Pride,
Galina,	Empire,

PLUMS.

Imp. Gage,	Cook's Early,
Duane's Purple,	De Claredene,
Caddo Chief,	Rockford,
Marcellars,	Kickapoo,
Transparent,	Wolf,
Benson,	Wasseo Botankeo,
Robinson,	Red Cloud,
Bergerm,	Gold,
Purple Yosemite,	Elpaso,
Hanson,	Carner,
Macedonia,	Meyer,
Emerson's Yellow,	Bassett,
Sophia,	Idall,
Speer,	Emerson,
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,	Ocechee,
Rebecca,	Ohio,
Nikado,	Van Derman,
Comptine,	Mamon,
Clifford,	Ida,
Indian Red,	Pepper,
Downing,	Tarleton,
Meres No. 50,	Bixby,
Zuaker,	Wilder,
African,	Esther,
Indian Chief,	Champion,
Wood,	Piran,
Lone Star,	Smiley,
London,	Late Rolling,
Red Panhandle,	Marcus,
Wooten,	Furnguga,
Irene,	Gibb,
Herbman's Yellow,	Budd,
Golden Beauty,	Harris,
Choptank,	Alexis,
Jones,	Alexander,
Nagete,	Spring Cling,
Desota,	Captain,
Whitaker,	Holl,
Chick,	Stoddard,
Chenay,	Cottrell,
Nelly,	Marquettea,
Sloe,	Dr. Dennis,
Odles,	North Carolina,
Kersey,	Van Buren,
Kaithum,	Yellow Transparent,
Cook's Choice,	Muncy,
Keer,	Brill,
Beauty,	Cooper,
Kamakaa,	Wick,
Wasser Simons,	Joe Hooten,
Prairie Flower,	Ganzalas,
Weaver,	Reed,
Dunlap,	Hytankyo,
Sucker's State,	No Name,
Silas Wilson,	Nebraska,
Schley,	Ladue,
Milton,	Iris,
Chase,	Mo. Apricot,
World Beater,	Prunis Pissardi,
Soget Seema,	Black Hawk,
Arkansas,	Ill. Ironclad,
Schoenthal,	Old Gold,
Sehero,	Munson,
Moseman,	Cumberland,
Crescent City,	Sado,
Maru,	Mankato,
One Thousand and One,	Union,

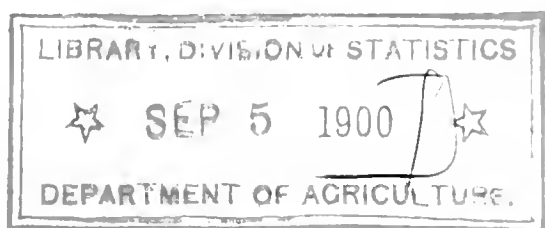
APPLES.

Grimes Golden,	Fallawater,
York Imperial,	Maiden's Blush,
Red Astrachan,	Mammoth Black Twig,
Maiden's Blush,	N. W. Greening,
Smith's Cider,	G. G. Pippin,
Ben Davis,	Baldwin,
Wine Sap,	Northern Spy,
Early Strawberry,	Winter Rambo,
Paragon,	Summer Rambo,
Summer King,	Yellow Belleflower,
Early Harvest,	Stark,
Limber Twig,	Wealthy,
Haines,	Rome Beauty,
Yellow Transcript,	Rhode Island Greening.

KEIFFER PEAR BUDS.

Buds will be packed in the best possible manner, cut by experienced help, and orders will receive prompt attention.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, - - MD.



September, 1900.

Stock offered to the trade at
Willis Nurseries
 at Ottawa, Kas. for the Fall of 1900.

50,000 Concord Grape Vines, 1 Yr. No. 1.

10,000 Worden Grape Vines, 1 Yr. No. 1.

3,000 Climbing Roses, Queen of Prairie, Pink Rambler, Crimson Rambler, Yellow Rambler, Baltimore Belle.

5,000 Shrubs, Snowballs, Altheas in Assortment, Calycanthus, Hydrangeas, and other sorts.

5,000 European and Japan Plums, Bradshaw, Beauty of Naples, German Prune, Guai, Imp. Gage, Lincoln, Lombard, Moores' Arctic, Reine Claude, Shippers' Pride, Shrop Damson, Gen. Hand, Pond's Seedling, Washington, Spaulding, Fellenburg, Ogon, Red June, Wickson, Willard, Hales.

250,000 Apple Stocks, a fine lot in grades, 3-16 and up and 2-16 to 3-16, both straight and branched.

5,000 Dwarf Pears, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapps' Duchesse, Howell, L. B. de Jersey, Vermont Beauty, Wilder.

A few of the Dwarf Pears in the above trees are 3 Yr. trees, all the balance are 2 Yr. stock, and all of the stock is in every respect choice and in good order and low prices will be made.

Entomologist's certificate will go with all shipments

A. WILLIS
 OTTAWA, KAS.

Tulips

Crocus

Lilies

Hyacinths

Japan Iris

House Plants for Winter Blooming.
 Hardy Bulbs, Plants and Shrubs for
 outside planting. • • • • •

We make a specialty of packing Nurserymen's orders. We will also quote lowest prices on

Japan Fern Balls

which we import direct. Write for our 1900 Wholesale and Retail Bulb Catalogues — free.

JAMES VICK'S SONS,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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GEO. PETERS & CO.
 TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,
 as given below :

APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,
 AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,
 CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL
 ARBOR VITAE,

AND A

GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING
 IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the
COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR
 Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

60,000 Apple Trees

$\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 Yr. Buds.

30,000 York Imperial, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$ ft.

5,000 Stayman's Winesap, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft.

5,000 Baldwin, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft.

5,000 Stark, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft.

5,000 Kieffer Pear, $\frac{5}{8}$ ft., 2 Yr. Buds.

10,000 Japan Plum, $\frac{4}{7}$ ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

5,000 Richmond, Montmorency and Eng Morella Cherry,
 branched, $\frac{3}{8}$ ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

2,000 Pargon Chestnut, $\frac{6}{10}$ ft.

ALL STOCK CLEAN AND HANDSOME.

J. G. PATTERSON & SONS,

STEWARTSTOWN NURSERIES,

STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

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OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

EXTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmarnock Willows, Tea's Weeping Mulberries, Camperdown Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bungei top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododendrons, field grown Ampelopsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flowered Clematis in assortment

Roses

OUR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

A SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cellars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us unsurpassed facilities for prompt handling and shipping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



The Storrs & Harrison Co.,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE
**MOUNT
• • HOPE • •
NURSERIES,**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum
and Apricot Trees.

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES.

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

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NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

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Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK,
NEW YORK

ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of Paniculata.

VINES—Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Akebia, Bignonia, Honeysuckles, Wisterias, etc.

SHRUBS—Berberry, Calycanthus, Deutzias, Eleagnus Longipes, Elder, Exochorda, Forsythias Fringe, (purple and white), Upright Honeysuckles, Hydrangea Pan. Grand. Lilacs, Snowballs, Spireas, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Acacia, Alder, Beech, Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Maples, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Oak, Poplar, Strawberry Tree, Tulip Tree, Willows, etc.

CONIFERS—Arbor Vitæ, Fir, Juniper, Larch, Pine, Spruce, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large stock of Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Gooseberries. Extra fine stock and all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—Cherry, Plum, Pear, Peach, Quince. All fine smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,
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BREWER & STANNARD,

OTTAWA, KANS.,

Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete
Assortment of

NURSERY STOCK

APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,

Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

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A General Line of Nursery Stock and Peach Trees.

We have 200,000 best sorts. Good inducements on early orders.

BUDDING CONTRACTS.

We will yet contract to bud 200,000 or more.

PEACH PITTS.

N. C. and Tennessee Naturals, in large or small lots. Cured by parties having best judgment and absolutely reliable. Samples and prices on application.

WANTED! Tree Digger, Fruit Tree Stocks, and some varieties of Cherry, Pear, Quince, Plums and Ornamentals.

JOHN PETERS & CO., - URIAH, PA.



WANTED

Offers of transplanted Logan Berry for Fall delivery. Quote price per 1,000 and say quantity to offer.

William Fell & Co.

ROYAL NURSERIES AND SEED ESTABLISHMENT,
HEXHAM, ENGLAND.

Surplus for Fall 1900.

Keiffer Pear.	Apples—2 and 3 years.
Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.	Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.
Norway Maples—5 to 6 ft.	Norway Spruce—5 to 6 ft.
Lombardy Poplars—9 to 11 ft.	California Privet—Good, 1 year.
Carolina Poplars—2 to 18 feet.	Osage Orange—1 and 2 year's, fine.
Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—6 to 7 ft.	White Pine—4 to 5 ft.
Am. Arbor Vitae, bushy—3 to 5 ft.	White Pine—3 ft.

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E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay Seine, France.
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE

Northern Grown Apple Stocks

Three Million. French or Native Seed. No. 1 cheap.

Write quick for low prices.

W. H. KAUFFMAN, Proprietor Hawkeye Nursery, STRATFORD, IOWA.

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.

W. T. HOOD, Proprietor.

Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

Well Grown Nursery Stock

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple and Japan Pear Seedlings.

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of NATURAL PEACH PITTS. No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

SELECT NURSERY STOCK.

We offer for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901 a large and very complete assortment of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, Asparagus and Small Fruit Plants.

Especially a choice selection of Budded Peach Trees all leading varieties true to name, and well grown. Can furnish them in carload lots or less, very cheap this fall, on account of not having room enough in cellar.

Send for descriptive catalogue and price list. Free to all applicants.

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Nursery P. O., St. Louis Co., Mo.

Situated on Gravois Railroad, one mile south of city limits. Take Cherokee division to Fermenus. 15 minutes walk.

GRAPE VINES

AND

CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR NURSEYMEN AND FLORISTS.

Printed and Wired Tree Labels a Specialty.

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Just the Book for the Young Nurseryman.

Letters to the Farm Boy

By HENRY WALLACE.

THIRD EDITION, \$1.00.

Letters in which the farm boy's father is interested as much as himself, and in which the city boy sees glimpses of a life among the fields, (by convenient swimming holes, of course) for which his nature longs.

The book is like good, wholesome talks with The Farm Boy about His Father—His Mother—His Temper—His Chum—His Reading—His Future—His Fun—His Education—His Start in Life—His Habits—Being Away from Home—The Hardup Family—The Richman Family—The Hardman Family—Commercial Morality—The Brodhead Family—Types of Common People—The Good Man.

Bright and chatty, just the sort of letters a boy at the restless age should enjoy receiving and can read without fear of cant or prosy sermonizing.

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SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalæa Mollis, Clematis.

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AMERICAN
TREE SEEDS
FOR 1900.

Our "Descriptive Catalogue of American Seeds for 1900" quotes Seeds of Conifers, Palms, Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, is more complete than ever.

Send for it now and secure the DISCOUNT given the trade on advance orders.

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Asparagus, Burr's Mammoth.
Columbia Mammoth.
Donald's Elmira.

Peach Trees, All leading sorts in the different sizes.

Cherry Trees, Nice stock mostly Early Richmond and Mt. Morency.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Apple,
Peach,
Standard Pears,
Plum,
Apricots,
Grapes,
Shade Trees,
Evergreens,
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.
Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.
LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,
Nut Trees,
Japan Pear Seedlings,
Gooseberries,
Roses,
Raffia,
General Supplies,
&c., &c.,
&c.

Colorado Tourists.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO MANITOU AND
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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

ALSO BEST LINE TO DENVER.

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Special Rates from Chicago, Aug. 1-7-21, 1900.

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JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - CHICAGO, ILL.

H. P. and Climbing Roses

C. L. YATES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple,
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

P. SEBIRE & SONS, NURSERYMEN,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree stocks, such as Apple Pear, Myrobalan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

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Buds! Buds!

Buds of Climax and
Sultan Plums
and

CLIFTON PARK PEACH

Price on application.

H. S. WILEY, Cayuga, N. Y.

HONEY LOCUST, For Fall and Spring Trade.

BLACK LOCUST, Good sellers for Hedge Fencing.

OSAGE ORANGE, Wind Breaks and Timber Growth.

A. E. WINDSOR,

HAVANA, ILLS.

MADAM PLANTIER ROSES

We have a surplus of this desirable and popular rose, all field grown on own roots.

Very low prices made on hundred, thousand, or ten thousand lots.

Samples sent on application. We also offer a good stock of **Everbearing Peach**, New and Old Varieties; **Japan Plums**, **Amoor River** and **California Privet**, **Citrus Trifoliata**, **Camphors**, **Potted Orange**, **Lemon**, **Pomelos**, and **Kumquats**, bearing size

THE GRIFFING BROS. CO.,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

NEBRASKA GROWN, HEAVY, WELL GRADED STOCK

40,000 APPLE TREES, 2-yr. 20,000 CHERRY TREES, 1-yr.

CAROLINA POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.

MULBERRY, MAPLE, BOX ELDER, ASH, 4 to 6 ft.

Forest Tree Seedlings.

ELM, MAPLE, 2-yr.

BOX ELDER, 1-yr.

Can supply for fall planting Ash and Box Elder Seed of fine quality, cheap. Write for prices on any of the above, stating quantity wanted.

J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Nebr.

VINCENNES NURSERIES

We offer for fall 1900 the following:

APPLE, 2 AND 3 YEAR LEADING SORTS.

PEACH, 1 YEAR, GOOD ASSORTMENT.

PEAR, 2 AND 3 YEAR.

GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

Large Stock of Carolina Poplar, Volga Poplar and Soft Maple.

Personal inspection invited.

W. C. REED, Vincennes, Ind.

W. A. WATSON, NORMAL, ILL.

Has 500,000 No. 1 Fine Grade Apple Seedlings

FOR SALE.

He will sell all or part. Get his prices for early orders.

Willowdale Nurseries.

We have a large stock of Norway, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples in large and small sizes. Magnolias, Lindens, Catalpas, Buttonwoods, Salisburias, Poplars, and other shade trees.

A good assortment of very fine Evergreens, Nut Trees, Hedge Plants, Peaches, Apricots, Apples, Cherries, and other fruit trees.

Send for Price List.

Stock was never better.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Willowdale, Chester Co. Pa.

OBSERVE

The very complete list of Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubs in our NEW TRADE LIST, just issued. Stock never was finer nor in larger blocks than we now offer our patrons. Note our Rose List, both in pots and open ground, especially the climbers, also Natural Peach Pits crop of 1900 from the Mountains of Western North Carolina, where they have no Yellows.

HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,

MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES,

West Chester, Pa.

Peach Pits

10,000 Bushels

GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURALS.

Gathered from our rural mountain districts where "Yellows" is POSITIVELY unknown.

Sample and delivered price on application. Can give you price which will justify your laying in a supply for two seasons.

We offer Apple, Peach, Cherry and Japan Plum Trees for Fall shipment. Get our list of varieties and prices.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.,

POMONA, N. C.

LEVAVASSEUR & SONS,

Nurseries at USSY and ORLEANS, France.

Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

HERMAN BERKHAN, SOLE AGENT,

39 AND 41 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

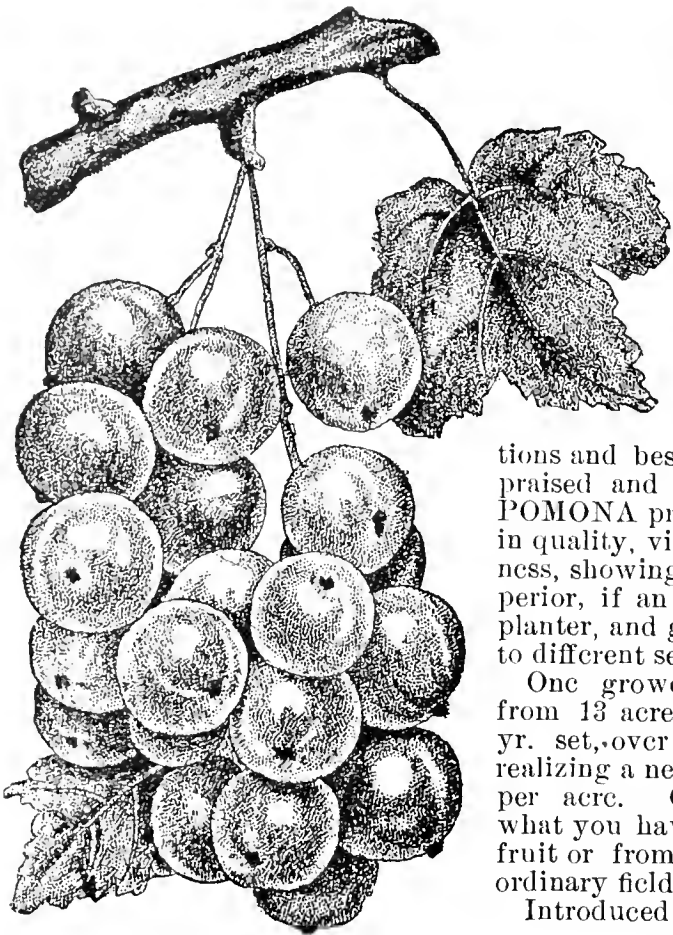
Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

BENJAMIN CHASE,

DERRY, N. H.

Labels of all kinds for Nurserymen and Florists.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE
TO THE

WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

•———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for : :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.
ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large
quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEED LINGS** at lowest
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS**,
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,
given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

Budded Apples, Plums, Cherries, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

A fine stock of Campbell's Early.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1½ FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY
NURSERIES. Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckelberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,

Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.

A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]

ALLEN L. WOOD,

Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES.
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.

in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,

Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

KNOX NURSERIES.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1851.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, the following clean, well grown stock:

APPLE, 2 yr.—Leading Sorts

CHERRY, 2 yr.—Ea. Richmond, Eng. Morello and Montmorency.

PEACH, 1 yr.—Leading Sorts.

PLUM, 1 yr. and 2 yr.—Largely S. Damson.

SNYDER BLACKBERRY PLANTS from Root Cuttings.

We shall be pleased to quote prices.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS,

VINCENNES, INDIANA.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

Ornamental

LARGE TREES
SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSEYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled SPHAGNUM MOSS. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,

Write me for easy terms and prices.

TOMAH, WIS.

SEE HERE!

WE HAVE

1½ Million Neb. Grown Apple Seedlings



If you write us we can offer you a bargain. Our Grade Guaranteed.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

Gano, Ben Davis, M. B. Twig Wine Sap and Mo. Pippin.

Scions in large quantities at a very low figure.

Also large stock of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

WANTED—CHERRY AND PEACH.

TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
COLUMBIAN. GREENSBORO and EMMA,

Raspberries.

and a full
assortment of

Wickson, Red June and Giant

Peaches

PLUMS. . . . AND OTHER FRUIT.

It will be to advantage of those in the trade to correspond with us.

Our Catalogue will save you money.

MYER & SON,

BRIDGEVILLE, DELAWARE.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NEBRASKA GROWN
APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,
American and Japanese Plums,
Shade Trees,
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.
50,000 Apple—2 " " "
100,000 Apple—1 " " "
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Offer
FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

P. J. BERCKMAN'S CO.,

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.
Keiffer Pear Stocks.



F. W. WATSON & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA
... OF ...

Grape Vines.

Other Specialties:

Currants and Gooseberries.

INTRODUCER OF

**Campbell's Early Grape,
Josselyn Gooseberry,
Fay Currant.**

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

**GEO. S. JOSSELYN,
FREDONIA, N. Y.**

Specialties for this Fall:

A very fine and large stock of

**PEACH TREES,
NORWAY, SUGAR AND SILVER
MAPLES,
CAROLINA POPLARS,
AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆS,
IRISH JUNIPERS,
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year.**

Besides above specialties I offer a general line of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, vines, etc., all of which have grown particularly well this year.

**GEO. ACHELIS,
WEST CHESTER, PA.**

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Mount Arbor Nurseries

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

A Large and Complete Line of General Nursery Stock.

A SURPLUS OF

Apple Seedlings, Strong Grades.
Apple Grafts, Made to Order.
Marianna Stocks.
Roses on Own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen, and Crimson Rambler.
Plums—Large Stock of Native, European and Japanese.
Russian Apricots.
Downing Gooseberries.

Forest Tree Seedlings, all kinds.
Osage Orange.
Ornamental Trees—Am. Elm, Silver Maple, White Ash, Catalpa, Carolina Poplar, Black Walnut, Am. Linden, Mt. Ash, Box Elder, etc.
Ornamental Shrubs.
Vines,
Evergreens, etc.

FALL PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. S. WELCH, PROPRIETOR,

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

SHENANDOAH, IOWA,

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

WE CAN FURNISH

BUDS

BUDS

BUDS

of the following varieties. Send for prices.

PEACHES.

Admiral Dewey,
Arkansas Traveler,
Allen,
Burke,
Bishop's Early,
Belle of Georgia,
Bronson,
Barber,
Capt. Ede,
Calvin Taylor's Cling,
Climax,
Cobler,
Christiana,
Cooleridge Favorite,
Concklin,
Delaware,
Denton,
Easton Cling,
Early Toledo,
Edgemont Beauty,
Engles Mammoth,
Early Davidson,
Everbearing,
Frances,
Holderbaum,
Heidelberg,
Hobson's Choice,
Heard's Choice,
Horton's Rivers,
Jacques R. R.,
Jennie Worthen,
Klondike,
Large Early York,
Magnum Bonum,
Matthew's Beauty,
Marshall,
Nicholson's Smock,
Newington Cling,
Oscar,
Picquet Late,
Perry's Red Cling,
Pearec's Yellow,
Philip,
Redding,
Red Cheek Melocotoon,
Red George's,
Silver Medal,
Smoek Cling,
Schumaker,
Switzerland,
Spring's Cling,
Scott's Nonpareil,
Steadley,
Williams' Favorite,
Waddeff,
VanMeteor's Late October,
Yellow Rareripe,
Alexander,
Amsden June,
Bokara,
Brandywine,
Bilyeu's Late October,

Beauty Blush,
Barnard's Early,
Bray's Rareripe,
Crawford Early,
Crawford Late,
Champion,
Chair's Choice,
Carman,
Chinese Cling,
Crosbey,
Connecticut,
Elberta,
Early Michigan,
Emma,
Early Rivers,
Eureka,
Fox Seedling,
Foster,
Fitzgerald,
Ford's Late White,
Geary's Hold On,
Greensboro,
Gold Drop,
Globe,
Hale's Early,
Hill's Chili,
Kalamazoo,
Lemon Free,
Levy's Late,
Lorentz,
Leomon Cling,
Lewis,
Mt. Rose,
McCollister,
Mary Choice,
Morris White,
Moore's Favorite,
New Prolific,
Old Mixon Cling,
Old Mixon Free,
Reeves Favorite,
Stephen's R. R.,
Susquehanna,
Smoek,
Salway,
Stump the World,
Sneed,
Shipley's Late Red,
Sunrise Cling,
Triumph,
Troth's Early,
Wheatland,
Wonderful,
Wilkin's Cling,
White Heath Cling,
Willett,
Waterloo,
Wager,
Walker's Variegated Free,
Ward's Late,
Yellow St. John.

PLUMS.

Roche,
Neumen,
Early Red,
Mayes,
Excelsior,
Kroh,
Freeman,
Georgison,
Hammer,
Nassau,
Neptune,
Mule,
Texas Belle,
Drouth King,
Weres Large Red,
American Eagle,
Hawkeye,
Galina,

Uchi Beni,
Juicy,
Clark,
Pottowama,
Roulette,
Arkansas Beauty,
Tosobe,
Forest Rose,
Reele,
Davis,
Diamond,
Beauty of Naples,
Arch Duke,
Bradshaw,
Field,
Lombard,
Shipper's Pride,
Empire,

PLUMS.

Imp. Gage,
Duane's Purple,
Caddo Chief,
Marcellars,
Transparent,
Benson,
Robinson,
Bergern,
Purple Yosemite,
Hanson,
Macedonia,
Emerson's Yellow,
Sophia,
Speer,
Rocky Mountain Dwarf,
Rebeeca,
Nikado,
Comptine,
Clifford,
Indian Red,
Downing,
Meres No. 50,
Zuaker,
Afriean,
Indian Chief,
Wood,
Lone Star,
London,
Red Panhandle,
Wooten,
Irene,
Herbman's Yellow,
Golden Beauty,
Choptank,
Jones,
Nagete,
Desota,
Whitaker,
Chick,
Chenay,
Nelly,
Sloe,
Odles,
Kersey,
Kaithum,
Cook's Choice,
Keer,
Beauty,
Kamakaa,
Wasser Simons,
Prairie Flower,
Weaver,
Dunlap,
Sucker's State,
Silas Wilson,
Sehley,
Milton,
Chase,
World Beater,
Soget Seema,
Arkansas,
Schoenthal,
Sehero,
Moseman,
Creseent City,
Maru,
One Thousand and One,

Cook's Early,
De Claredcne,
Rockford,
Kickapoo,
Wolf,
Wasseo Botankeo,
Red Cloud,
Gold,
Elpaso,
Carner,
Meyer,
Bassett,
Idall,
Emerson,
Oceehee,
Ohio,
Van Derman,
Mamon,
Ida,
Pepper,
Tarlton,
Bixby,
Wilder,
Esther,
Champion,
Piram,
Smiley,
Late Rolling,
Mareus,
Furnguga,
Gibb,
Budd,
Harris,
Alexis,
Alexander,
Spring Cling,
Captain,
Holl,
Stoddard,
Cottrell,
Marquetta,
Dr. Dennis,
North Carolina,
Van Buren,
Yellow Transparent,
Muney,
Brill,
Cooper,
Wick,
Joe Hooten,
Ganzalas,
Reed,
Hytankyo,
No Name,
Nebraska,
Ladue,
Iris,
Mo. Aprieot,
Prunis Pissardi,
Black Hawk,
Ill. Ironclad,
Old Gold,
Munson,
Cumberland,
Sado,
Mankato,
Union,

APPLES.

Grimes Golden,
York Imperial,
Red Astrachan,
Maiden's Blush,
Smith's Cider,
Ben Davis,
Winc Sap,
Early Strawberry,
Paragon,
Summer King,
Early Harvest,
Limber Twig,
Haines,
Yellow Transcript,

Fallawater,
Maiden's Blush,
Mammoth Black Twig,
N. W. Greening,
G. G. Pippin,
Baldwin,
Northern Spy,
Winter Rambo,
Summer Rambo,
Yellow Belleflower,
Stark,
Wealthy,
Rome Beauty,
Rhode Island Greening.

KEIFFER PEAR BUDS.

Buds will be packed in the best possible manner, cut by experienced help, and orders will receive prompt attention.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS,
BERLIN, - - MD.



October, 1900.

Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSEYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

EXTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weep-ing Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bun-geii top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododen-drons, field grown Ampel-opsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flow-ered Clematis in assortment

Roses

OUR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

A SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cel-lars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us un-surpassed facilities for prompt handling and ship-ping orders.

Stock stored in fröst proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

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9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

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Elm, Maple, Linden, Horse Chestnut,
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A fine lot of Ornamental Shrubs.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums,
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If you want Large Trees and Fine Stock,
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250,000 strong sets, grown from
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A General Line of Nursery Stock and Peach Trees.

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We will yet contract to bud 200,000 or more.

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Norway Maples—9 to 10 ft.	Norway Spruce—7 to 9 ft.
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Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

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Three Million. French or Native Seed. No. 1 cheap.

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Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

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1,200 old and new varieties of fruit trees.
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400 varieties of large Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.
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3 new varieties of **WICHURIANA** hybrids of our own raising are offered this season.

ALL NOVELTIES ARE DESCRIBED

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CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

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STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

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We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

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An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of **CURRENTS** and **GOOSEBERRIES**; also **BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS**.

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Immense Stock, Warranted True
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A fine stock of **Campbell's Early**.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
Send list of wants for prices.

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1 1/2 FEET.
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The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

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A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

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EXTRA FINE PLANTS

At . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
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I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

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Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

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Also a fine lot of Snyder Blackberry root-cutting plants.

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3.16 and up. Kansas Grown.

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A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

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Ornamental LARGE TREES SMALL TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
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Write me for easy terms and prices.

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WE HAVE

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If you write us we can offer you a bargain. Our Grade Guaranteed.

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Scions in large quantities at a very low figure.

Also large stock of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

WANTED—CHERRY AND PEACH.

TITUS NURSERY, Nemaha, Neb.

200,000 Peach Trees, 100,000 Blackberry,
2,000,000 Strawberry Plants, 500,000 Raspberries.
Eldorado, Maxwell and Lucretia Blackberries.
MILLER, LOUDON and TRIUMPH,
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Raspberries.

and a full
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Peaches

PLUMS. AND OTHER FRUIT.

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Our Catalogue will save you money.

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5,000 Shrubs, Snowballs, Altheas in Assortment, Calycanthus, Hydrangeas, and other sorts.

5,000 European and Japan Plums, Bradshaw, Beauty of Naples, German Prune, Guii, Imp. Gage, Lincoln, Lombard, Moores' Arctic, Reine Claude, Shippers' Pride, Shrop Damson, Gen. Hand, Pond's Seedling, Washington, Spaulding, Fellenburg, Ogon, Red June, Wickson, Willard, Hales.

250,000 Apple Stocks, a fine lot in grades, 3-16 and up and 2-16 to 3-16, both straight and branched.

5,000 Dwarf Pears, Anjou, Bartlett, Clapps' Duchesse, Howell, L. B. de Jersey, Vermont Beauty, Wilder.

A few of the Dwarf Pears in the above trees are 3 Yr. trees, all the balance are 2 Yr. stock, and all of the stock is in every respect choice and in good order and low prices will be made.

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Tulips

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House Plants for Winter Blooming.
 Hardy Bulbs, Plants and Shrubs for
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GEO. PETERS & CO.
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Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,
 as given below :

APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR.**

PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,

AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,

CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL

ARBOR VITÆ,

AND A

GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING

IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the

COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

60,000 Apple Trees

$\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, 2 Yr. Buds.

30,000 York Imperial, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$ ft.

5,000 Stayman's Winesap, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft.

5,000 Baldwin, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft.

5,000 Stark, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ ft.

5,000 Kieffer Pear, $\frac{5}{8}$ ft., 2 Yr. Buds.

10,000 Japan Plum, $\frac{4}{7}$ ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

5,000 Richmond, Montmorency and Eng Morella Cherry,
 branched, $\frac{3}{8}$ ft., 1 Yr. Buds.

2,000 Pargon Chestnut, $\frac{6}{10}$ ft.

ALL STOCK CLEAN AND HANDSOME.

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STEWARTSTOWN NURSERIES,

STEWARTSTOWN, PA.

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MAZZARD AND MAHALEB CHERRY SEED

Fresh Crop. Best Quality.
 Send for samples and prices.

Get our prices on

**FRUIT STOCKS, PEACH, APPLE, PEAR
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Large stock of
**MAPLE, ASH, CATALPA, ELM, OAK AND OTHER
 SEEDLINGS.**

It will pay you to get our prices.

Thomas Meehan & Sons
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If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples
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Get our prices before buying. We also have a
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Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of

PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS

Get our prices before buying.

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SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California
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 WRITE FOR PRICES.

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1,000 N. Spruce 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 ft., fine, good color and shapey.
 3,000 S. Maple, Box Elder and Blue Ash, 4 yr., 8 to 12 ft., well rooted.
 5,000 2 and 3 yr. Currants. 1,000 whole root graft, Standard Apple,
 3 yr., 1 inch stems, 6 to 8 ft. Smooth bodies, nice roots. Sell at a
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 25,000 B. Raspberry Tips.

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Peach Trees, All leading sorts in
 the different sizes.

Gherry Trees, Nice stock mostly Early
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THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO MANITOU AND
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**GREAT
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ALSO BEST LINE TO DENVER.

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ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 For Round Trip to Denver,
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H. P. and Climbing Roses
C. L. YATES,
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High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
 Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple.
 Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

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 USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree stocks, such as Apple Pear, Myrobalan
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 Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc. The largest stock in the country.
 Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your
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 P. O. Box 920, NEW YORK.

Apple,
 Peach,
 Standard Pears,
 Plum,
 Apricots,
 Grapes,
 Shade Trees,
 Evergreens,
 Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.
Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,
 BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.
 LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,
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 Japan Pear Seedlings,
 Gooseberries,
 Roses,
 Raffia,
 General Supplies,
 &c., &c.,
 &c.

We offer at
very low
prices.....

600,000 Black Locust Seedlings
300,000 Apple Seedlings

Also ASH, CATALPAS and BLACKWALNUT

German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.

HONEY LOCUST, For Fall and Spring Trade.
BLACK LOCUST, Good sellers for Hedge Fencing.
OSAGE ORANGE, Wind Breaks and Timber Growth.

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MADAM PLANTIER ROSES

We have a surplus of this desirable and popular rose, all field grown on own roots.

Very low prices made on hundred, thousand, or ten thousand lots.

Samples sent on application We also offer a good stock of **Everbearing Peach**, New and Old Varieties; **Japan Plums**, **Amoor River** and **California Privet**, **Citrus Trifoliata**, **Camphors**, **Potted Orange**, **Lemon**, **Pomelos**, and **Kumquats**, bearing size.

THE GRIFFING BROS. CO.,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

NEBRASKA GROWN, HEAVY, WELL GRADED STOCK

40,000 APPLE TREES, 2-yr. 20,000 CHERRY TREES, 1-yr.

CAROLINA POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.

MULBERRY, MAPLE, BOX ELDER, ASH, 4 to 6 ft.

Forest Tree Seedlings.

ELM, MAPLE, 2-yr.

BOX ELDER, 1-yr.

Can supply for fall planting Ash and Box Elder Seed of fine quality, cheap. Write for prices on any of the above, stating quantity wanted.

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PEACH, 1 YEAR, GOOD ASSORTMENT.

PEAR, 2 AND 3 YEAR.

GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

Large Stock of Carolina Poplar, Volga Poplar and Soft Maple.

Personal inspection invited.

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Growers of the Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in France. Best grading, quality and packing. When you buy of us you deal with first hands. We are Growers. If you have not yet bought of us, give us a trial. Send your list of wants to

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W. A. WATSON, NORMAL, ILL.

Has 500,000 No. 1 Fine Grade Apple Seedlings

FOR SALE.

He will sell all or part. Get his prices for early orders.

Willowdale Nurseries.

We have a large stock of Norway, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver Maples in large and small sizes. Magnolias, Lindens, Catalpas, Buttonwoods, Salisburias, Poplars, and other shade trees.

A good assortment of very fine Evergreens, Nut Trees, Hedge Plants, Peaches, Apricots, Apples, Cherries, and other fruit trees.

Send for Price List.

Stock was never better.

RAKESTRAW & PYLE, Willowdale, Chester Co. Pa.

OBSERVE

The very complete list of Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubs in our NEW TRADE LIST, just issued. Stock never was finer nor in larger blocks than we now offer our patrons. Note our Rose List, both in pots and open ground, especially the climbers, also Natural Peach Pits crop of 1900 from the Mountains of Western North Carolina, where they have no Yellows.

HOOPEs, BRO. & THOMAS,
MAPLE AVENUE NURSERIES,
West Chester, Pa.

GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURAL PEACH PITS

We still have left about 3,000 bushels, this year's crop. We make a specialty of collecting natural peach pits, and get them from the rural mountain districts where "Yellows" is unknown. They are carefully gathered, dried, and handled. We have been using pits from this particular section for over 20 years and have never had a bad stand, and have customers for as many years who will testify to their remarkable success with our pits.

Rather than carry over so large a lot, we will make price to justify you laying in a supply for two seasons. Put it down in your reference book, that we are always headquarters for Peach Pits, and always have them, if any-one does.

Write us for sample and delivered price.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.
POMONA, N. C.

BENJAMIN CHASE,

DERRY, N. H.

Labels of all kinds for Nurserymen and Florists.

NEBRASKA GROWN

APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,
American and Japanese Plums,
Shade Trees,
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.
50,000 Apple—2 " " "
100,000 Apple—1 " " "
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Offer

FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.
Kieffer Pear Stocks.

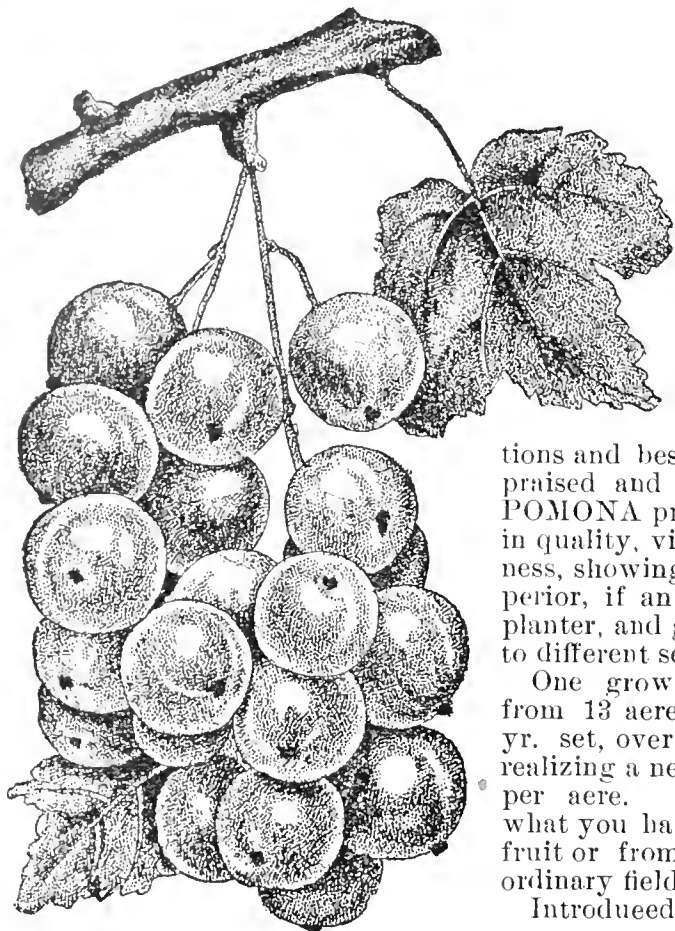


F. W. WATSON & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE
TO THE

WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

•———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,

C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut,
Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias,
EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named
Hybrids.

PÆONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus, Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.

Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens
just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums,
Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing
will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large
quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest
market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS,**
ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York,
given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA

... OF ...

Grape Vines.

Other Specialties:

Currants and Gooseberries.

INTRODUCER OF

*Campbell's Early Grape,
Josselyn Gooseberry,
Fay Currant.*

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Specialties for this Fall:

A very fine and large stock of

**PEACH TREES,
NORWAY, SUGAR AND SILVER
MAPLES,
CAROLINA POPLARS,
AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆS,
IRISH JUNIPERS,
OSAGE ORANGE, 1-year.**

Besides above specialties I offer a general line of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, vines, etc., all of which have grown particularly well this year.

GEO. ACHELIS,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Mount Arbor Nurseries

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

A Large and Complete Line of General Nursery Stock.

A SURPLUS OF

Apple Seedlings, Strong Grades.

Apple Grafts, Made to Order.

Marianna Stocks.

Roses on Own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen, and Crimson Rambler.

Plums—Large Stock of Native, European and Japanese.

Russian Apricots.

Downing Gooseberries.

Forest Tree Seedlings, all kinds.

Osage Orange.

Ornamental Trees—Am. Elm, Silver Maple, White Ash, Catalpa, Carolina Poplar, Black Walnut, Am. Linden, Mt. Ash, Box Elder, etc.

Ornamental Shrubs.

Vines,

Evergreens, etc.

FALL PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. S. WELCH, PROPRIETOR,

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

SHENANDOAH, IOWA,

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,

Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Kieffer Pear, Apple Trees and Asparagus Roots we can ship on one days' notice as the stock is now ready for shipment. Peach Trees will not be ripe before the last of October.

KIEFFER PEAR TREES

One Year and Two years.

CLEAN STOCK, THRIFTY AND WELL GRADED

2 years—7 to 8 feet— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
2 years—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.
2 years—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
2 years—4 to 5 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

1 year—3 to 4 feet.
1 year—2 to 3 feet.
1 year—1 to 2 feet.

PEACH TREES

CLEAN, HEALTHY AND TRUE

1 year—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch up.
1 year—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
1 year—4 to 6 feet— $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

1 year—4 to 5 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.
1 year—3 to 4 feet— $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
1 year—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Apple Trees

NO FINER GROWN. BUDS AND GRAFTS

2 years—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.
2 years—5 to 7 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
2 years—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

2 years—4 to 6 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.
2 years—3 to 5 feet.
2 years—2 to 3 feet.

Asparagus

One Year and Two Years. Thirty Acres of the Best Five Varieties:

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE
BAN'S MAMMOTH

PALMETTO

DONALD'S ELMIRA
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

Grape Vines

One Year.—PRINCIPALLY CONCORD

Silver Maples

8 to 10 feet and 10 to 12 feet.

Strawberry Plants

For those who want them.—We prefer Spring planting

Send for our new Wholesale List now ready and note change in price of some stock.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



November, 1900.

Painesville Nurseries.



OFFER FOR THE COMING SEASON THEIR USUAL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR THE NURSEYMAN AND FLORIST, INCLUDING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS, HARDY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

EXTRA fine stock in large supply in Std. Pear, Plum, Grape Vines, Nut Trees, Carolina Poplars, Catalpas, Elms, Kilmar-nock Willows, Tea's Weep-ing Mulberries, Camper-down Elm, Rose Acacia top worked, Catalpa Bun-geii top worked, Mt. Ash, Tree Roses, Rhododen-drons, field grown Ampel-opsis Veitchii, Clematis Paniculata and large flow-ered Clematis in assortment

Roses

OUR usual immense stock, strong 2 yr. field grown, budded and own root plants, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Climbers, including a fine lot of 2 yr. Ramblers.

Good stock of Tree Roses for fall delivery.

A SWITCH from the main line of the L. S. & M. S. direct to our cel-lars and packing house will be completed before fall trade opens, giving us un-surpassed facilities for prompt handling and ship-ping orders.

Stock stored in frost proof cellars for early spring shipment when desired.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS FROM THE LEADING HOLLAND, FRENCH AND JAPAN HOUSES OF FALL BULBS AND PLANTS, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, LILIES, AZALEAS, PALMS, ETC., ETC.

LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR LIST OF WANTS.

PERSONAL INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FREE.



The Storrs & Harrison Co.,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE
**MOUNT
• • HOPE • •
NURSERIES,**
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of **FRUIT TREES**, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of **ORNAMENTAL TREES** and **SHRUBS**, both deciduous and evergreen. **HARDY ROSES**, **HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS**, **HERBACEOUS PÆONIES**. **HARDY PHLOXES**.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

**Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum
and Apricot Trees.**

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES,
Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS
Fine Grades. Special prices on
early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS,
Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

PETERS & SKINNER,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK,
NEW YORK

ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of *Paniculata*.

VINES—*Ampelopsis*, *Aristolochia*, *Akebia*, *Bignonia*, *Honeysuckles*, *Wisterias*, etc.

SHRUBS—*Berberry*, *Calycanthus*, *Deutzias*, *Eleagnus Longipes*, *Elder*, *Forsythias Fringe*, (purple and white), *Hydrangea Pan. Grand*, *Lilaes*, *Spireas*, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—*Acacia*, *Alder*, *Beech*, *Cut Leaved Birch*, 12 to 15 ft., *Catalpa*, *Elm*, *Linden*, *Maples*, *Mountain Ash*, *Mulberry*, *Oak*, *Poplar*, *Strawberry Tree*, *Tulip Tree*, *Willows*, etc.

CONIFERS—*Arbor Vitæ*, *Fir*, *Juniper*, *Larch*, *Pine*, *Spruce*, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large stock of *Rudbeckia "Golden Glow"*.

SMALL FRUITS—*Currants* and *Gooseberries*. Extra fine stock and all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—*Cherry*, *Plum*, *Pear*, *Peach*, *Quince*. All fine smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,
New York

BREWER & STANNARD,
OTTAWA, KANS.,

*Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete
Assortment of*

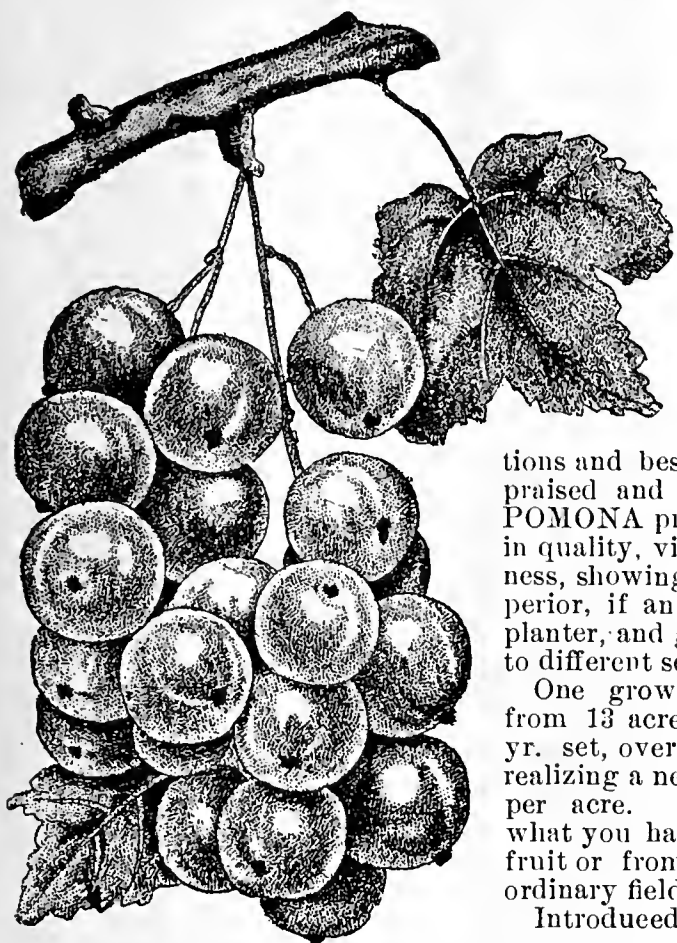
NURSERY STOCK

**APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,**

*Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.*

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE
TO THE

WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

•———TO ST. LOUIS, KANSAS
CITY AND OMAHA.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

ADDRESS,
C. S. CRANE, G. P. & T. A.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. F. KELLEY, G. A. P. D.,
287 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Established in 1846.

Headquarters for :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS—Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus. Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co.,

 GENEVA,
NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded FRUIT SEEDLINGS at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS, Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY
MAZZARD AND MAHALEB CHERRY SEED

Fresh Crop. Best Quality.
Send for samples and prices.

Get our prices on
**FRUIT STOCKS, PEACH, APPLE, PEAR
AND KIEFFER SEEDS**

Large stock of
**MAPLE, ASH, CATALPA, ELM, OAK AND OTHER
SEEDLINGS.**

It will pay you to get our prices.

Thomas Meehan & Sons
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples
and Peaches

Get our prices before buying. We also have a
full stock of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of
PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS

Get our prices before buying.

GEO. GOULD & CO.
Villa Ridge, Ill.

F. & F. NURSERIES,
Springfield, New Jersey.
SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California
Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalea Mollis, Clematis.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

NO BETTER STOCK GROWN.
GENERAL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK.

I will make special prices on the following stock:

PLUM ON PLUM, 2 yrs., native and Japan varieties.
STANDARD PEAR, 3 years, good varieties.
PLUM ON PLUM, 1 year, $\frac{1}{16}$ and up, 5 to 7 feet, well branched.
PLUM ON PLUM, 1 year, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 to 6 feet, well branched.
CHERRY ON MAZZARD STOCKS, 1 yr., 3 to 5 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ and up, branched.

It will pay you to get my prices before placing your order elsewhere.

JAMES M. KENNEDY, DANVILLE, N. Y.

Asparagus, Burr's Mammoth.
Columbia Mammoth.
Donald's Elmira.

Peach Trees, All leading sorts in
the different sizes.

Gherry Trees, Nice stock mostly Early
Richmond and Mt. Morency.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Colorado Tourists.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE TO MANITOU AND
COLORADO SPRINGS

**GREAT
ROCK ISLAND
ROUTE**

ALSO BEST LINE TO DENVER.

Acknowledged by all to have the Best Dining Car Service.
Buffet Library Smoking Cars.

Special Rates from Chicago, Aug. 1-7-21, 1900.

ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00 For Round Trip to Denver,
Colorado Springs, Pueblo,
Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City and Ogden.

ASK AGENT FOR FULL INFORMATION.

For handsome book, "Colorado the Magnificent," address

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., - CHICAGO, ILL.

NORTHERN GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.

I still have a large lot to offer; all grades; French
or native seed.

ROOT GRAFTS, any style, and PUT UP TO GROW.

W. H. KAUFFMAN,
HAWKEYE NURSERIES, STRATFORD, IOWA.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces,
Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple.
Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

P. SEBIRE & SONS, NURSERYMEN,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree stocks, such as Apple Pear, Myrobolan
Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest
Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc. The largest stock in the country.
Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your
orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO.,

P. O. Box 920,

NEW YORK.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Apple,
Peach,
Standard Pears,
Plum,
Apricots,
Grapes,
Shade Trees,
Evergreens,
Shrubs,

Strawberries,
Nut Trees,
Japan Pear Seedlings,
Gooseberries,
Roses,
Raffia,
General Supplies,
&c., &c.,
&c.

A General Line of NURSERY STOCK & PEACH TREES

We have 200,000 best sorts. Good inducements on early orders.

PEACH PITS.—N. B. and Tennessee Naturals, in large or small lots, cured by parties having best judgment and absolutely reliable. Samples and prices on application.

JOHN PETERS & CO., Uriah, Pa.

We offer at
very low
prices.....

600,000 Black Locust Seedlings

300,000 Apple Seedlings

Also **ASH, CATALPAS and BLACKWALNUT**

German Nurseries, Beatrice, Neb.

GENUINE MOUNTAIN NATURAL PEACH PITS

We still have left about 3,000 bushels, this year's crop. We make a specialty of collecting natural peach pits, and get them from the rural mountain districts where "Yellows" is unknown. They are carefully gathered, dried, and handled. We have been using pits from this particular section for over 20 years and have never had a bad stand, and have customers for as many years who will testify to their remarkable success with our pits.

Rather than carry over so large a lot, we will make price to justify you laying in a supply for two seasons. Put it down in your reference book, that we are always headquarters for Peach Pits, and always have them, if any-one does.

Write us for sample and delivered price.

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

POMONA, N. C.

E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay Seine, France.
GROWER AND EXPORTER,

HAS TO OFFER **FRENCH NURSERY STOCKS, DUTCH BULBS, GLADIOLI, &c.**
Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals. Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry, and Angers Quince Cuttings. All grown specially for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seed.

The most complete assortment of **ORNAMENTAL STOCKS, TREES AND SHRUBS.**
Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, - - - 1 Broadway, New York.

HONEY LOCUST, For Fall and Spring Trade.

BLACK LOCUST, Good sellers for Hedge Fencing.

OSAGE ORANGE, Wind Breaks and Timber Growth.

A. E. WINDSOR,
HAVANA, ILLS.



BOBOLINK, SUNSHINE, MARIE, all the new and old **STRAWBERRIES** of value.

BRILLIANT and MILLER RASPBERRIES.

PREMO DEWBERRY. No one can afford to miss giving this a trial.

ELDORADO, MAXWELL and ICEBERG BLACKBERRIES.

PEACH TREES—1 yr. and June Buds. We have the finest lot of June budded Peach we ever saw grow, also a general line of other stock.

MYER & SONS,
BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

OLD DOMINION NURSERIES, RICHMOND, VA.

W. T. HOOD, Proprietor.

Offers for Fall 1900 and Spring 1901, a large and complete assortment of

Well Grown Nursery Stock

Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apple and Japan Pear Seedlings.

Fine stock of American Elms, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maples. Teas' Weeping Mulberry and other shade and ornamental trees.

We expect our usual large stock of **NATURAL PEACH PITS.** No smock, or canning house peach seeds handled.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION.

Barbier & Co. (Successors to TRANSON BROS)
ORLEANS, FRANCE

Offer in their catalogue

FRUIT TREE STOCKS, all sizes

1,200 old and new varieties of fruit trees.

1,100 varieties of young ornamental trees and shrubs, 1 to 3 years.

300 varieties of young Conifers, 1 to 3 years.

1,600 old and new varieties of shrubs and trees, larger plants.

400 varieties of large Conifers, 1 to 3 feet high.

450 varieties of perennials.

800 varieties of old and new roses.

3 new varieties of **WICHURIANA** hybrids of our own raising are offered this season.

ALL NOVELTIES ARE DESCRIBED

For Catalogues apply to

Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KÜHNE, Bankers
NEW YORK CITY

GRAPE VINES

— AND —

CURRANT PLANTS.

Highest Standard of Grades.

LARGEST STOCK AND LOWEST PRICES.

Correspondence Solicited.

WHELOCK & CLARK, FREDONIA, N. Y.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

NEBRASKA GROWN, HEAVY, WELL GRADED STOCK

40,000 APPLE TREES, 2-yr. 20,000 CHERRY TREES, 1-yr.

CAROLINA POPLAR, 6 to 8 ft.

MULBERRY, MAPLE, BOX ELDER, ASH, 4 to 6 ft.

Forest Tree Seedlings.

ELM, MAPLE, 2-yr.

BOX ELDER, 1-yr.

Can supply for fall planting Ash and Box Elder Seed of fine quality, cheap. Write for prices on any of the above, stating quantity wanted.

J. A. GAGE, Beatrice, Nebr.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NEBRASKA GROWN

APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,
American and Japanese Plums,
Shade Trees,
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD.

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.
50,000 Apple—2 " " "
100,000 Apple—1 " " "
130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.
1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.
9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.
40 acres in Strawberry Plants.
Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.
Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.
Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

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We Offer FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latanias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.
Kieffer Pear Stocks.



F. W. WATSON & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd.,

ANNAN, SCOTLAND,

Offer for Fall and Spring shipment

Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries! Industry Gooseberries!
3 years selected No. 1. 2 years selected No. 1. 1 year selected No. 1.

Norway Maples! Norway Maples! Norway Maples!
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 4 1-2 to 6 feet.

All straight, clean, well-rooted trees.

Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms! Scotch Elms!
2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 4 to 5 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash! Mountain Ash!
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet.

Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce! Norway Spruce!
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24 inches.

American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae! American Arborvitae!
9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 18 to 24 inches.

Californian Privet! Californian Privet! Californian Privet!
1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet. 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 feet.

RHODODENDRONS, Named Varieties, Hardest Scotch Grown
Plants. 2 years grafted, 3 years grafted and 4 years grafted.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches.
1 1-2 to 2 feet.

PURPLE LEAVED BEECH. 2 to 3 feet. 3 to 4 feet. 5 to 6 feet.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN RED TWIGGED. 1 1-2 to 2 feet. 2 to 3 feet.

MATRONIA AQUIFOLIA. 9 to 12 inches. 12 to 18 inches. 15 to 24
inches.

H. P. ROSES and TREE ROSES. Finest varieties.

Everything offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order. Terms, net,
cash by draft on London. Very low through rates to all points in
United States and Canada. Lowest cash prices and Trade List
on application.

John Palmer & Son, Ltd., Annan, Scotland.

OCTOBER PURPLE PLUMS.

FOREST TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

We have a large surplus in Forest Trees, 1 inch to 3 inches in
diameter.

Shrubbery—1½ to 4 feet in height.

October Purple Plum Trees—1 and 2 years old on both Plum and
Peach stocks.

Also a few thousand Fay's and Cherry Currants and Green Mt. Grape
Vines. This stock is well grown and cannot fail to please.

Address—

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS,
NEW CANAAN, CONN.

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years.
No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices
right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy
Poplar, 2½ inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street
and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.
Address—

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,
Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa.



FOR SALE.

STUART PECAN NURSERY,

At Ocean Springs, Miss. One mile from
Gulf of Mexico. Beautiful, healthful
country, good society, churches and
graded school.

Fine stock of Grafted Pecan Trees
ready for winter trade. 70,000 Seedlings
for grafting. Fine Pecan Groves. 800 Pear Trees. 400 Peach. Located on
Louisville and Nashville R. R. Will sell at low figures. We want to hire a man
who understands nursery business. Address,

STUART PECAN CO., L. Box 69, Ocean Springs, Miss.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Ornamental Trees!

Extra Size, 10 to 20 feet; 4 to 6 inches:

Elm, Maple, Linden, Horse Chestnut,
Cut-Leaf Birch, White Ash,
Catalpa and Oak.

A fine lot of Ornamental Shrubs.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Plums,
also

Currants and Gooseberries.

If you want Large Trees and Fine Stock,
here they are.

NELSON BOGUE,

BATAVIA, N. Y.

We Have Sold Out

All Our Apple Seedlings

But we have one of the best soils in the U. S. A. for
growing Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, and we
are prepared to take contracts for growing all varieties
at a very low rate.

We still have an unlimited quantity of Gano, Wine
Sap and M. B. Twig scions, all cut from young
orchards, much better than nursery scions. Half
million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

WANTED---CHERRY AND PEACH.

TITUS NURSERY, - - Nemaha, Neb.

Xenia Star Nurseries

offer a general line of stock with specialties of

APPLE

Fine 3 year buds.
Choice 2 year grafts.

PEAR

General Assortment, St. and Dwt.
Fine 1 year Kieffer—Cheap.

CHERRY

2 year in all grades.
Choice 1 year—full list.

PLUM

European, Native and Japan,
on Plum and on Peach.

PEACH

Choice trees—extended list.
Admiral Dewey, Gold Mine,
Etc.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

McNary & Gaines,

XENIA,
OHIO.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES.

STANDARD PEARS.

We would call the attention of the trade particularly to our **STANDARD PEARS** which we have in large quantity and of superior quality; also to our

**Budded Apples, Plums, Cherries,
Roses, Ornamental Trees, Etc.**

We issue no trade price list, but will be pleased to make low prices by letter. Write or come and see us. Send your want list.

SMITHS & POWELL COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of **CURRENTS** and **GOOSEBERRIES**; also **BLACKBERRY** ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of **Campbell's Early**.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.
2-3 FEET.
3-4 FEET.
4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of **Roses**, including **Crimson Rambler**.


HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY
NURSERIES, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both bulap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.
Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

R. H. BLAIR & CO.,
Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.
A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

[ESTABLISHED 1876]
ALLEN L. WOOD,
Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE  **PLANTS** At . . . Wholesale.
The Largest Stock of
CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,
Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

KNOX NURSERIES

(Established in 1851.)

We offer for Fall, 1900, 2 Yr. Apple, 1 Yr. and 2 Yr. Cherry,
1 Yr. and 2 Yr. Plum, and 1 Yr. Peach.

Also a fine lot of Snyder Blackberry root-cutting plants.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

3.16 and up. Kansas Grown.

Let us have a list of your wants. We guarantee satisfaction

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS
VINCENNES, IND.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.
Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

Ornamental
LARGE **TREES**
SMALL

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue
and Price-List free.

SAMUEL C. MOON, Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa.

NURSEYMEN Should read this, I have just
what you want. Always in
stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No
delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large
car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,
Write me for easy terms and prices. **TOMAH, WIS.**

GEO. PETERS & CO.
TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,
as given below :

APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,
IN CAR LOTS,

including a good supply of **KIEFFER PEAR**.
PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRENTS,
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL
ARBOR VITAE,

AND A
GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the
COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA

... OF ...

Grape Vines.

Other Specialties:

Currants and Gooseberries.

INTRODUCER OF

*Campbell's Early Grape,
Josselyn Gooseberry,
Fay Currant.*

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Priees reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Mount Arbor Nurseries

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

A Large and Complete Line of General Nursery Stock.

A SURPLUS OF

Apple Seedlings, Strong Grades.
Apple Grafts, Made to Order.
Marianna Stocks.
Roses on Own Roots—Seven Sisters, Baltimore Belle, Prairie Queen, and Crimson Rambler.
Plums—Large Stock of Native, European and Japanese.
Russian Apricots.
Downing Gooseberries.

Forest Tree Seedlings, all kinds.
Osage Orange.
Ornamental Trees—Am. Elm, Silver Maple, White Ash, Catalpa, Carolina Poplar, Black Walnut, Am. Linden, Mt. Ash, Box Elder, etc.
Ornamental Shrubs.
Vines,
Evergreens, etc.


FALL PRICE LIST NOW READY. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

E. S. WELCH, PROPRIETOR,

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Smith Premier
Typewriter

AN International Jury of twenty-five members at the
Paris Exposition
awarded a Diploma of Honor,



The Grand Prix
—TO THE—
Smith Premier Typewriter.

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in the language of the Jury's Report, it was given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

SHENANDOAH, IOWA,

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

APPLE GRAFTS

We please our customers in this line by grafting each order separate and making any style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Kieffer Pear, Apple Trees and Asparagus Roots we can ship on one days' notice as the stock is now ready for shipment. Peach Trees will not be ripe before the last of October.

KIEFFER PEAR TREES

One Year and Two years.

CLEAN STOCK, THRIFTY AND WELL GRADED

2 years—7 to 8 feet—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
2 years—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.
2 years—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
2 years—4 to 5 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

1 year—3 to 4 feet.
1 year—2 to 3 feet.
1 year—1 to 2 feet.

PEACH TREES

CLEAN, HEALTHY AND TRUE

1 year—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch up.
1 year—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
1 year—4 to 6 feet— $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

1 year—4 to 5 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.
1 year—3 to 4 feet— $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
1 year—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Apple Trees

NO FINER CROWN. BUDS AND GRAFTS

2 years—6 to 7 feet— $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch.
2 years—5 to 7 feet— $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
2 years—5 to 6 feet— $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

2 years—4 to 6 feet— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.
2 years—3 to 5 feet.
2 years—2 to 3 feet.

Asparagus

One Year and Two Years. Thirty Acres of the Best Five Varieties:

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE
BAN'S MAMMOTH

PALMETTO

DONALD'S ELMIRA
CONOVER'S COLOSSAL

Grape Vines

One Year.—PRINCIPALLY CONCORD

Silver Maples

8 to 10 feet and 10 to 12 feet.

Strawberry Plants

For those who want them.—We prefer Spring planting

Send for our new Wholesale List now ready and note change in price of some stock.

J. G. HARRISON & SONS

BERLIN, MD.

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December, 1900.

Trees In Frost Proof Cellars.

OUR immense storage cellars covering over an acre of ground facilitate prompt shipment in early spring, and if you order trees shipped by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, they will be loaded at the cellar doors on our track from that road avoiding all exposure in hauling to the depots of the other roads.

Are fairly well stocked in the leading varieties of fruit trees, but must admit a shortage in some things especially in apple and cherry, and in consequence the early orders will be more likely to be filled the most satisfactory.

Fine Stock of Grape Vines and full supply of other Small Fruits.

Weeping Trees

Kilmarnock, Wisconsin, Babylonia and other Willows by the car lot.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry—a large lot of this grand tree. None finer in the market.

Cherry Japan Rose Flowered (*Rosea Pendula*)—a limited supply of this elegant tree.

Camperdown Elm and most other weeping trees in usual supply.

A limited stock of fine shrubbery.

Clematis Paniculata and the Large Flowering sorts in quantity with other Climbing and Trailing Vines.

Roses—two year field grown, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss, Climbers, Wichuriana and Hybrids, and Multiflora Japonica.

Rhododendrons and Hardy Azaleas in elegant assortment. In fact, everything in the nursery line including a full stock of Evergreens.

Greenhouse Plants—forty-four houses filled with Roses, Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Azaleas, Araucarias, Geraniums, etc., etc.

Cannas by the hundred thousand in fifty choice varieties at prices, quality considered, that defy competition.

Ornamentals

CAROLINA and other Poplars, 6 to 8-8 to 10-10 to 12 and 12 to 15 feet. Over a hundred varieties of other Ornamental Trees in good supply. Desire to call attention to our fine lot of Double Flowering Japan Cherries.

We cordially invite personal inspection, and would be pleased to estimate on your wants. Catalogues and Price Lists Free.

The Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, Ohio.

"The most complete Nurseries on the American Continent."

THE
**MOUNT
.. HOPE ..
NURSERIES,**
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, Proprietors.

Established over fifty years ago, and still under the same management.

The largest and most complete collections of General Nursery Stock ever offered; the most approved varieties of FRUIT TREES, new and old, Grape Vines, Raspberries, etc.

Superb collections of ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, both deciduous and evergreen. HARDY ROSES, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, HERBACEOUS PÆONIES. HARDY PHLOXES.

Wholesale catalogue mailed free on request.

**Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum
and Apricot Trees.**

KEIFFER PEAR—1 and 2 years.

FOREST TREES.

Elm, Ash and Box Elder.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

Fine Grades. Special prices on early orders.

PEAR SEEDLINGS

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS,

Osage, Elm, Catalpa, Maple,
Russian Mulberry.

Write for Prices.

PETERS & SKINNER,
NORTH TOPEKA, KANS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Jackson & Perkins Co., NEWARK.
NEW YORK

ROSES—H. P.'s, Mosses, Trailing, Climbing, Ramblers, etc.

CLEMATIS—Leading large flowering sorts; immense stock of Paniculata.

VINES—Ampelopsis, Aristolochia, Akebia, Bignonia, Honeysuckles, Wisterias, etc.

SHRUBS—Berberry, Calycanthus, Deutzias, Eleagnus Longipes, Elder, Forsythias Fringe, (purple and white), Hydrangea Pan. Grand, Lilacs, Spireas, etc.

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Acacia, Alder, Beech, Cut Leaved Birch, 12 to 15 ft., Catalpa, Elm, Linden, Maples, Mountain Ash, Mulberry, Oak, Poplar, Strawberry Tree, Tulip Tree, Willows, etc.

CONIFERS—Arbor Vitæ, Fir, Juniper, Larch, Pine, Spruce, etc.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—A splendid assortment, including a large stock of Rudbeckia "Golden Glow."

SMALL FRUITS—Currants and Gooseberries. Extra fine stock and all the leading varieties.

FRUIT TREES—Cherry, Plum, Pear, Peach, Quince. All fine smooth, thrifty, young stock.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

Jackson & Perkins Co. Newark,
New York

BREWER & STANNARD,
OTTAWA, KANS.,

*Offers to the Trade a Large and Complete
Assortment of*

NURSERY STOCK

**APPLE,
PEAR, Std. and Dwarf,
CHERRY,
PLUMS, Japan and European
PEACH,
APRICOT,**

*Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries,
Blackberries, Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, and
Osage Hedge Evergreens, 18 in. to 3 ft.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines.*

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

NEBRASKA GROWN

APPLE SEEDLINGS

are acknowledged to be the best. We have a large supply of them at right prices. Also

Apple Trees, Peach Trees,
American and Japanese Plums,
Shade Trees,
Forest Seedlings and Hedge Plants.

Correspondence solicited.

YOUNGERS & CO., Geneva, Nebr.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

W. M. PETERS & SONS, Proprietors.

Offer for Fall:

P. O. WESLEY, MD

600,000 Peach—1 year, fine bud.

50,000 Apple—2 " " "

100,000 Apple—1 " " "

130,000 Grape Vines—1 and 2 year old.

1000 Sugar and Norway Maples—2 in. Calibre.

9 acres in Asparagus Roots—1 and 2 year old.

40 acres in Strawberry Plants.

Peach Buds in small or large quantities.

Will contract to Fall Bud Peaches to be delivered Fall 1901.

Certificate of inspection furnished. Everything fumigated.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

Telegraph Office—Berlin, Md.

ALBERTSON & HOBBS,

BRIDGEPORT, (Marion Co.) IND.

FOR SPRING 1900.

In car lots, assorted car lots, or smaller quantities.

European Plums.

Standard and Dwarf Pears and Peaches—incomplete assortment of varieties and grades.

1st Class Medium No. 2 and lighter grades.

Also general line of nursery stock, as **Apples, Cherry, Keiffer Pear, Japan and Native Plums, Small Fruits, Vines, etc.**

LARGE CELLARS stored full for early shipment.

Carolina Poplar—1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, and 4 to 5 feet, 1 year and larger sizes.

Maples, Norway, Silver, Rock, Schwedleri, etc.

Elms, Lindens, Sycamore, Mulberries, etc.

Weeping Trees, Hardy Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Apple Seedlings, Imported Seedlings, Supplies, Spades, Etc.

Order early and secure assortments wanted. It will be hard to do later. Prices on application. **TRADE LIST** issued about February 1st.

When writing to advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Offer

FOR FALL.

50,000 Standard Pears, 2 to 3 yrs., fine.

5,000 Everbearing Peach—a valuable novelty. Our bearing trees now loaded with fruit of various sizes.

200,000 Amoor River Privet. The best Evergreen Hedge plant. Superior to California Privet.

100,000 Citrus Trifoliata. (Hardy Japan Lemon). The best defensive hedge.

Strong Field Grown Roses, budded and own roots.

10,000 Marechal Niel, budded upon Manetti, 18 to 36 in., well branched and stocky.

Biota Aurea Nana—The best of all dwarf Biotas. A perfect gem. Was not injured when mercury was three degrees below, while the old Biota Aurea (its parent) was badly frozen. An immense stock, 10 to 30 in. Can supply by the thousand.

Cannas—By the thousand. Best sorts.

150,000 Palms, Latantias, Phoenix and Kentias.

25,000 Caladiums, fancy leaved, dry bulbs, 1 to 2½ inches in diameter. Fifty best named sorts.

Dwarf Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Pomelos—(Grafted on Citrus Trifoliata). Finest stock we have ever grown. Fruits second year. Unsurpassed for conservatory use.

Camphors, Guavas, and other sub tropical fruits and plants.

Send for Trade List and Catalogues.

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.,

AUGUSTA, GA.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Why not buy direct?

We grow Apple Seedlings for the wholesale trade.

Have the product of over 100 acres to handle this year.

We make grade and prices right.

Also Apple Trees, 2 year.

Keiffer Pear Stocks.



F. W. WATSON & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

We Have Sold Out All Our Apple Seedlings

But we have one of the best soils in the U. S. A. for growing **Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs**, and we are prepared to take contracts for growing all varieties at a very low rate.

We still have an unlimited quantity of Gano, Wine Sap and M. B. Twig scions, all cut from young orchards, much better than nursery scions. Half million Strawberry Plants, leading varieties.

APPLE GRAFTS MADE TO ORDER.

WANTED---CHERRY AND PEACH.

TITUS NURSERY, - - Nemaha, Neb.

GRAPE

An extra fine stock and full assortment of varieties of CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES; also BLACKBERRY ROOT CUTTING PLANTS.

T. S. HUBBARD CO.,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

ALL OLD AND NEW VARIETIES.
Immense Stock, Warranted True
QUALITY UNSURPASSED.
A fine stock of Campbell's Early.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
Send list of wants for prices.

VINES

100,000 PRIVET

1 1/2 FEET.

2-3 FEET.

3-4 FEET.

4-5 FEET.

Prices given on application. Usual assortment of Roses, including Crimson Rambler.

HIRAM T. JONES, UNION COUNTY Elizabeth, N. J.
NURSERIES.

The Sparta Nurseries have to offer their Usual stock of dry baled Moss, both burlap and wired bales, and of the finest quality on the market. Also a full line of small fruit plants, high bush Cranberry, Juneberry and Huckleberry included. Ask for prices and terms.

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Office N. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut, - - KANSAS CITY, MO.
PROPRIETORS OF THE

LEES SUMMIT NURSERIES.
A full line of stock for wholesale and retail. Correspondence solicited.
The only practical Box Clamp in use at low price.

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ALLEN L. WOOD,
Rochester, N. Y.

EXTRA FINE PANTS

At . . .
Wholesale.

The Largest Stock of
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES, BLACK-
BERRIES, Etc.
in the United States. . . .

I will enter your order for ten plants, up to a carload, of any varieties. It will pay you to get my prices.

CHARLES DETRICHE, Senior,
ANGERS, FRANCE,
Grower and Exporter of Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest
Trees and Ornamentals.

Extra Large Assortments of Shrubs, Conifers, etc.
Prices on Application.

JACKSON & PERKINS CO., NEWARK, N. Y.
Sole Representatives for the United States.

Mr. Detriché would be glad to receive any horticultural catalogues or papers.
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KNOX NURSERIES 49TH YEAR.

We offer for Spring 1901, the following stock, which is smooth, thrifty and well grown:

Apple, 2 yr., 3/4 and up and lighter grades. Ben Davis, Y-Imperial, Jonathan, Akin, M. B. Turg and Salome and a few others.

Cherry, 2 yr., 3/4 and up, principally Eng. Morello.

Cherry, 1 yr., 1/2 and up, 3 1/2-5 ft. Eng. Morello only.

Peach, 1 yr., all grades, but an especially nice lot of 3 to 4 ft. trees.

Plum, 2 yr., 3/4 and up. S. Damson, Niagara, Hale and Burbank.

Plum, 1 yr., 3/2-5 ft. S. Damson and C. Damson.

Apple Seedlings—Kansas grown.

Apple Seions—Leading sorts.

Am. Arbor Vitae, 2 to 2 1/2 ft., Hydrangea P. G., Deutzia and Spirea Reevesii.

Snyder Blackberry—Sucker plants.

Send us your want lists. Correspondence and personal inspection solicited.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, VINCENNES, INDIANA.

A few thousand of Campbell's Early Grape Vines.
A large stock of Clematis, leading varieties.

Not Quite a Million but an Immense Quantity.

Write for Prices.

P. W. BUTLER, East Penfield, N. Y.

Ornamental

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LARGE
SMALL

TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS in great variety. Descriptive Catalogue and Price-List free.

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NURSERYMEN Should read this, I have just what you want. Always in stock, a nice clean article of dry baled **SPHAGNUM MOSS**. No delay or freight charges from branch roads. Orders for less than large car load shipped the first day received.

L. G. THOMPSON,
Write me for easy terms and prices. TOMAH, WIS.

GEO. PETERS & CO.

TROY, OHIO.

Have for sale for...

FALL, 1900, AND SPRING, 1901,
as given below :

APPLE, PEAR AND CHERRY,

IN CAR LOTS,
including a good supply of KIEFFER PEAR.
PEACH, QUINCE, GRAPE, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANTS,
AZALEA, TREE ROSES, RHODODENDRONS,
CAROLINA POPLARS and PYRAMIDAL
ARBOR VITAE,
AND A

GENERAL LINE OF STOCK.

APPLE AND PEAR SEEDLING
IN QUANTITY, AND QUALITY OF THE BEST.

Write us for prices.

We still handle and manufacture the
COMMON SENSE CULTIVATOR

Which no Nurseryman can afford to be without.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

Japan Pear Seed..

Crop 1900 in excellent quality, expected here in December.
Prices on Application.

Suzuki & Iida, - 11 Barclay St., New York.

APPLE SEEDLINGS.

500,000 No. 1, Straight Roots. | 500,000 No. 1, Branched Roots
600,000 No. 2, " " | 500,000 No. 2, " "
Good stocks, well graded, northern grown. Write for low prices on above stocks.

W. H. KAUFFMAN, STRATFORD, IOWA.
HAWKEYE NURSERIES.

If you want **Kieffer** Pears, Apples and Peaches

Get our prices before buying. We also have a full stock of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, Etc.

We make a specialty of

PURE NATURAL PEACH PITS

Get our prices before buying.

GEO. GOULD & CO.

Villa Ridge, Ill.

F. & F. NURSERIES,

Springfield, New Jersey.

SEASON SPECIALTIES:

Carolina Poplars, Silver and Sugar Maples, Elms, California Privet, Shrubbery, Tree Hydrangeas, Azalea Mollis, Clematis.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES.

Offer for Fall of 1900 and Spring of 1901, a fine stock of

APPLE, PEACH AND PLUM.

An unusually fine lot of York Imperial Apple Trees, 2 and 3 years. No finer stock grown in the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right and prompt shipment. A fine lot of North Carolina and Lombardy Poplar, 2 1/2 inches in diameter, 14 to 16 feet high, grown expressly for street and park planting. Correspondence solicited from dealers and nurserymen.

Address—

THE VILLAGE NURSERIES, GEORGE W. KEMP, Manager,
Harnedsville, Somerset Co., Pa.

Asparagus, Burr's Mammoth.
Columbia Mammoth.
Donald's Elmira.

Peach Trees, All leading sorts in the different sizes.

Cherry Trees, Nice stock mostly Early Richmond and Mt. Morency.

WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

CALIFORNIA

First-Class Sleepers

Daily between . . .

CHICAGO AND SAN FRANCISCO

without change, are carried on the limited trains of the

Great Rock Island Route

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—Sou. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

By Daylight in Both Directions. Best Dining Car service.

Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California," describing the journey through.

Low Rate Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Boston Mondays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Wednesdays via Scenic Route. Leave Boston Mondays via Southern Route.

Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains. Write for itinerary and "Tourist Dictionary."

W. J. LEAHY, G. E. P. A., - 305 Broadway, New York.

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NORTHERN GROWN APPLE SEEDLINGS.

I still have a large lot to offer; all grades; French or native seed.

ROOT GRAFTS, any style, and PUT UP TO GROW.

W. H. KAUFFMAN,

HAWKEYE NURSERIES, STRATFORD, IOWA.

High Grade Nursery Stock for Spring of '98.

Apples, Standard and Dwarf Pears, Cherries, Plums, Quinces, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Purple-Leaf Birch, Silver Maple, Elms, Catalpa, Black Walnut and Butternut.

Write for Special Prices.

JAY WOOD, KNOWLESVILLE, N. Y.

P. SEBIRE & SONS, NURSERYMEN,

USSY, CALVADOS, FRANCE.

A general assortment of Fruit Tree stocks, such as Apple Pear, Myroblan Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers, Quince, Small Evergreens, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Packing secured. Send for quotations before placing your orders elsewhere. Catalogue free. Agents for United States and Canada.

C. C. ABEL & CO.,

P. O. Box 920,

NEW YORK.

Apple,
Peach,
Standard Pears,
Plum,
Apricots,
Grapes,
Shade Trees,
Evergreens,
Shrubs,

HEADQUARTERS FOR NURSERY STOCK.

Baltimore and Richmond Nurseries,

BALTIMORE, MD.

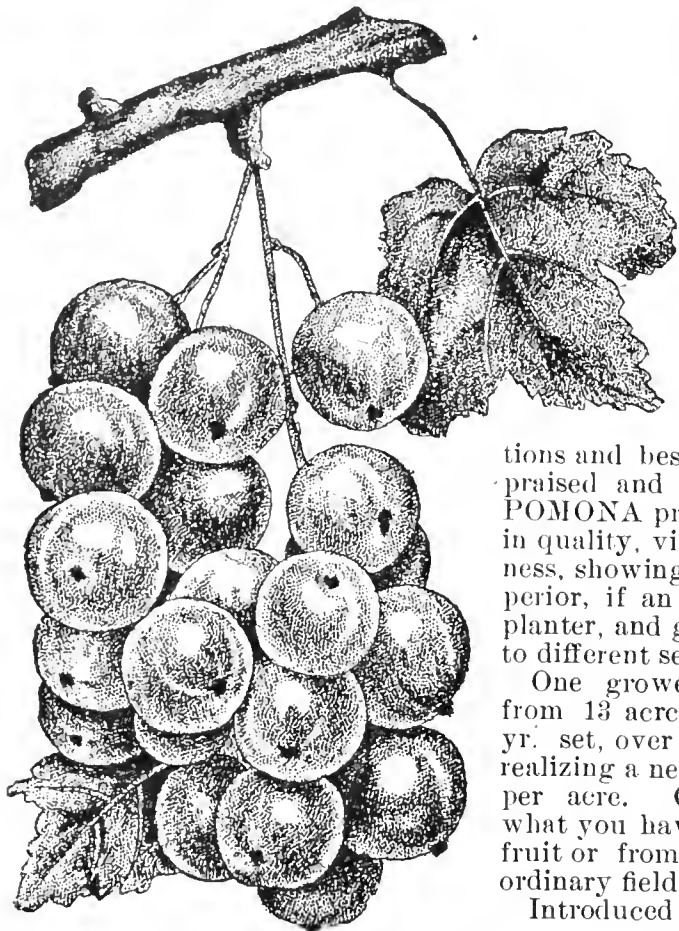
FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.

50 YEARS. Tennessee Natural Peach Pits and selected Smock. 1000 ACRES.

LOW PRICES ON PEACH TREES FOR EARLY ORDERS.

Strawberries,
Nut Trees,
Japan Pear Seedlings,
Gooseberries,
Roses,
Raffia,
General Supplies,
&c., &c.,
&c.

The Pomona Currant



The best specialty for the Agents. Why? Because it is the best money maker for the people to plant. It is best in quality. Its returns come in the quickest and surest. These being the qualities the planter is after, he buys it. With hardly an exception, though thoroughly tested in the leading sections

and beside the new highly praised and older sorts has the POMONA proven its superiority in quality, vigor and productiveness, showing it to have no superior, if an equal, for profit to planter, and general adaptability to different sections.

One grower in 1898 picked from 13 acres of Pomona, 3 to 5 yr. set, over 5000 24 qt. cases, realizing a net profit of over \$180 per acre. Compare this with what you have realized for your fruit or from crops grown under ordinary field culture.

Introduced and for sale by us.

Send for circulars, plates, terms, etc. Prices on application.

Address **Albertson & Hobbs,** BRIDGEPORT, Marion Co., INDIANA.

WABASH R. R.

OFFERS UNEXCELLED SERVICE
TO THE

WEST

FOUR DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO—TO—CHICAGO

THREE DAILY VESTIBULED TRAINS

BUFFALO

• ——— TO **ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND OMAHA.**

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS.
WAGNER SLEEPING CARS.
WABASH DINING CARS.

Full information regarding
rates, etc., cheerfully given.

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JAMES GASS, N. Y. S. P. A.,
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THE Geneva Nursery

Established in 1846.

Headquarters for : :

ORNAMENTAL TREES—Birch, Elms, Horse Chestnut, Norway and Sugar Maple, Lindens, Poplars, Magnolias, EVERGREENS.

Superb Collection of : :

SHRUBS—Upright, Climbing and Standard.

ROSES—Hardy Dwarf, Tea, Climbing, Rambler, Tree.

RHODODENDRONS — Ponticum, Catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

PAEONIAS - Large Assortment, Named Varieties.

DAHLIAS—New Cactus. Large Flowering, Ponpon.

full Assortment in : :

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries and Quinces, CURRANTS
GOOSEBERRIES. RASPBERRIES.

We give special attention to Dealers' complete lists.
Fall trade list on application.

W. & T. Smith Co., GENEVA, NEW YORK.

PIONEER NURSERIES CO.

ROSSNEY PEAR.

The best, handsomest and most delicious of all pears. Ripens just after Bartlett when there are no good pears in the market.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

For colored plate, testimonials and price address the originators.

Eastern Agents, **PIONEER NURSERIES COMPANY,**
PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Bloomington, Ills.

We also grow a full line of Budded Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Roses, Shrubs, Ornamental Trees, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

ANDRE LEROY NURSERIES,

Brault & Son, Directors, Angers, France,

Beg to announce to the trade that their extensive spring sowing will enable them to supply for the Fall 1899 and Spring 1900, large quantities of first-class, well-graded **FRUIT SEEDLINGS** at lowest market prices, also a fine and complete variety of **ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, SHRUBS,** Etc. Apply for special quotations to

ANDRE L. CAUSSE, Agent,
105-107 Hudson St., NEW YORK.

Rate, including all shipping charges from Angers to F. O. B. New York, given on application.

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LARGEST GROWER IN AMERICA

OF...

Grape Vines.

Other Specialties:

Currants and Gooseberries

INTRODUCER OF

*Campbell's Early Grape,
Josselyn Gooseberry,
Fay Currant.*

Our main business is the growing of unusually high grade stock suitable for the proper filling of Nurserymen's Retail Orders. There being no standard for grading above kinds of stock, every grower of the same is at perfect liberty to adopt his own ideas for growing and grading and alter the same as often as he sees fit.

Prices reasonable but not always lower than are generally quoted for light rooted stock.

Please send us your list of wants.

GEO. S. JOSSELYN,
FREDONIA, N. Y.

Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, PROP.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

A
Large
and
Complete
Line
of
General
Nursery
Stock.

Apple Seedlings

Large stock, all grades,
superior quality.

Apple Grafts

Any style made to order.

Shade & Ornamental

Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Etc.,
in surplus.

Forest Tree Seedlings

All kinds.

Osage Orange

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Smith Premier
Typewriter

AN International Jury
of twenty-five mem-
bers at the
Paris
Exposition
awarded a Dip'oma
of Honor,



The Grand Prix
— TO THE —
Smith Premier Typewriter.

NO HIGHER AWARD WAS POSSIBLE and, in
the language of the Jury's Report, it was
given "FOR GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF
CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY."

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

The Shenandoah Nurseries.

D. S. LAKE, Proprietor,

SHENANDOAH, IOWA,

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Any grade desired, straight or branched roots.

PEARS, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES

Osage, Orange and Forest Tree Seedlings,
Acres of Shade and Ornamental Trees.

APPLE GRAFTS

We please our
customers in
this line by
grafting each order separate and making any
style desired.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Nursery
Stock in the West.

Do not fail to get prices and particulars from
Shenandoah Headquarters.

When writing to Advertisers mention The National Nurseryman.

30,000 Peach= $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch=Surplus

Asparagus
Roots.

2 year fine.

Better Order

Kieffer
Pears..

quick, 2 year, fine.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Also 1 year Trees.

PLUMS..

on

PLUM

and on

PEACH.

1900

KIEFFER PEAR TREES

KIEFFER PEAR

STRAWBERRY

VICTOR PEACH

HERO

Our Specialties

YORK IMPERIAL APPLE

1900

J.G. HARRISON

O. HARRISON

G.A. HARRISON

Baltimore, Eng. Co.

Strawberry
Plants

by the
thousand
or million.

Peach
Trees

one year and June
Buds.

APPLE..

2 year, principally

York
Imperial

as fine as can be
grown, buds and
grafts.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md.

New Wholesale Price List ready to-day.

